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Government of Bombay

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS

UNDER

ENACTMENTS APPLYING TO BOMBAY

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME II

CONTAINING

REPRINTS OF SELECTED RULES AND ORDERS MADE UNDER

(*A*) Acts of Parliament,

(*B*) General Acts of the Governor General in Council

THIRD EDITION

Corrected up to the 30th June 1922

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Attention is invited to the Preface printed in Volume I.

(A)
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

ORDERS UNDER 45 & 46 VICT., C. 45

BOMBAY CIVIL FUNDS

TRANSFER OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE PROVIDENT BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

G. of I., Finance and Commerce Dept., Notn. No. 406, 25th Jan. 1883, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 583, 17th Feb. 1883, B. G. 1883, Pt. I, p. 161.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of 45 and 46 Vict., Cap. 45, to notify that the Trustees of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, with effect from the 1st December 1882, and that the Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted the said transfer.

AUTHORITIES TO WHOM NOTIFICATIONS AND APPLICATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROVIDENT BRANCH SHALL BE GIVEN

G. of I., Finance and Commerce Dept., Notn. No. 407, 25th Jan. 1883, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 583, 17th Feb. 1883, B. G. 1883, Pt. I, p. 161.

With reference to Notification No. 406, dated 25th January 1883,[1] the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Secretary of State for India in Council has directed that all notifications and applications on the part of the subscribers to, or beneficiaries under, the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund, which are required or prescribed by the Rules of the said Fund, as existing on the 18th August 1882, shall, on and after the 1st December 1882, be given and made by subscribers or annuitants in England, to the Director of Funds at the India Office, and by subscribers or annuitants in India to the Accountant General, Bombay.

ORDERS UNDER 5 AND 6, GEO. V. C. 61

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT

ANNEXATION OF NORTH KANARA DISTRICT

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1922, 15th Apr. 1862, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 26th Apr. 1862, B. G. 1862, Vol. I, p. 699.

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Section XLIX, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information :—

Proclamation

Whereas it is declared by Section XLVII of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in

(1) See the preceding notification.

Council by Proclamation to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory of India, for the purposes of the said Act; and further, by Proclamation, to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province or Territory for the said purpose, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the District of North Kanara, which at present forms a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, with the exception of the Taluka of Cundapur, from the sixteenth day of April 1862, be detached from that Presidency, and shall from the same date be annexed to and form part of the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act, the said Taluka of Cundapur remaining as heretofore a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

LIMITS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 2939, 12th June 1862, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 2nd July 1862, B. G. 1862, Vol. II, p. 6.

The following proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Section XLIX, 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information :—

Proclamation

Whereas it is declared in the 47th Section of the Act 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, called the "Indian Councils Act, 1861," that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, by Proclamation, to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory in India, for the purposes of the said Act, and further, by Proclamation, to divide or alter, from time to time, the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory for the said purposes : And whereas a doubt may exist whether certain districts, though subordinate to, and administered by, the Government of Bombay, form a portion of the Presidency of Bombay, as that Presidency is now legally constituted : His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the limits of the Presidency of Bombay shall, for the purposes of the said Act, extend to and include all the Provinces, Districts, and places which are now subordinate to, and administered by, the Government of Bombay.

DECLARING THAT CERTAIN VILLAGES CEDED BY H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD SHALL BE SUBJECT TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 610, 4th Apr. 1876, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 12th Apr. 1876, B. G. 1876, Pt. I, p. 340.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 24th and 25th of Vict., Cap. 67, Section 47, and by the 28th of Vict., Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare and

appoint that the undermentioned villages ceded by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in September 1870, shall be included within and be subject to the Presidency of Bombay :—

Bhogaon,	Raleras,	Akola,	Wadgi,
Mardi,	Kegaon,	Hiparga,	Bhatori,
Taratgaon,	Chincholi,	Gulwanchi,	Atwad.
Takalgaon,			

DECLARING THAT LANDS, ETC., IN CERTAIN VILLAGES IN THE AKALKOT STATE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

G. of I., Judicial Dept., Notn. No. 119-J., 14th Sept. 1876, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 18th Oct. 1876, Pt. I, p. 958.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 24 and 25 of Vict., Cap. 67, Section 47, and by the 28 of Vict., Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare and appoint that all the lands in the undermentioned villages in the Akalkot State in the possession of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for all other purposes connected with the said Company's Railway, which were ceded by the Chief of Akalkot in August 1865, shall be included within, and be subject to, the Presidency of Bombay :—

1. Jehur,	4. Nagansur,	7. Dudhani, and
2. Gaodgaon,	5. Udgi,	8. Baroti.
3. Karabgaon,	6. Tolnur,	

DECLARING THAT THE ESTATES FORMERLY COMPRISED IN THE PEINT STATE SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

G. of I. Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 1500-I, 14th May 1885, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3130, 20th May 1885, B. G. 1885, Pt. I, p. 620.

Whereas the estates formerly comprised in the Peint State lapsed to the British Government in 1878, and are now under the administration of the Collector of Nasik in the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, to declare that the said estates shall be subject to the Government of Bombay.

DECLARING THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 2080-E., 7th Sept. 1886, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 5409, 15th Sept. 1886, B. G. 1886, Pt. I, p. 765.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Statute 28 and 29 Vict., Cap. 17, Section 4, and in supersession of the Proclamations cited marginally, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies, including the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Hiswah, the Island

Nos. 762-E. and 430-E., dated respectively the 24th April 1883 and the 13th February 1884.

of Perim, and Little Aden, are and shall be subject to the Government of Bombay.

A PORTION OF THE KASHMOR TALUKA OF THE UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT TO BE SUBJECT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 1272-E., 4th July 1889, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4699, 10th July 1889, B. G. 1889, Pt. I, p. 590.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the tract of land hereinbelow described, which is at present subject to the Government of Bombay, and forms a portion of the Kashmor Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District in the Province of Sind, shall henceforward be subject to the Punjab Government.

The said tract is triangular in shape, the western and eastern boundaries meeting at a point due north, which is the apex of the triangle. Its boundaries on the three sides of the triangle are as follows, *viz.*—

Eastern Side.—The right (west) bank of the Sori river from Kabrodani, where the Kalat boundary crosses it to a pillar standing on the same bank which is known as the Sirian boundary pillar, and is about one mile (bearing S. 41 W.) from the Siria wells. Thence through a series of pillars numbered from 2 to 9, the last of which is on the present high bank of the Indus. Thence along the river frontage to the head of the disused canal known as the Adiowah; this frontage to carry with it the right to alluvial accretions formed opposite to it, but such accretions to be limited to the South by a line drawn from the head of the Adiowah to the trijunctional pillar, known as the Trigati, which marks the meeting of the boundaries of Sind, the Punjab, and the Bahawalpur State on the left bank of the Indus.

Western Side.—A straight line from the Leni tower to Kabrodani.

Base.—A line running from the point where the Adiowah now strikes the Indus along the northern bank of the former to within 1,000 feet of the toe of the Kashmor Bund. Thence parallel to the Kashmor Bund to a point 1,000 feet beyond the northern end of the Bund. Thence a straight line to the Kiwali fort. Thence along an irregular line marked on the ground by a trench and bank to a masonry pillar about one mile South-East of the tail of the Sardaruwah.

Thence to a pillar at the tail of that canal, and thence by a line drawn at right angles to a direct line between the Kashmor boundary pillar (Jacob's pillar) and the Leni tower, and thence from a pillar erected at the point of their intersection to the Leni tower.

ALTERING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY

G. of I. Foreign and Political Dept., Notn. No. 396-I-B., 4th Apr. 1917, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2798, P. D., 11th Apr. 1917, B. G. 1917, Pt. I, p. 905.

Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has from time to time ceded certain lands to the Government of India for the construction of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway:

And whereas by Bombay Act No. I of 1862 (*An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Gaekwar for railway purposes*) all such parts of the villages mentioned in the schedule to the said Act as had been delivered over by His Highness the Gaekwar to the Government of India for construction of the said railway before the commencement of the said Act were included in the Zila of Surat from the commencement of the said Act :

And whereas the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi Pargana is one of the villages mentioned in the schedule to the said Act, but certain lands in the said village ceded by His Highness the Gaekwar for the purpose aforesaid have been delivered over to the Government of India after the commencement of the said Act :

And whereas it is expedient that the said lands shall be declared to be part of the province of Bombay :

And whereas it is not now practicable to distinguish between the lands in the said village delivered over to the Government of India before and after the commencement of the said Act respectively :

And whereas the boundaries set out in the schedule are the boundaries of all the said lands :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 60 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, C. 61), the Governor General in Council, in amplification of the provisions of Bombay Act No. I of 1862 is pleased to declare that the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be included in and form part of the province of Bombay and to alter the boundaries of the said province accordingly :—

THE SCHEDULE

Description and boundaries of the land.

The piece or parcel of land measures in superficial area 23·1540 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory and extends in a northerly direction from mile 135 and 3,128 feet on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to mile 136 and 4,440 feet, the said land and its varying width being more particularly delineated on the ferroplan No. 37704 of the Chief Engineer of the railway, which plan is deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and the said land is bounded as follows :

On the north by that part of the railway bridge over the Ambica river which lies within boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha :

On the south by the railway land in the village of Dessara in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory :

On the east by the bed of the Ambica river from the point where the railway bridge over the Ambica river meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha to the southern abutment of the said bridge, thence by waste land on which are a few scattered huts to about chainage 136 mile and 3,500 feet, thence by a cluster of huts and houses known as the

Talod Falia of the Bilimora village to chainage 3,000 feet, thence by waste land to chainage 2,200 feet, thence by cultivated land to chainage 1,400 feet, thence by babul jungle to mile 136, thence by land occupied by the Bilimora-Kalamba Railway.

On the west by the Dessara-Bilimora metalled road from chainage mile 135 and 3,128 feet, to its junction with the approach road to the Bilimora station from the Bilimora village, thence by a triangular plot of private land, on which is an oil mill, to level-crossing No. 108 (chainage mile 135 and 4,041 feet), thence by a metalled road to level-crossing No. 109, thence by a fair-weather cart track to a 20 feet arched culvert of one span, No. 366 (chainage mile 136 and 2,549 feet), thence by waste land to the southern abutment of the railway bridge over the Ambica river (chainage mile 136 and 4,009 feet), thence by the bed of the Ambica river to the point where the said bridge meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha.

APPLYING SECTION 1 OF THE STATUTE TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS BORDERING ON THE FRONTIER OF SIND

G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 56-C.P., 18th Nov. 1872, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 27th Nov. 1872, B. G., 1872, Pt. I, p. 1225.

The following Resolution of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council is published for information :—

"At a meeting of the Council of India, held on Thursday, the 3rd October 1872,

Resolved that the provisions of the Act 33 Vict., Cap. 3 to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, Section I, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the districts noted in the margin hereof, from and after the 1st day of January 1873."

Kohistan, Johi, Nasirabad, Sujawal, Sehwan, Kakkar, Kambar, Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmor.

APPLYING SECTION 1 OF THE STATUTE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 81-E., 11th Jan. 1887, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 469, dated 19th Jan. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 49.

In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 1898-E., dated the 16th December 1885[1], it is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the first section of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 3, entitled "An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto," to be, from and after the 9th November 1886, applicable to the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies (for the time being) inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad, and Hiswah, the Island of Perim, and Little Aden, being part of the territories under the Government of the Governor in Council of Bombay.

(1) See *Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt. I, p. 675.

(B)

GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

APPLYING SECTION 1 OF THE STATUTE TO THE ISLAND OF PERIM IN THE RED SEA

G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 1046-E., 20th May 1887, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3386, 25th May 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 415.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 81-E., dated the 11th January 1887, it is hereby notified—

(a) that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by Resolution in Council, dated the 10th September 1884, declared the provisions of the first section of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 3, entitled "An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto," to be, from and after the 10th September 1884, applicable to the Island of Perim in the Red Sea, being part of the territories on that date under the Government of the Governor in Council of Bombay; and

(b) that the Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council, notified by the Foreign Department Notification No. 81-E., dated 11th January 1887, above referred to, was passed in continuation of the Resolution hereby notified, as also of the Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council, dated 30th September 1885, relating to Aden, which was notified by Foreign Department Notification No. 1898-E., dated the 16th December 1885. (1)

RULE EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY TO APPOINT ANY SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEING A MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE, TO BE ALSO AN ASSISTANT SESSIONS JUDGE

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1713, 30th Oct. 1896, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 7548, 3rd Nov. 1896, B. G., 1896, Pt. I, p. 1119.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6, and in continuation of the rules published in the Notifications marginally noted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present:

No. 2159, dated 2nd November 1892.
No. 67, dated 24th January 1895.
No. 1859, dated 8th November 1895.
No. 561, 23th March 1893.

The Government of Bombay may appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a Native of India of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge.

RULE REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT (APPELLATE SIDE)

Notn. No. 1905, J. D., 14th Mar. 1896, B. G., 1896, Pt. I, p. 284 as amended by Notn. No. 5610, J. D., 6th Aug. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 8 of the Amended Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of

(1) See *Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt. I, p. 675.

Bombay bearing date the twenty-eight day of December in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Victoria, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and issued under Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule restricting the authority and power of the Chief Justice of the said High Court to appoint clerks and other ministerial officers for the administration of justice, that is to say—

No person shall be appointed Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay (Appellate Side) unless he is a member of the Civil Service of India.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the temporary appointment of any person to act as such Registrar during the absence on privilege, or other, leave for a period not exceeding three months, of the permanent incumbent.

RULES AND FORMS REGARDING COPYING AND TRANSLATION FEES

Notn. No. 1590, High Court, 1st Aug. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1436.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to make the Supplementary Rules and Forms regarding Copying and Translation Fees contained in Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 4739, dated the 22nd July 1901, published at pages 1363 to 1365 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1901, Part I, applicable to the Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

AUTHORISING THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT TO REVISE IN A CERTAIN AREA IN NAVSARI PRANT ALL SUCH JURISDICTION AND POWER AS IT MAY EXERCISE IN SURAT DISTRICT

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 362, 30th May 1918, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4008, 12th June 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1133.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 109, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Chapter 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to exercise within the territory specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, being territory which is not included within the limits for which the said High Court was established, all such jurisdiction and powers as the said High Court may from time to time exercise in the district of Surat.

THE SCHEDULE

Description and boundaries of the land.

The piece or parcel of land measures in superficial area 23·1540 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory and extends in a northerly direction from mile 135 and 3,128 feet on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India

Railway to mile 136 and 4,440 feet, the said land and its varying width being more particularly delineated on the ferroplan No. 37704 of the Chief Engineer of the railway, which plan is deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department and the said land is bounded as follows :—

On the north by that part of the railway bridge over the Ambica river which lies within the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha :

On the south by the railway land in the village of Dessara in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory :

On the east by the bed of the Ambica river from the point where the railway bridge over the Ambica river meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha to the southern abutment of the said bridge, thence by waste land on which are a few scattered huts to about chainage 136 mile and 3,500 feet, thence by a cluster of huts and houses known as the Talod Falia of the Bilimora village to chainage 3,000 feet; thence by waste land to chainage 2,200 feet, thence by cultivated land to chainage 1,400 feet, thence by babul jungle to mile 136, thence by land occupied by the Bilimora-Kalamba Railway :

On the west by the Dessara-Bilimora metalled road from chainage mile 135 and 3,128 feet to its junction with the approach road to the Bilimora station from the Bilimora village, thence by a triangular plot of private land, on which is an oil mill, to level crossing No. 108 (chainage mile 135 and 4,041 feet), thence by a metalled road to level crossing No. 109, thence by a fair-weather cart track to a 20 feet arched culvert of one-span, No. 366 (chainage mile 136 and 2,549 feet), thence by waste land to the southern abutment of the railway bridge over the Ambica river (chainage mile 136 and 4,009 feet), thence by the bed of the Ambica river to the point where the said bridge meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha.

RULE UNDER ACT XXX OF 1852

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

RULE REGARDING A CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION AS A BRITISH SUBJECT

Notn., G. D., 13th Apr. 1870, B. G., 1870, Pt. I, p. 355.

It is hereby notified for general information, under Section 3 of Act XXX of 1852, that every Memorial addressed to Government for a Certificate of Naturalization as a British subject must be accompanied by two Affidavits from British subjects that the Statement of the Memorialist as to the term of residence in Birtish territory is correct.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XIII OF 1859

FRAUDULENT BREACHES OF CONTRACT BY WORKMEN

EXTENDING THE ACT TO MILITARY CANTONMENTS AND ZILLA OF POONA

Notn., J. D., 7th Sept. 1859, B. G., 1859, Vol. II, p. 269.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has authorized the extension of Act XIII of 1859 to the Military Cantonments and Zilla of Poona.

2. The Magistrate of Poona and his Assistants have been invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII of 1859.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO ALL COLLECTORATES IN THE PRESIDENCY

Notn., J. D., 9th May 1860, B. G., 1860, Vol. I, p. 594.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to all the Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency.

EXTENDING ACTS XIII OF 1859 AND IX OF 1860 TO SIND

Notn., J. D., 3rd Dec. 1873, B. G., 1873, P. I, p. 1000.

Erratum.—In the Notification published in the Judicial Department under date the 30th July 1873, *for* "Act IX of 1860", *read* "Act XIII of 1859 and Act IX of 1860."

Vide Government Gazette dated 31st July 1873, page 643.

The Notification made in the Judicial Department under date the 30th July 1873 and published in the *Government Gazette* of 31st July 1873 at page 643, as amended by the above *Erratum*, is republished for general information :—

> "The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XIII of 1859 and Act IX of 1860 to the Province of Sind."

APPOINTING ALL MAGISTRATES OF THE FIRST CLASS TO EXERCISE THE POWERS VESTED BY THE ACT IN A MAGISTRATE OF POLICE

Notn. No. 379, J. D., 25th Jan. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 75.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (XIII of 1859), the Governor in Council is pleased to specially appoint all Magistrates of the First Class to exercise the powers vested by the said Act in a Magistrate of Police.

AUTHORISING CERTAIN SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATES IN SIND TO EXERCISE POWERS UNDER THE ACT IN CERTAIN CASES

Notn. No. 655, Commr., 7th Sept. 1917, S. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 1133.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government notification No. 2451, dated 30th March 1898, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to direct that the powers of a magistrate of police under Section 5 of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859), which were conferred on all magistrates of the 1st class by Government notification No. 379 of 25th January 1905[1], shall, so far as Sind is concerned, be exercised by such magistrates only in cases in which the advance of money was made or the work was to be performed within the local limits of their ordinary jurisdiction.

The Commissioner in Sind is further pleased to direct that all magistrates of the 2nd class in Sind upon whom the powers of a magistrate of police have been conferred by him from time to time shall exercise such powers only in cases in which the advance of money was made or the work was to be performed within the local limits of their ordinary jurisdiction.

ORDERS UNDER ACT IX OF 1860

DISPUTES BETWEEN WORKMEN AND EMPLOYERS

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Notn., J. D., 2nd May 1860, B. G., 1860, Vol. I, p. 538.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act IX of 1860 to the Ahmednagar Zilla.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE BROACH DISTRICT

Notn., J. D., 13th Mar. 1861, B. G., 1861, Vol. I, p. 434.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act IX of 1860 to the Broach Collectorate, and to invest the Magistrate of Broach and his Deputy at the Huzur Station with power to enquire into and determine disputes between Railway workmen and their employers.

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(1) See the preceding notification.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO CERTAIN OTHER DISTRICTS

Notn., J. D., 12th Nov. 1861, B. G., 1861, Vol. II, p. 860.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act IX of 1860 to the Zillas of—

Ahmedabad	Sholapur
Khandesh	Surat
Kaira	Thana.
Poona	

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1861

POLICE

APPOINTING EVERY DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE TO PERFORM SUCH OF THE DUTIES OF A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AS THE LATTER MAY AUTHORIZE HIM TO PERFORM ON HIS BEHALF

Notn. No. 650, J. D., 5th Feb. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 144.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint every Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Police districts subject to the control of the said Governor in Council to perform such of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the said Act as the District Superintendent of Police, to whom he is subordinate may from time to time authorize him to perform on his behalf.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE POLICE ON THE B. B. & C. I. AND R. M. RAILWAYS IN THE MATTER OF ARREST AND PROSECUTION

Notn. No. 5648, J. D., 6th Sept. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 1591.

Rules framed under Section 46 (2) (*a*) of Police Act, V of 1861, for the guidance of the Police on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways, in the matter of arrest and prosecution under Sections 101 and 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) :—

Arrest

The exercise, by the Railway Police, of the power of arrest without warrant given them in Section 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), for offences under Section 101 of the same Act, is discretionary. It should be exercised only in extreme cases, as for instance, when—

(*a*) there has been loss of life or serious injury to person ; or
(*b*) a person is caught in the commission of a grave offence ; and
(*c*) the accused is likely to abscond or to continue to endanger the safety of the public.

When arrest is made without warrant, immediate intimation of such arrest must be given to the head of the Railway employee's Department.

2. Under ordinary circumstances, no immediate arrest is necessary. A warrant should be applied for in the usual manner, the police maintain-

ing a watch over the movements of the accused, where this precaution deemed necessary.

3. When arrest is effected by warrant, the warrant should, in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the warrant under Section 77 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be executed by a police officer of rank superior to that of a Head Constable, First Grade. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant will execute it judiciously, and, if the arrest is likely to cause risk or inconvenience to the public, make arrangements to prevent the escape of the accused and apply to the head of his Department to have him relieved, arrest being deferred till he is so relieved.

Prosecution

4. No prosecution for an offence under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) shall be instituted by a police officer without the sanction of the Superintendent of Railway Police, which shall be communicated immediately it is accorded to the Agent or the Manager of the Railway.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT X OF 1865

SUCCESSION

FIXING AN OFFICE FOR THE DEPOSIT OF DECLARATIONS OF DOMICILE IN BRITISH INDIA

Notn. No. 4392, R. D., 20th Aug. 1880, B. G. 1880, Pt. I, p. 716.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 2006, dated 28th June 1865, published at page 1280 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the office of the Registrar of Bombay as the office for the deposit of declarations of persons desiring to obtain a domicile in British India.

PRESCRIBING FORMS FOR EXHIBITING AN ACCOUNT AND INVENTORY

Notn. No. A.—1157, Judicial Commr., 26th July 1919, S. G. 1919, Pt. I, p. 1621.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is pleased to make the following forms under Section 277 (2) of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), and Section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), as amended by Section 7 of Act VI of 1889 :—

[Under section 277 (1) of Act X of 1865 and section 98 (1) of Act V of 1881, as amended by section 7 of Act VI of 1889.]*

I

Accounts to be filed within the year from grant of Probate or Letters of Administration.

ASSETS.					APPLICATION OR DISPOSAL OF ASSETS.			
Property in possession of Executor under the Inventory.	Income from such property.	Credits realized out of those entered in the Inventory.	Other assets or credits recovered or realized.	Total assets which have come into the hands of Executor or Administrator upto date of filing the account.	Debts paid out of those entered in the Inventory.	Legacies paid out of those entered in the Inventory.	Other payments made.	Total payments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I, , the Executor (or Administrator) named in the above account, do hereby declare that the said account is true, perfect and correct, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and that it gives a full, true and perfect account of all the estate and effects of the deceased which has or have come into my hands, possession, power, control, custody or knowledge, and of the disposition of the same.

* An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, or within such further time as the Court which granted the probate or letters may from time to time appoint, exhibit in that Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits and also all the debts owing by any person to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the grant or within such further time as the said Court may from time to time appoint, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets which have come to his hands and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

2. The High Court may from time to time prescribe the form in which an inventory or account under this section is to be exhibited.

3. If an executor or administrator, on being required by the Court to exhibit an inventory or account under this section, intentionally omits to comply with the requisition he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. The exhibition of an intentionally false inventory or account under this section shall be deemed to be an offence under section 193 of that Code.

II

Inventory to be filed within six months from grant of Probate or Administration.

Property in possession of Executor or Administrator.						Credits.			Debits.			Property bequeathed by will of deceased.	
Immovable property.				Movable property.									
Description.	Government revenue payable (if any).	Recorded rental (if any).	Estimated market value.	Description.	Estimated value.	Amount due to estate.	From whom due.	Nature of security (if any).	Amount due.	To whom due by the estate.	On what account.	Amount or value.	To whom bequeathed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

I, , (the Executor or Administrator) named in the above Inventory, do hereby declare that the said Inventory is in every respect true, perfect and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the same contains a full, true and perfect inventory of all the property in the possession of the deceased at the date of his death, and of all credits owing to him, and of all debts owing by him.

ORDER EXEMPTING JEWS OF ADEN FROM THE OPERATION OF THE ACT

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1651, 20th Nov. 1886, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 6954, 30th Nov. 1886, B. G. 1886, Pt. I, p. 1013.

Whereas the Jews of Aden, who constitute a special class, connected by affinity and customs with the Jews of Arabia rather than with those of India, have requested the Governor General in Council to exempt them from the operation of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 : In compliance with this request and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 332 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Jews of Aden from the operation of the whole of that Act retrospectively from the passing of the Act.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XV OF 1865

PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS OF PARSI MARRIAGES

Notn., J. D., 5th July 1867, B. G. 1867, Pt. I, p. 50.

In supersession of former orders on the subject of the appointment of Registrars for the purposes of Act XV of 1865, all the Sub-Registrars appointed under Act XX of 1866, Act for the Registration of Assurances,[1] are appointed Registrars of Parsi Marriages under Act XV of 1865, Section 7.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS OF PARSI MARRIAGES IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN

Notn. No. 4415, J. D., 19th June 1884, B. G. 1884, Pt. I, p. 464.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that for the purposes of Act XV of 1865 the Sub-Registrar (under Act III of 1877) of Aden shall be the Registrar of Parsi Marriages in that Settlement under Section 7 of Act XV of 1865.

ORDER CONSTITUTING PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT IN BOMBAY AND DISTRICT COURTS IN SURAT AND POONA AND THEIR LIMITS.

Notn., J. D., 30th Aug. 1865, B. G. 1865, Vol. II, p. 486, as amended by Notn. No. 5749, J. D., 12th Oct. 1909.

The Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay is pleased to notify, under the provisions of Act XV of 1865, Sections 15 and 18, that the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay has been constituted in the Presidency Town of Bombay and that Parsi District Matrimonial Courts have been constituted in the towns of Surat and Poona, respectively.

The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Surat include the Districts of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad.

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908 (Indian Registration Act).

The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Poona include the Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Kaladgi (*now Sholapur-Bijapur*).

* * * *

The District Registrars at Surat and Poona, appointed under Act XVI of 1864,[1] have been appointed also Registrars for the purposes of Act XV of 1865 under provisions of Section 7.

The names of persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Courts of Surat and Poona will be published hereafter.

ORDER CONSTITUTING PARSI DISTRICT MATRIMONIAL COURT FOR SIND

Notn., J. D., 19th July 1865, B. G. 1865, Vol. II, p. 151.

Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act XV of 1865, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the District Court of Karachi as the Parsi District Matrimonial Court for the Province of Sind, and to notify that the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court will be coterminous with those of the Province of Sind.

The Deputy Registrar appointed under Act XVI of 1864[1] is appointed Registrar of Parsi Marriages in Sind, under Section 7 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.

SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 2046-A., J. D., 11th Apr. 1891, B. G. 1891, Pt. I, p. 337, as amended by Notn. No. 3378, J. D., 24th June 1891.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 19 of Act XV of 1865 (an Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsis), that the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

RULES FOR THE PARSI CHIEF AND DISTRICT MATRIMONIAL COURTS

Notn., High Court, 1st Sept. 1865, B. G. 1866, Vol. II, p. 1025.

Rules and Regulations for the Parsi Chief and District Matrimonial Courts in the Presidency of Bombay :—

1. All proceedings shall be regulated by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, save so far as such provisions may be varied or modified by the following rules.

2. In cases when the plaintiff is seeking for a decree of nullity of marriage, the plaintiff shall state that no collusion or connivance exists between the plaintiff and the other party to the marriage or alleged

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908 (Idian Registration Act).

marriage, and in cases of dissolution of marriage on the grounds of adultery, that no collusion or connivance exists between the plaintiff and the person alleged to have committed adultery.

(*A form of Plaint is given, No. I in the Schedule.*)

3. The defendant shall in all cases put in a written statement of his (*or her*) case, and of his or her answer to the material allegations in the plaint, and shall file the same ten days at the least before the day appointed for the hearing of the suit.

(*A form of written statement is given, No. II in the Schedule.*)

No statement shall be received after such period without special order of the Court; in default, the Court shall be empowered to proceed *ex parte* on the day appointed for hearing the suit.

4. All plaints, written statements, petitions and all responsive allegations must be duly verified, and must be duly stamped pursuant to the provisions of Section 39 of Act XV of 1865, or they will not be received or filed.

5. In cases involving a decree of nullity of marriage, or a decree of judicial separation, or of dissolution of marriage, the defendant shall, in the written statement and answer, state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the defendant and the other party to the marriage.

6. When an answer admitting the fact of a marriage between the parties has been filed, and the husband has appeared in the suit, the wife may proceed to file an *application* for *alimony*, in substance according to the Form III and a day shall be fixed for hearing such application.

7. After an application for alimony has been filed, a copy thereof shall be served forthwith upon the husband, and within fifteen days after such service he shall file his answer thereto, which shall be subscribed and verified in the manner provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, or in default the Court will proceed *ex parte*.

8. After the answer of the husband has been filed, the wife may apply to the Court to decree her alimony *pendente lite*, provided that the wife shall, four days before she so moves the Court, give notice to her husband or to his agent or pleader of her intention so to do.

9. The wife, subject to any order as to costs, may, if not satisfied with the husband's answer, apply to have a day fixed for hearing such application when witnesses may be examined in support of and against such application for alimony.

10. A wife who has obtained a decree of judicial separation in her favour and has previously filed her application for alimony, may, unless in cases when an appeal to the full Court is interposed, move the Court to decree her permanent alimony; provided that she shall, eight days at least before making any such application, give notice to the husband, his agent, or to his pleader, of her intention so to do.

Form of Plaint for Divorce.

To

THE JUDGE OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A. B.
vs.
C. B. (and R. S. as the case may be).

The *day of* *186*

1. That the plaintiff was on the day of 186 lawfully married to *C. B.* at

2. That after his said marriage the plaintiff lived and cohabited with his said wife at and at , and that the plaintiff and his said wife have had issue of their said marriage, three children, one son and two daughters (*as the case may be*).

3. That on the of 186 and other days between that day and the said *C. B.* defendant, in the committed adultery with *R. S.*

4. That in and during the months of January, February, and March 186 the said *C. B.* defendant, frequently met the said *R. S.* at and on divers such occasions committed adultery with the said *R. S.*

5. That there is not any collusion or connivance whatever between the plaintiff and the said defendant *C. B.* and *R. S.*, or either of them in respect of this suit.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays that your Lordship will proceed to decree (*here state the relief sought*) and that plaintiff have further and other relief in the premises as to your Lordship may seem meet.

No. II.

FORM OF ANSWER.

IN THE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The *day of* *186*

A. B.
vs.
C. B.

1. The defendant *C. B.* by *P. A.* his Pleader, Agent, (*or in person*) saith that she denies that she committed adultery with *R. S.* as is set forth in the said plaint.

2. The defendant further saith that on the day of 186 and on the other days between that day and the said *A. B.* the plaintiff, at , committed adultery with *X. Y.* being a married woman, &c.

(*In like manner the defendant is to state connivance, condonation or other matters which may be relied on as a ground for dismissing the petition.*)

3. The defendant further saith that she is not colluding or conniving with the plaintiff that he may obtain a decree in this suit, wherefore this defendant humbly prays—

That your Lordship will be pleased to reject the prayer of the said plaint and decree, &c., &c.

No. III.

Application for Alimony.

To

THE JUDGE OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

C. B.

vs.

A. B.

The *day of* *186*

The application of *C. B.*, defendant the lawful wife of *A. B.*, showeth—

1. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* has for many years carried on the business of at and from such business derives the net annual income of Rs.

2. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* holds shares of the Railway Company amounting in value to Rs. and yielding a clear annual dividend to him of Rs.

3. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* is possessed of made in his said business of to the value of Rs.

(*and so on for any other property, movable or immovable, the husband may possess*).

The defendant, therefore, humbly prays that your Lordship will be pleased to allow her such sum or sums of money by way of alimony *pendente lite* (*or permanent alimony*) as to your Lordship shall seem meet.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

Notn., High Court, 10th Sept. 1900, B. G. 1900, Pt. I, p. 2000.

The following Rules and Regulations for the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in the Presidency of Bombay are published for general information :—

1. All proceedings shall be regulated by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, save so far as such provisions may be varied or modified by the following rules.

2. In cases when the plaintiff is seeking for a decree of nullity of marriage, the plaint shall state that no collusion or connivance exists between the plaintiff and the other party to the marriage or alleged marriage, and in cases of dissolution of marriage on the grounds of adultery, that no collusion or connivance exists between the plaintiff and the person alleged to have committed adultery.

(*Forms of Plaints are given, Nos. I and III in the Schedule.*)

3. The Summons to the defendant shall require him (or her) to put in a written statement of his (or her) case, and of his (or her) answer to the material allegations in the plaint and to file the same ten days at the least before the day appointed for the hearing of the suit.

(*Forms of written Statements are given, Nos. II and IV in the Schedule.*)

No statement shall be received after such period without special order of the Court; in default, the Court shall be empowered to proceed *ex parte* on the day appointed for hearing the suit.

4. All plaints, written statements, petitions and all responsive allegations must be duly verified and must be duly stamped pursuant to the provisions of Act VII of 1870, or they will not be received or filed.

5. In cases involving a decree of nullity of marriage or a decree of judicial separation, or of dissolution of marriage, the defendant shall, in the written statement, state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the defendant and the other party to the marriage.

6. When a written statement admitting the fact of a marriage between the parties has been filed, and the husband has appeared in the suit, the wife may proceed to file an application for alimony, in substance according to the Form V, and a day shall be fixed for hearing such application.

7. After an application for alimony has been filed, a copy thereof shall be served forthwith upon the husband, and within fifteen days after such service he shall file his answer thereto, which shall be subscribed and verified in the manner provided for subscribing and verifying plaints or in default the Court will proceed *ex parte*.

8. After the answer of the husband has been filed, the wife may apply to the Court to decree her alimony *pendente lite*, provided that the wife shall, four days before she so moves the Court, give notice to her husband or to his agent or pleader of her intention to do so.

9. The wife, subject to any order as to costs, may, if not satisfied with the husband's answer, apply to have a day fixed for hearing such application when witnesses may be examined in support of and against such application for alimony.

10. A wife, who has obtained a decree of judicial separation in her favour and has previously filed her application for alimony, may, unless in cases when an appeal is interposed, move the Court to decree her permanent alimony; provided that she shall, eight days at least before making any such application, give notice to the husband, his agent, or to his pleader, of her intention so to do.

11. The Court may receive in evidence and act upon affidavit produced in support of, or in opposition to, any interlocutory application or motion.

12. Such affidavits may be made before any Commissioner for taking affidavits at the Original Side or before the Registrar or Deputy Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court.

SCHEDULE.

No. I.

Form of Plaint for Dissolution of Marriage.

To

THE JUDGE OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT AT BOMBAY.

A. B.

vs.

C. B. (and *R. S.* as the case may be).

The *day of* *1900*,

1. That the Plaintiff was on the day of 1900 lawfully married to *C. B.* at

2. That after his said marriage the plaintiff lived and cohabited with his said wife at and at , and that the plaintiff and his said wife have had issue of their marriage three children, one son and two daughters (as the case may be).

3. That on the of and other days between that day and the said *C. B.*, defendant, at in the committed adultery with *R. S.*

4. That in and during the months of January, February and March the said *C. B.*, defendant, frequently met the said *R. S.* at , and on divers such occasions committed adultery with the said *R. S.*

5. That there is not any collusion or connivance whatever between the plaintiff and the said defendant *C. B.* and *R. S.*, or either of them, in respect of this suit.

The plaintiff therefore prays that your Lordship will proceed to decree (here state the relief sought), and that plaintiff have further and other relief in the premises as to your Lordship may seem meet.

No. II.

Form of Answer to No. I.

The *day of* *1900.*

A. B.

vs.

C. B.

1. The defendant *C. B.* by *P. A.* his Pleader, Agent (*or in person*) saith that she denies that she committed adultery with *R. S.*, as is set forth in the said plaint.

2. The defendant further saith that on the day of 1900 and on other days between that day and the said *A. B.*, the plaintiff, at committed adultery with *X. Y.*, being a married woman, &c.

(In like manner the defendant is to state connivance, condonation, or other matters which may be relied on as a ground for dismissing the petition.)

3. The defendant further saith that she is not colluding or conniving with the plaintiff that he may obtain a decree in this suit: wherefore this defendant humbly prays that your Lordship will be pleased to reject the prayer of the said plaint and decree, &c.

No. III.

Form of Plaint for Decree of Nullity of Marriage.

To

THE JUDGE OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT AT BOMBAY.

A. B.

vs.

C. D.

The day of 1900.

1. That the plaintiff, then a spinster, was on the day of 1900, married in fact, though not in law, to the defendant, then a bachelor, at

2. That from the said day of 1900 until the day of 1900 the plaintiff lived and cohabited with the defendant at divers places, and particularly at aforesaid.

3. That the said defendant has never consummated the said pretended marriage by carnal copulation.

4. That at the time of the celebration of the plaintiff's said pretended marriage, the said defendant was, by reason of his impotency or malformation, legally incompetent to enter into the contract of marriage.

5. That there is no collusion or connivance between the plaintiff and the said defendant with respect to the subject of this suit.

The plaintiff therefore prays that your Lordship will proceed to declare that the said marriage is null and void.

No. IV.

Form of Answer to No. III.

The day of 1900.

A. B.

vs.

C. D.

1. That I, the defendant, did consummate the said marriage so solemnized, and that the defendant was at the time of the said marriage, and from thence hitherto hath been and still is apt for coition, as will appear on inspection.

Wherefore the defendant humbly prays that your Lordship will be pleased to reject the said petition and decree, etc.

No. V.

Application for Alimony.

To

THE JUDGE OF THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT AT BOMBAY.

C. B.

vs.

A. B.

The *day of* *1900.*

The application of *C. B.*, defendant, the lawful wife of *A. B.*, showeth :—

1. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* has for many years carried on the business of at , and from such business derives the net annual income of Rs.

2. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* holds shares of the Railway Company amounting in value to Rs. and yielding a clear annual dividend to him of Rs.

3. That the said plaintiff *A. B.* is possessed of made in his said business of to the value of Rs. (and so on for any other property, movable or immovable, the husband may possess).

The defendant therefore humbly prays that your Lordship will be pleased to allow her such sum or sums of money by way of alimony *pendente lite* (or permanent alimony) as to your Lordship shall seem meet.

Table of Fees.

The following fees only shall be allowed in cases tried under Act XV of 1865 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For every plaint	20	0	0
For every other document	0	8	0
For issuing every summons and subpœna	1	0	0
For drawing and engrossing every decree or order	5	0	0
For sealing every document	1	0	0
For administering oath	1	0	0
For serving process	0	8	0
For attendance of Attorney or Pleader (when an Advocate is not instructed) on the day of presenting plaint or written statement	45	0	0
For attendance at settlement of issues (if not settled at the hearing of the suit) or hearing of any contested motion :			
For Advocate	60	0	0
For Attorney or Pleader without Advocate	45	0	0
For Attorney or Pleader with Advocate	30	0	0
For attendance at hearing of suit on first day of :			
For Advocate	75	0	0
For Pleader or Attorney	60	0	0
For Pleader or Attorney with Advocate	45	0	0
For attendance for each succeeding day :			
For Advocate	60	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
For Attorney or Pleader	45	0	0
For Attorney or Pleader with Advocate	30	0	0
For taxing Bill of Costs	4	0	0
Costs of Execution	15	0	0
For allowing search in the proceedings	1	0	0
Charges for Professional witnesses :			
Brigade Surgeon	100	0	0
Surgeon-Major	75	0	0
Surgeon	50	0	0
Assistant Surgeon over 20 years' standing	50	0	0
Assistant Surgeon under 20 years' standing	25	0	0

Costs of necessary translations will also be allowed.

Costs between party and party will be taxed by the Clerk of the Court.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XXV OF 1867

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS

RULES PRESCRIBING THE CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS MAY APPEAR BY AGENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THE DECLARATION REQUIRED BY SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 5

Notn. No. 1042-Poll., H. D. Pol., 6th June 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 1286.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 (2) and 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the conditions subject to which printers and publishers of newspapers may appear by agent for the purpose of making the declarations required by sub-section (2) of section 5, namely :—

The printer or publisher of any newspaper published in British India shall appear in person before a Magistrate for making a declaration under sub-section (2) of section 5 of Act XXV of 1867, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate concerned that he is unable so to appear by reason of any bodily infirmity or other sufficient cause. He shall, in such case, be permitted to appear by an agent authorised by such printer or publisher by a power-of-attorney, duly executed in this behalf to carry out all the requirements of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act.

DIRECTING THE PLACES AT WHICH, AND THE OFFICERS TO WHOM, THE DELIVERY OF BOOKS SHALL BE MADE BY PRINTERS

Notn. No. 994, G. D., 16th Mar. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 254.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, and in supersession of the directions contained in the Notification published under the said section in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1868, page 93, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the places and officers at which and to whom the delivery of books by printers in accordance with the said section shall be made, shall be as follows :—

In the case of books issuing from a Press situated in the Town or Island of Bombay.

At the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

In the case of books issuing from a Press situated elsewhere.

At the head-quarter station of the Collector of the district in which the Press issuing the book is situated, and to the Collector of that district.

DIRECTING THE PLACES AT WHICH, AND THE OFFICERS TO WHOM, THE DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS REQUIRED BY THE SECTION SHALL BE MADE BY PRINTERS

Notn. No. S. D. 1229, H. D. Poll:, 24th Apr. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 882.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), as amended by the First Schedule to the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, save as hereinafter otherwise directed, copies of newspapers required by the said section to be delivered free of expense to Government shall be delivered by the printers to the Oriental Translator to Government at the Oriental Translator's Office, Bombay. Copies of newspapers as aforesaid printed or published in Sind shall, if printed in Sindhi, be delivered to the Sindhi Translator at the Sindhi Translator's Office, Karachi, and otherwise to the Commissioner in Sind at the Commissioner in Sind's Office, Karachi.

RULES UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 994A, G. D., 16th Mar. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 255, as amended by Notns. No. 1326, G. D., 15th Apr. 1891, and No. 2528, G. D., 23rd Apr. 1907.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of Act XXV of 1867,* as amendmed by Act X of 1890, and in supersession of the rules made under the said section and published at the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1871, page 783, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

* An Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India and for the registration of such books.

I. Every Collector on receiving from a Printer delivery of a book under clause (*a*) of the first paragraph of section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, shall forward the same to the Registrar of Native Publications.

II. The Registrar of Native Publications on receiving a book forwarded under the Rule last preceding shall, after the same has been registered, use it for the preparation of the annual review of literature, and when it is no longer required for that purpose, shall forward it to the Director of Records at the Record Office.

III. The memoranda required by section 19 of the said Act to be published quarterly in the local Gazette shall be prepared by the Registrar of Native Publications, who shall send 15 copies of the memoranda so published to the Under Secretary to Government, General Department.

IV. Copies of books delivered under clause (*b*) of section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, shall be forwarded to the Oriental Translator to Government who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of State for India or the British Museum or to both on receipt of orders.

FEES FOR THE INSPECTION OF, AND THE GRANT OF CERTIFIED COPIES FROM, THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHT WORKS KEPT BY THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT

Notn. No. 1891, G. D., 15th Mar. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. 1, p. 456.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale for the levy of fees for the inspection of, and the grant of certified copies from, the register of copyright works kept by the Oriental Translator to Government :—

Annas eight for the inspection of any single entry.
Rupees two for a certified copy of such entry.

RULE UNDER ACT IV OF 1869

DIVORCE

RULE FOR CONFIRMATION OF DECREES FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

Notn. High Court, 23rd Nov. 1870, B. G., 1870, Pt. 1, p. 1278.

The following Rule made by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature under Section 17 of Act IV of 1869, is published under section 62 of the Act :—

Rule.—Cases for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage, received from a District Judge under Section 17 of Act IV of 1869, shall not be heard till after the expiration of six months from the pronouncing of such decree.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1870

MURDER OF FEMALE INFANTS

PREVENTION OF INFANTICIDE AMONG THE KADWA AND LEWA KUNBIS IN THE DISTRICTS OF AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA

Notn. G. D., 21st Dec. 1870, B. G., 1870, Pt. I, p. 1346.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that measures for the prevention of Infanticide shall be taken under the

provisions of Act VIII of 1870 in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira as regards the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbis.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ETC., AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE KADWA AND LEWA KUNBI CASTES IN AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA DISTRICTS.

G. of I., Notn. No. 1931A, 15th Apr. 1871, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 26th Apr. 1871, B. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 479, as modified by Notns. No. 382, G. D., 29th Jan. 1889, and No. 1043, G. D., 12th Mar. 1890.

Under section 3 of Act VIII of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants), the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Rules, drawn up by the Government of Bombay under the provisions of Section 2 of that Act :—

Rules made under section 2, Act VIII of 1870, and applied, as per Notification, dated 21st December 1870, in the General Department, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 22nd December 1870, page 1346, to the Lewa and Kadwa Kunbi castes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, under the Government of Bombay.

1. For the purposes of Act VIII of 1870 there shall be formed, in each of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, an Infanticide Fund which shall consist of—

I.	Fees for the registration	of births	of members of the castes of Kadwa and Lewa Kunbis residing in any portion of the above districts.
II.	Do.	of deaths	
III.	Do.	of betrothals	
IV.	Do.	of marriages	

2. In each taluka there shall be one or more officers appointed by Government, who shall be styled Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages in the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbi castes. Each Registrar shall hold his office in such places as the Collector of the District may appoint. He shall register in such books and according to such forms as may be ordered by the Collector, all notices of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and remarriages, in the above castes, as may be brought to him by members of those castes for registration. He shall receive the authorized fees and credit them to the Infanticide Fund in such way as the Collector may direct. He shall immediately report to the Collector, or to such officer as he may name, all unregistered births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and remarriages which may come to his knowledge. He shall, on receiving the report of the death of a female child, proceed immediately to the house in company with the village Police Patil or a Police Officer not below the grade of Head Constable. If they be satisfied that the death arose from natural causes, the Registrar shall give a written permission to remove

the body for burial or cremation. If either the Registrar or Police Officer entertain any doubt, the matter shall be handed over to the Police Officer for disposal according to law.

3. It shall be the duty of the undermentioned persons, members of the Kádwa and Lewa Kunbi castes, and resident at the time in the above districts, to report as below to the Registrar of the Taluka or Town in which he may be resident, the fact of any birth, death, betrothals, marriage, or re-marriage, which he is hereby liable to report.

Birth.—The father of the child: in his absence, the nearest male relative; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative so present.

Death.—Of a child, as for a birth. Of an adult female, the husband: in his absence the nearest male relative on the husband's side; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative of the wife so present.

The above births and deaths to be reported within 12 hours of their occurrence, except the deaths of female children, which must be reported within one hour; and no such female child shall be removed for burial or cremation, without the written permission of the Taluka or Town Registrar.

Betrothal.—The parents or nearest of kin of bride and bridegroom, with said bride and bridegroom, and with a copy of the contract of betrothal (Vihwa Lekh) within 48 hours of the making of the contract.

Marriage.—The same as for betrothal.

Re-marriage.—The bride and bridegroom within 48 hours.

4. The undermentioned fees shall be paid by the abovementioned persons at the time of reporting the above births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages.

Birth.—4 annas,

Death.—4 annas.

Betrothal.—1 Rupee from the parents of the bride, 1 Rupee from those of the bridegroom.

Marriage.— Do. do.

Re-marriage.—1 Rupee from the bridegroom.

5. It shall be the duty of every male member for the above castes to furnish to such person as Government may direct, in any form approved by Government, any information it may require as to the number, age, sex, etc., of members of his family, or of his caste, living in his house or under his control.

6. Should Government consider necessary, for the purposes mentioned in clause 3 of section 2 of Act VIII of 1870, that any Police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment, or any officers or servants be entertained, it shall be lawful for the Collector to assess on the class, family, or persons, among whom the above Police officers or servants are to be employed, the amount of pay for such Police officers and servants as Government may from time to time fix. The assessment shall be levied as a revenue demand by the Collector.

RESCINDING THE ABOVE RULES EXCEPT AS TO THE LEWA KUNBI CASTES

Notn. G. D., 18th Sept. 1873, B. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 786.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that the Rules made under section 2 of Act VIII of 1870, and published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, page 453, dated the 15th April 1871, are rescinded, except in so far as they apply to the registration of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages amongst persons belonging to the Lewa Kunbi castes.

2. The duties of Registrar shall be performed by the Village Accountant, or Talati, or such other person as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint; and no fees whatever shall be payable on registration.

RULES FOR REGULATING MARRIAGE EXPENSES AMONG THE LEWA KUNBIS OF THE KAIRA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 382, G. D., 29th Jan. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 76, as amended by Notn. No. 682, G. of I., Home Dept., 3rd Oct. 1889.

The following rules for the regulation and limitation of marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbis of the Kaira District, having been confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council under section 3 of Act VIII of 1870, are hereby published for general information.

These rules shall come into force on the 1st of February 1889, and shall apply to the Lewa Kunbis in all villages of the Kaira District.

Rules.

The following shall be the scale of expenses to be incurred for the celebration of marriages and any ceremony or custom connected therewith, and no other payment of any description shall be made or received :—

I.—The "Parthan" or dowry paid by the father or guardian of the bride shall not be more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 251.

This shall include—

(1) The "Chandlo" (the payment the acceptance of which signifies completion of the betrothal);

(2) The "Was-ant" or deposit on behalf of the bride; but shall not include payments on account of "Abab" or miscellaneous perquisites.

II.—These ("Abab") payments shall be restricted as follows, *viz.* :—

Re. 1 to Rs. 14-8 by the father of the bride and Re. 1 to Rs. 30-8 by the father of the bridegroom.

III.—The "Ján" or marriage party and expenses thereof shall be restricted to the following :—

The said party shall not exceed 100 persons and 10 carriages, and not more than three dinners and two morning meals shall be provided. For the entire period of the halt the allowance of grain

for horses and bullocks shall not exceed 10 lbs. for each of the former and 7½ lbs. for each of the latter.

Only sons-in-law shall be entitled to presents on this occasion, and such presents shall not exceed Rs. 2 to each person.

IIIA.—In the case of any marriage between a male member of a Leva family belonging to any of the villages mentioned in the margin and a female member of some family belonging to any other village in Kaira, the number of a marriage party under Rule III shall not exceed twenty persons and two carriages; and not more than one dinner and one morning meal shall be provided.

Nadiád, Káramsád, Ode, Utersumda, Sonao, Alindra.

IV.—The cost of the marriage feast to the members of the bride's family shall not exceed Rs. 125.

V.—On the occasion of the first visit of the bride to her husband's house the expenditure shall be restricted as follows:—

(1) Re. 1 to Rs. 11 on account of "Kothla" (money presented in a small bag or purse).

(2) Re. 1 to Rs. 3 in all as "Dakshina" (gifts) to the bride's attendants.

(3) Not exceeding Rs. 3 for oil, spices and supári (betelnuts) for the use of the bride.

VI.—On the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house presents may be sent not exceeding Rs. 3 in value and the "Dakshina" (gifts) to the bride's attendants shall not exceed Rs. 1-8-0.

VII.—On the occasion of the first visit to the bride's house the presents or "Challa" may be as follows:—

To the bridegroom, from Re. 1 to Rs. 15.

To the bridegroom's father, mother, sister, grandfather, and grandmother, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each.

VIII.—On the marriage of the first daughter the expenditure shall not exceed—

Re. 1 to Rs. 75 for "Mameroo" (or marriage present);

Re. 1 to Rs. 25 for "Chuda" and "Panetar" or bangle, etc., for the bride;

And on the marriage of any other child the expenditure shall not exceed Rs. 10 on all accounts.

IX.—On the occasion of the death of the bridegroom's father, mother, grandfather or grandmother, or of the bride's father or mother, the claims on the bride's family shall be limited to—

Re. 1 to Rs. 11 on account of both "Paghdi Shela" and "Baras" (condolatory presents of a turban and cloth, etc.), and Re. 1 for "Kogla" (present on the occasion of a condolatory visit).

X.—On the occasion of the husband's death the amount to be given on account of "Poth" and "Chhabdi" (mourning dress, etc.) shall not exceed Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, respectively.

XI.—On account of "Chithi" (mourning notes sent on the occasion of a death to the women of the family) the expenditure shall not exceed Re. 1 to each individual or Rs. 75 in all.

XII.—Nothing in the above rules shall prevent the acceptance of customary presents of sweetmeats, etc., on the usual occasions, or of such assistance or allowance as the bride's father may wish to give or make when his daughter and her husband set up house for themselves: provided that such gifts shall not be claimable under any pretext, and that they shall not be used by, or applied for the use or benefit of, the bridegroom's father.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE MARRIAGE EXPENSES OF THE KADWA KUNBI CASTE IN THE AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 1043, G. D., 12th Mar. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 212, as amended by Notn. No. 409, G. D., 30th Jan. 1891.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 473, dated 29th January 1890, the following amended rules for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadwa Kunbi caste in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, which have been confirmed by the Governor General in Council under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1870, are hereby published for general information.

These rules shall come into force from date of their publication, and shall apply to the Kadwa Kunbis in all villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts:—

"1. The *chánllo* to be given at betrothal by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom shall not exceed Re. 1 and seven sopáris or betelnuts.

"2. The marriage *chánllo* to be paid by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 101, and one rupee on account of the fee to the *Unja Máta* shall be deducted from the amount so paid.

"3. The value of the cocoanuts to be distributed among the marriage procession or at other places on the occasion may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10.

'Mosálu' is a marriage present by the bride's maternal relations.

"4. The expenses of the 'Mosálu' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10 on all accounts or from all sources.

Chhedo Jhaláman means the ceremony when the bridegroom touches the fringe of his mother-in-law's dress.

"5. The payment on account of 'Chhedo Jhaláman' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 2.

Mahi Mátlu is the gift of an earthen pot with eatables at the time of the departure of the bridegroom's party after the marriage is over.

"6. The payment on account of 'Mahi Mátlu' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Purat means the gift of metal vessels at the departure of the bridegroom after the marriage is over.

"7. The payment on account of 'Purat' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Page Payanu means a gift to be paid at the time of the prostration of the bride before her mother-in-law.

"8. The amount to be paid to the bride's mother-in-law on account of 'Page Payanu' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 7.

"9. Not more than 5 *Dasaiyán* or dinner parties shall be given by the bride's family to the bridegroom's and the number of guests at each shall not exceed 25.

But if the bride's family prefer to give only one dinner party, then the total number of guests may be 125, but shall not exceed that number. and, in addition, a dinner may be given on the marriage day at which the number of guests shall not exceed 25 : children under the age of ten shall not be counted as guests. All the persons partaking of the dinner shall be considered guests until the contrary is proved, and the burden of proof shall lie on the principal male relative or guardian in the bride's or bridegroom's family.

"10. The expenses of the *Ján* or marriage party going to the bride's village and defrayed by the bride's family may be Re. 1, but shall not exceed Rs. 30, besides not more than five dinner parties as mentioned in Rule 9, provided that if the party stays longer, more dinner parties may be given on condition that the total number of meals given does not exceed 150.

"11. The amount to be paid on all accounts to the bridegroom's friends on the occasion of the bride's going to her husband's house with her first child may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 11. Besides this the bride's father may give a present of clothes and ornaments.

"12. The "Natra" chánllo to be given by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom or to the bridegroom himself may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 100. Ornaments should be bought with this money which will be the wife's property during her life and after her death will belong to her husband.

"13. The father or guardian of the bride shall not take any money from the bridegroom or from the parents or guardian of the bridegroom or guardian of the bridegroom* on account of giving his daughter.

* S. O.

"14. On any occasion when the bridegroom is invited to his father-in-law's house the amount to be paid to him as 'Pagdi' † shall not exceed Rs. 2. He shall not take with him more than five men.

† Lit. Turban.

"15. Nothing in the above rules shall prevent the acceptance of customary presents of sweetmeats, etc., on the usual occasions or of such assistance or allowance as the bride's father may wish to give or make when his daughter and her husband set up house for themselves : provided that such gifts shall not be claimable under any pretext and that they shall not be used by or applied for the use or benefit of the bridegroom's father.

"16. (*a*) When a person marries a second wife, the amount of chánllo shall not exceed Rs. 100.

(*b*) When a person marries a second wife *during the life-time of the first*, the chánllo paid by the relations of the second wife may be Re. 1, but shall not exceed Rs. 5, and no other payment on any account whatever shall be made or received by either party.

(c) In such cases reasonable maintenance shall be allowed to the first wife according to her husband's means, and he shall also give her ornaments worth not less than Re. 1, and not exceeding Rs. 100.

"17. In case of Bahina-var marriages the chánllo shall not exceed one rupee.

"18. Every betrothal or marriage or natra shall be reported to the Talati for registration without fee and the amount of the chánllo agreed upon shall be stated at the same time.

The report shall be made within a week of the betrothal or marriage or natra, and the father or guardian of the bride shall be responsible for making it, and if he omits to do so, the father or guardian of the bridegroom, or if he be of full age, the bridegroom himself shall also be responsible."

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XXIII OF 1871

PENSIONS

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT TO HEAR CLAIMS AND GRANT CERTIFICATES

Notn. No. 4247, R. D., 22nd July 1881, B. G., 1881, Pt. I, p. 397.

Under the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Deputy and Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in charge of Ranges to hear and dispose of claims and grant certificates empowering a Civil Court to take cognizance of claims relating to grants of money payable on the part of Government in the Salt and Continental Customs Revenue Department, and under the provisions of section 84 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on the Collector of Salt Revenue all such of the powers and duties of a Revenue Commissioner and on the aforesaid officers all such of the powers and duties of a Collector under that Act as are necessary for the lawful control of and are applicable to hereditary offices connected with the said Department.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 5, 8 AND 14 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 10525, R. D., 29th Aug. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 2021.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5, 8 and 14 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), and in supersession of the rules published in their Notification No. 6849, dated the 23rd December 1879, as subsequently amended, the Commissioners, Northern Division, Central Division and Southern Division, as the Chief Revenue Authorities in their divisions, have with the approval of Government framed the following rules, namely:—

Cases in which the following rules do not apply.

Disposal of claims concerning service pensions.

1. Claims relating to pensions or gratuities granted on account of service performed in any department of the administration, whether civil, military, naval or otherwise, shall be inquired into and disposed of in such manner as may be directed in the Civil Service Regulations or in any rules or orders for the time being in force applicable to such pensions respectively.

Disposal of claims relating to service watan allowances.

2. Claims relating to any cash payment forming part of the property of a *watan*, in respect of which no service commutation settlement has been effected, shall be inquired into and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the rules and orders from time to time in force thereunder. In the event of any such claim being preferred to which none of the said provisions shall appear to be applicable, the orders of Government should be obtained through the proper channel previous to the disposal thereof.

Cases under rules 1 and 2 excluded.

3. Nothing in the rest of these rules applies to any pension, gratuity or cash payment to which rule 1 or rule 2 applies.

Powers and procedure of officers.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner by what officers to be exercised.

4. (1) The Collector of Bombay shall exercise the powers of a Collector for the purposes of these rules in respect of pensions or grants payable in Bombay, and the same powers shall be exercised by the Resident at Baroda, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, and the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in respect of pensions or grants payable from the treasuries at Baroda, Cutch, Sadra, Palanpur and Rajkot respectively.

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall be regarded as Commissioner for the Bombay treasury and for the treasuries at Baroda, Cutch and Rajkot, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the Sadra and Palanpur treasuries.

Collector's power of disposal of claims under section 5 of the Act.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 6, claims under section 5 of the Pensions Act, 1871, herein referred to as "the Act", shall be disposed of by the Collector in the following cases without reference to the higher authority :—

(*a*) cases where the pensions are transferable property.

(*b*) cases where the pensions form part of *watan* property and the dispute is between one watandar and another : Provided that in the case of claims to arrears of a share of an allowance of the kind referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), the Collector shall ordinarily issue a certificate under section 6 of the Act authorizing the Civil Court to try the same.

Previous sanction of Commissioner when necessary.

6. Except in the cases provided for in sub-rule (2) of rule 9, no claim by which the liability of Government to pay any pension or grant is affected, directly or indirectly shall be disposed of by a Collector without first obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to the order which he proposes to pass.

Grant of certificates under section 6 of the Act.

7. (1) No certificate under section 6 of the Act shall be granted in the case of—

(a) saranjams,

(b) chouth saranjams,

(c) impartible political pensions.

(2) In the case of a political pension which is partible among the members of the original grantee's family, the Collector may—

(a) refuse a certificate with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or

(b) grant a certificate with the previous sanction of Government.

Reference of claims to subordinate officers for inquiry.

8. (1) Any claim preferred to a Collector under section 5 of the Act may be referred by him for inquiry and report to any Assistant or Deputy Collector or other officer subordinate to him, and every Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka may receive claims on behalf of the Collector and forward the same, with his opinion after inquiry, to the Collector.

(2) No order disposing of any matter referred to an Assistant or Deputy Collector or other subordinate officer as aforesaid shall be passed by such officer on his own authority.

Manner of disposal of claims.

9. (1) Claims relating to pensions or grants shall be disposed of in accordance with—

(a) the law, if any, for the time being in force applicable to such claims;

(b) the terms and conditions of the sanad or other document, if any, under which such pensions or grants are enjoyed;

(c) the rules or orders of Government for the time being in force if applicable to such claims.

(2) But if any claim is brought, the subject matter of which has been already inquired into and disposed of by competent authority, the Collector shall merely record the fact of such previous decision and dispose of the claim accordingly.

Manner of payment and arrears.

Payments generally to be annual.

10. All payments of pensions or grants are usually to be made in one lump sum for the year commencing on the 1st May and ending on the 30th April, but applications for their payment by monthly or quarterly instalments may be considered and disposed of by the Collector.

Payment generally in full.

11. Pensions and grants, for the payment of which application is duly made at the proper time, will be paid in full, except in cases where payment is suspended

pending the orders of a Civil Court or pending inquiries by Government or by any officer of Government.

Payment of arrears.

12. (1) Where, owing to failure to apply or other neglect on the part of a claimant, payment falls into arrear, the pension or grant will be paid as follows :—

For the current year, in full.

First and second years' arrears, in full.

Third year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

Fourth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Fifth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

(2) No deduction shall be made under this rule from arrears of payments due—

(*a*) on account of village devasthan allowances not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum in amount, or

(*b*) under compensation bonds.

(3) In this rule, " current year " means the year within which payment is properly due under rule 19.

Payment of arrears due to deceased persons.

13. Subject to the provisions of rule 11, sub-divisional officers may authorize the payment of arrears due to a deceased person after such investigation as shall satisfy them—

(*a*) of the actual date of such person's death, and

(*b*) that the applicant is entitled as such person's legal heir, or otherwise, to receive payment.

Pension or grant not drawn for a certain period to lapse.

14. (1) The Mámlatdár shall strike off any pension or grant for payment of which no application is duly made for more than six years, or, in the case of a Hardas Gosávi's allowance, two years ; and all arrears shall thereupon be forfeited.

Re-admission.

15. Where a pension or grant which has been struck off under rule 14 was held under a permanent or hereditary title, the Collector may sanction re-admission of the same, without payment of arrears, if a claim thereto is duly preferred under section 5 of the Act within 12 years from the date of the last payment.

Date of applications for arrears to be noted.

16. The date on which application for payment was made must be noted by the disbursing officer on all bills for arrears.

Place of payment.

17. Pensions or grants will be paid at the following places, namely :—

(*a*) if payable on behalf of a religious institution—(i) when the amount of the pension or grant exceeds Rs. 5 per annum, or, whatever the amount, when there is no hereditary patel in the village in which such institution is situated—at the treasury of the district in which the institution is situate ; (ii) when the amount does not exceed Rs. 5 per annum and there is an officiating hereditary patel in such village—through such patel ;

(b) if payable on behalf of a religious institution in foreign territory—at the nearest Government treasury;

(c) if the pension or grant is personal—at the treasury most convenient to the recipient.

Transfer of payment.

18. Orders for transfer of payment under rule 17 will be made by the Collector if the transfer sought is from one treasury to another within the same district; by the Commissioner, if the transfer sought is from a treasury in one district to a treasury in another district within the same division; and by Government in any other case.

Time of payment.

19. (1) All pensions and grants shall be deemed to be due on the 1st May next after the completion of the year in respect of which they are payable, but shall ordinarily be payable only in the months respectively fixed, or hereafter to be fixed, by or under the orders of Government for payment of pensions and grants of the various descriptions.

(2) When payment in monthly or quarterly instalments has been directed by the Collector under rule 10, payments will be made in accordance with such direction.

Persons to whom payment will be made.

Persons to whom payment is to be made.

20. Pensions and grants will be paid only to those persons whose names have been authorizedly entered in the records as the payees thereof, or to their duly empowered attorneys or mukhtyárs, or, if they are minors, to their administrators.

Life-certificates.

21. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, payments will be made to an attorney, mukhtyár or administrator only if he satisfies the disbursing officer by the production of a certificate, signed by a Magistrate or some other well-known person of respectability, that the payee was living on the last day of the year or other period for which the pension or grant is due.

(2) Where cash allowances are remitted by postal money order life-certificates need be obtained only once every three years.

(3) Life-certificates signed by a Taláti, Kulkarni, Táppedár, Shánbhog, Village Accountant or Police Inspector may be accepted.

Payee in case of alienable pensions or grants.

22. (1) In the case of pensions or grants which Government recognize as alienable, the name of the lawful holder for the time being shall, subject to the provisions of rules 23 to 26, be entered in the records as payee.

(2) But if any such pension or grant is continuable by Government only so long as the original grantee and certain of his descendants shall be in existence, and the payee has obtained a transfer of the same by sale, gift, mortgage, or the like, such payee must produce at the time of each payment a certificate from the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari of the táluka or mahál in which the original grantee or his descendants reside,

or, if their residence be in foreign territory, of some British officer resident in the said territory, that such grantee or his said descendants (who should invariably be named) on whose behalf payment is claimed was or were alive on the last day of the year or other period for which such payment is due.

Applications for mutation to be disposed of by Collector.

23. Applications for mutation of the payee's name in the records shall be received and disposed of by the Collector.

Procedure for mutation.

24. (1) In the case of a transfer of any pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, mutation of the payee's name may be made on obtaining the consent in writing of the existing payee without further inquiry.

(2) In the case of the death of a payee, the Collector may require the production by the applicant of a certificate of heirship and of such other evidence as he deems fit.

(3) Whenever there is any dispute between parties, and whenever the Collector doubts whether the pension or grant is any longer continuable, the application shall be regarded by him as a claim under section 5 of the Act, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

(4) Any mutation of names rendered necessary by the decision of any claim under section 5 of the Act (including applications of the nature specified in sub-rule (3) may be made by the Collector without further investigation.

Deceased military pensioners.

25. (1) The disbursing officer shall pay arrears of pension due to the estate of a deceased Indian military pensioner, to any person whose name may have been registered in his office by the deceased pensioner as the person entitled to such payment. Pensioners should be encouraged to make such registration during their life-time.

(2) If no such registration has been made, the disbursing officer shall pay the arrears (which shall be limited to three month's arrears, except when proof is given of the exact date of the death of the pensioner) to any person who shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district in which the deceased pensioner resided, declaring such person to be entitled to such payment.

(3) The Collector will grant such a certificate to such person as shall, upon inquiry, appear to him to be best entitled to receive payment, either as sole heir, or as a principal representative of all the heirs. For example, if the pensioner has left a widow and sons, the certificate will be given to the eldest son, if of full age, or of the widow as guardian of the sons, if the sons are minors.

Only one person ordinarily to be entered as payee.

26. (1) As a rule, the name of one person only will be entered as payee of each separate entire pension or grant.

(2) In the case of two or more joint transferees of a pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, such transferees must elect whose name shall be so entered, and in the event of their failing so to do

within such period as shall be fixed by the Collector, the Collector shall enter the name of such one of them as he deems fit.

(3) In the case of joint heirs, the Collector shall determine who is the eldest male representative of the senior surviving branch of the original grantee's or of the transferee's family, or, in the absence of male heirs, who is the senior heiress, and shall enter his or her name as payee :

Provided that, at the request of the person thus entitled to be entered as payee, the name of any other member of the family may be substituted by the Collector for that of the said person during such person's life-time.

Joint payees and separate recognition of sharers.

27. (1) If any pension or grant has been hitherto entered in the records in the joint names of two or more persons, or if any division of a pension or grant has been recognized and the shares entered separately in the names of the respective co-sharers, such entries may hereafter be continued ; but no such new entries shall be made in the records except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, which shall be given only under very special circumstances.

Provided that the Collector may, on written application, sanction the sub-division of a pension or grant by the disbursing officer at the time of payment by special written order in each case. This concession should, however, be granted very sparingly and only in very special cases.

(2) It is the policy of Government to disallow and discourage the partition of pensions and cash allowances and the entry of new names in the registers.

Payments to joint payees when their joint receipt is not obtainable.

28. Whenever, in consequence of disagreements amongst joint payees or for any other reason, their joint receipt shall not be obtainable for any payment already due, the Collector may authorize such payment to be made to any one or more of such joint payees who may be willing to pass a receipt.

Payees responsible for proper distribution of pension or grant to sharers.

29. The persons recorded as the payees of pensions or grants, and the persons to whom any payment may be made under rule 28, are not necessarily entitled to appropriate the whole of such pensions, grants or payment to themselves, but are responsible for distributing the same to all co-sharers or sub-shares in the proportions to which they are respectively entitled.

Identification of payees.

Preparation of descriptive rolls.

30. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, a descriptive roll in the form of Appendix A shall be kept by the disbursing officer of every payee entitled to receive payment of a pension or grant from him. A copy of such roll under the disbursing officer's signature shall be furnished to the payee for production by him at the time of each payment, which shall be noted therein in the manner shown in the form.

(2) The person applying for payment shall be identified by comparison with the particulars given in the descriptive roll, and the disbursing

officer should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. When the payee can write, his signature should, at the time of payment, be compared with that in the descriptive roll in the disbursing officer's possession.

Descriptive rolls and life-certificates may be dispensed with in certain cases.

31. (1) Descriptive rolls and life-certificates may be dispensed with in the case of Indians of rank and *pardah-nishin* ladies; but the disbursing officer will not on that account be exempt from the general responsibility which necessarily attaches to all payments.

(2) Descriptive rolls are not necessary in the case of pensions or grants on account of Indian religious or charitable institutions which are paid to *panches* or committees or to village patels, nor in the case of payees of allowances which have been declared to be continuable hereditarily.

Signature book.

32. (1) The disbursing officer shall, if the payee be able to write, obtain his signature in a book specially kept for the purpose, when he first presents himself to receive payment, and shall compare this signature with that in the receipt book at the time of each subsequent payment.

(2) A fresh signature book shall be prepared every ten years.

(3) Where the payee is illiterate his left thumb-impression shall be substituted for his signature and this rule shall be read accordingly.

Identification of persons not known.

33. (1) In every case in which the payee is not personally known to the disbursing officer, he shall be required to bring with him, when he comes to receive payment, a witness known to the disbursing officer to prove his identity.

(2) The witness shall, in token of his identifying the payee, affix his signature or mark below that of the payee in the receipt book.

(3) When the payee is personally known to the disbursing officer, no such witness shall be necessary, and the disbursing officer shall himself put his initials below the signature or mark of the payee in token of his identity.

Death of payees.

Report of death of payee.

34. (1) It shall be the duty of the village officer to send to the Mámlatdár of the táluka early intimation of the death in his village of any recipient of a cash allowance or grant from Government.

(2) The Mámlatdár shall, on receipt of the intimation, note the fact in the *petakhatavahi* (táluka form No. XIII), and in case the deceased held any allowance from any other treasury or treasuries, communicate the fact to such treasury or treasuries.

Records and accounts.

Printed lists to be kept of sanctioned pensions and grants.

35. (1) The Commissioner shall cause to be prepared, under his signature, lists in English and in the vernacular of all pensions and grants in each district in his division and furnish printed copies thereof to

the Mámlatdárs, the Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies, the Accountant-General and Government.

(2) Where such lists have already been prepared under the signature of the Alienation Settlement Officer, new lists need not be prepared.

(3) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall also prepare similar lists of all pensions and grants payable in Bombay and at the Political treasuries at Baroda, Cutch, Sádra, Pálanpur and Rájkot; and furnish printed copies thereof to the Resident at Baroda, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur, and the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár.

Monthly correction statements to be submitted to the Commissioner, Central Division.

36. (1) A monthly statement of all proposed alterations in, or additions to, the lists referred to in rule 35, in consequence of decisions or orders passed during the preceding month affecting the same, shall be submitted by each Collector (on such date as may be fixed for their submission in communication with the Accountant-General) to the Commissioner, Central Division.

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall cause such statements to be promptly scrutinized in his office, and, after countersigning the same, shall cause duplicates thereof to be sent to the Accountant-General with the orders of the Commissioner duly recorded thereon, and shall also direct that the lists in his own office and in the various offices in the districts concerned shall be corrected accordingly. The Accountant-General shall also correct his lists in accordance with the duplicate copy of the statement so countersigned and forwarded to him.

(3) No pension or grant shall be entered in, or struck out from, the accounts or the said lists, except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Accounts to be kept by disbursing officers.

37. Disbursing officers shall on the first of May of each year, or as soon after as possible prepare ledgers (*peta-khatavahis*) in accordance with the táluka form No. XIII and will keep books in the táluka form No. XIV, and will be held responsible for the correctness of the entries in these ledgers and books and for their being properly filled in from time to time.

Sanads.

Issue of sanads to payees of pensions and grants.

38. (1) Sanads in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council will be executed by the Collectors in favour of the payee or payees for the time being of every pension or grant in respect of which the issue of such sanads has been, or may hereafter be, sanctioned by Government.

(2) Such sanads will be issued once for all, and sanads already issued by Alienation Settlement Officers, or by Collectors, or by any other officers, authorized by Government in this behalf, shall be deemed to have been issued under this rule.

(3) The terms and conditions to be inserted in these sanads will be such as Government may from time to time authorize, or as may already have been so authorized.

Registers of sanads to be kept.

39. (1) Registers of the sanads referred to in rule 38 will be kept by each Collector, and a general register by each Commissioner.

(2) The said registers shall be open to public inspection during office hours, and extracts from the same shall be obtainable, subject to the same rules and to the payment of the same fees as apply in the case of registers of the documents mentioned in section 90, sub-section (*1*), clause (*d*), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Miscellaneous.

Certificate of reference to Civil Court under section 6 of the Act.

40. A certificate for reference to the Civil Court under section 6 of the Act, granted to a person claiming a right of succession to, or participation in, any pension or grant or any other right relating to any pension or grant, by a Collector under rule 5, shall be in the form of Appendix B.

Cash alienation lists to be passed in alienation office.

41. (1) The examination and passing of the monthly cash alienation lists shall be performed in the alienation branch of the office of the Commissioner, Central Division.

(2) All Collectors shall send their monthly cash alienation alteration statements to that office for approval and admission or orders. They will then be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

APPENDIX A.

(SEE RULE 30.)

Form of Descriptive Roll.

Running Number.	Number in the Alienation list or Peta Khata Wahi	Name.	Caste or Sect.	Residence.	Personal identification.	Height.	Age at the date of preparing the Roll.	Monthy, Quarterly, Half-yearly or yearly amount.	How long continuable.	Signature of the party whose Descriptive Roll is prepared.	Signature of witnesses of identification.	Signature of the officer before whom the Descriptive Roll is taken.	Date of preparing the Roll.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Payment.

When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signatur of the disbursing officer.	When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.	When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the dispursing officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX B.

(SEE RULE 40.)

Form of Certificate.

Whereas A. B. of is desirous of preferring a claim against C. D. of . to establish his right to

(*here state clearly the nature of the claim*);

This is to certify that I, E. F., Collector of do hereby authorise, under section 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, the trial of the said claim by any Civil Court competent to try the same.

(Signed) E. F.,
Collector.

Seal of the Collector.

Dated at this day of 19 .

RULES FOR SIND

Notn. No. 4000, Commr., 23rd Oct. 1917, S. G. 1917, Pt. I, p. 1347.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5, 8 and 14 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), and in supersession of the rules published in his notification No. 5753, dated the 14th December 1881, as subsequently amended, the Commissioner in Sind, as the chief revenue authority in Sind, has, with the approval of Government, framed the following rules, namely :—

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND UNDER THE PENSIONS ACT, 1871

Cases in which the following rules do not apply.

Disposal of claims concerning service pensions.

1. Claims relating to pensions or gratuities granted on account of service performed in any department of the administration, whether civil, military, naval or otherwise, shall be inquired into and disposed of in such manner as may be directed in the Civil Service Regulations or in any rules or orders for the time being in force applicable to such pensions respectively.

Cases under rule 1 excluded.

2. Nothing in the rest of these rules applies to any pension, gratuity or cash payment to powers and procedure of officers to which rule 1 applies.

Collector's power of disposal of claims under section 5 of the Act.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of rule 4, claims under section 5 of the Pensions Act, 1871, herein referred to as "the Act" shall, in cases where the pensions are transferable property, be disposed of by the Collector without reference to higher authority.

Provided that in the case of claims to arrears of a share of an allowance of the above nature the Collector shall, except in the case of impartible pensions, ordinarily issue a certificate under section 6 of the Act authorising the Civil Court to try the same.

(2) In the case of all impartible pensions and such political pensions as are partible among the members of the original grantee's family, the sanction of the Commissioner shall first be obtained.

Previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind when necessary.

4. Except in the case provided for in sub-rule (2) of rule 6, no claim by which the liability of Government to pay any pension or grant is affected, directly or indirectly, shall be disposed of by a Collector without first obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind.

Reference of claims to subordinate officers for enquiry.

5. (1) Any claim preferred to a Collector under section 5 of the Act may be referred by him for enquiry and report to any Assistant or Deputy Collector or other officer subordinate to him, and every Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka may receive claims on behalf of the Collector and forward the same, with his opinion after inquiry, to the Collector.

(2) No order disposing of any matter referred to an Assistant or Deputy Collector or other subordinate officer as aforesaid shall be passed by such officer on his own authority.

Manner of disposal of claims.

6. (1) Claims relating to pensions or grants shall be disposed of in accordance with—

(*a*) the law, if any, for the time being in force applicable to such claims;

(*b*) the terms and conditions of the sanad or other documents, if any, under which such pensions or grants are enjoyed;

(*c*) the rules or orders of Government for the time being in force if applicable to such claims.

(2) But if any claim is brought, the subject matter of which has been already enquired into and disposed of by competent authority, the Collector shall merely record the fact of such previous decision and dispose of the claim accordingly.

Manner of payment and arrears.

Payments generally to be annual.

7. All payments of pensions or grants are usually to be made in one lump sum for the year commencing on the 1st May and ending on the 30th April, but applications for their payment by monthly or quarterly instalments may be considered and disposed of by the Collector.

Payment generally in full.

8. Pensions and grants, for the payment of which application is duly made at the proper time, will be paid in full, except in cases where payment is suspended pending the orders of a Civil Court or pending enquiries by Government or by any officer of Government.

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Payment of arrears.

9. (1) Where owing to failure to apply or other neglect on the part of a claimant payment falls into arrear, the pension or grant will be paid as follows :—

For the current year, in full.

First and second year's arrears, in full.

Third year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

Fourth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Fifth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

(2) In this rule, "current year" means the year within which payment is properly due under rule 16.

Payment of arrears due to deceased persons.

10. Subject to the provisions of rule 8, Sub-Divisional Officers may authorize the payment of arrears due to a deceased person after such investigation as shall satisfy them—

(*a*) of the actual date of such person's death, and

(*b*) that the applicant is entitled, as such person's legal heir or otherwise, to receive payment.

Pension or grant not drawn for a certain period to lapse.

11. The Mukhtiarkar shall strike off any pension or grant for payment of which no application is duly made for more than six years; and all arrears shall thereupon be forfeited.

Re-admission.

12. Where a pension or grant which has been struck off under rule 11 was held under a permanent or hereditary title, the Collector may sanction re-admission of the same, without payment of arrears, if a claim thereto is duly preferred under section 5 of the Act within 12 years from the date of the last payment.

Date of applications for arrears to be noted.

13. The date on which application for payment was made must be noted by the disbursing officer on all bills for arrears.

Place of payment.

14. Pensions or grants will be paid at the following places, namely :—

(*a*) if payable on behalf of a religious institution, at the treasury of the district or taluka in which the institution is situated;

(*b*) if payable on behalf of a religious institution in foreign territory, at the nearest Government treasury;

(*c*) if the pension or grant is personal, at the treasury most convenient to the recipient.

Transfer of payment.

15. Orders for transfer of payment under rule 14 will be made by the Collector if the transfer sought is from one treasury to another within the same district; by the Commissioner in Sind, if the transfer sought is from a treasury in one district to a treasury in another district within the province of Sind; and by Government in any other case.

Time of payment.

16. (1) All pensions and grants shall be deemed to be due on the 1st May next after the completion of the year in respect of which they are payable, but shall

ordinarily be payable only in the months respectively fixed, or hereafter to be fixed, by or under the orders of Government for payment of pensions and grants of the various descriptions.

(2) When payment in monthly or quarterly instalments has been directed by the Collector under rule 7, payments will be made in accordance with such direction.

Persons to whom payment will be made.

Persons to whom payment is to be made.

17. Pensions and grants will be paid only to those persons whose names have been authorizedly entered in the records as the payees thereof, or to their duly empowered attorneys or mukhtiars or, if they are minors, to their administrators.

Life certificates.

18. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 28, payments will be made to an attorney, mukhtiar or administrator only if he satisfies the disbursing officer by the production of a certificate, signed by a Magistrate or by some other well known person of respectability, that the payee was living on the last day of the year or other period for which the pension or grant is due.

(2) Where cash allowances are remitted by postal money order, life certificate need be obtained only once every three years.

(3) Life certificates signed by a Tapedar or a Police Inspector may be accepted.

Payee in case of alienable pensions or grants.

19. (1) In the case of pensions or grants which Government recognize as alienable, the name of the lawful holder for the time being shall, subject to the provisions of rules 20 to 23, be entered in the records as payee.

(2) But if any such pension or grant is continuable by Government only so long as the original grantee and certain of his descendants shall be in existence, and the payee has obtained a transfer of the same by sale, gift, mortgage or the like, such payee must produce at the time of each payment a certificate from the Mukhtiarkar of the taluka or mahal in which the original grantee or his descendants reside, or, if their residence be in foreign territory, of some British officer resident in the said territory, that such grantee or his said descendants (who should invariably be named) on whose behalf payment is claimed was or were alive on the last day of the year or other period for which such payment is due.

Applications for mutation to be disposed of by Collector.

20. Applications for mutation of the payee's name in the records shall be received and disposed of by the Collector.

Procedure for mutation.

21. (1) In the case of a transfer of any pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, mutation of the payee's name may be made on obtaining the consent in writing of the existing payee without further inquiry.

(2) In the case of the death of a payee, the Collector may require the production by the applicant of a certificate of heirship and of such other evidence as he deems fit.

(3) Whenever there is any dispute between parties, and whenever the Collector doubts whether the pension or grant is any longer continuable, the application shall be regarded by him as a claim under section 5 of the Act, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

(4) Any mutation of names rendered necessary by the decisions of any claim under section 5 of the Act (including applications of the nature specified in sub-rule 13), may be made by the Collector without further investigation.

Deceased Military pensioners.

22. (1) The disbursing officer shall pay arrears of pension due to the estate of a deceased Indian Military pensioner, to any person whose name may have been registered in his office by the deceased pensioner as the person entitled to such payment. Pensioners should be encouraged to make such registration during their life-time.

(2) If no such registration has been made, the disbursing officer shall pay the arrears (which shall be limited to three months' arrears, except when proof is given of the exact date of the death of the pensioner) to any person who shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district in which the deceased pensioner resided, declaring such person to be entitled to such payment.

(3) The Collector will grant such a certificate to such person as shall, upon enquiry, appear to him to be best entitled to receive payment, either as sole heir or as a principal representative of all the heirs. For example, if the pensioner has left a widow and sons, the certificate will be given to the eldest son, if of full age, or to the widow as guardian of the sons, if the sons are minors.

Only one person to be ordinarily entered as payee.

23. (1) As a rule, the name of one person only will be entered as payee of each separate entire pension or grant.

In the case of joint transferees.

(2) In the case of two or more joint transferees of a pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, such transferees must elect whose name shall be so entered, and in the event of their failing so to do within such period as shall be fixed by the Collector, the Collector shall enter the name of such one of them as he deems fit.

(3) In the case of joint heirs, the Collector shall determine who is the eldest male representative of the senior surviving branch of the original grantee's or of the transferee's family, or, in the absence of male heirs, who is the senior heiress, and shall enter his or her name as payee :

Provided that, at the request of the person thus entitled to be entered as payee, the name of any other member of the family may be substituted by the Collector for that of the said person during such person's life-time.

Joint payees or holders of separate shares.

24. (1) Existing entries regarding names of persons who jointly hold a pension or grant or whose separate shares in a pension or grant have been hitherto recognised may hereafter be continued; but no such new entries shall be made in the records except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind, which shall be given only under very special circumstances. All new entries when sanctioned shall be brought on the cash alienation list.

(2) Provided that in special circumstances on the occasion of any particular payment the Collector may, by special written order on written application, sanction the sub-division of a pension or grant by the disbursing officer. A special entry should be made in the records, for that occasion only, of the name or names of the payees. This concession should, however, be granted very sparingly and only in very special cases.

(3) It is the policy of Government to disallow and discourage the partition of pensions and cash allowances and the entry of new names in the registers.

Payments to joint payees when their joint receipt is not obtainable.

25. Whenever, in consequence of disagreements amongst joint payees or for any other reason, their joint receipt shall not be obtainable for any payment already due, the Collector may authorize such payment to be made to any one or more of such joint payees who may be willing to pass a receipt.

Payees responsible for proper distribution of pension or grant to sharers.

26. The persons recorded as the payees of pensions or grants, and the persons to whom any payment may be made under rule 25, are not necessarily entitled to appropriate the whole of such pensions, grants or payment to themselves, but are responsible for distributing the same to all co-sharers or sub-sharers in the proportions to which they are respectively entitled.

Identification of payees.

Preparation of descriptive rolls.

27. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 28, a descriptive roll in the form of Appendix A, shall be kept by the disbursing officer of every payee entitled to receive payment of a pension or grant from him. A copy of such roll under the disbursing officer's signature shall be furnished to the payee for production by him at the time of each payment, which shall be noted therein in the manner shown in the form.

(2) The person applying for payment shall be identified by comparison with the particulars given in the descriptive roll, and the disbursing officer should take every precaution against fraudulent personation When the payee can write, his signature should, at the time of payment, be compared with that in the descriptive roll in the disbursing officer's possession.

Descriptive rolls and life certificates may be dispensed with in certain cases.

28. (1) Descriptive rolls and life certificates may be dispensed with in the case of Indians of rank and *pardahnishin ladies*; but the disbursing officer will not on that account be exempt from the general responsibility which necessarily attaches to all payments.

(2) Descriptive rolls are not necessary in the case of pensions or grants on account of Indian religious or charitable institutions which are paid to *panches* or committees or other representatives of these institutions, nor in the case of payees of allowances which have been declared to be continuable hereditarily.

Signature book.

29. (1) The disbursing officer shall, if the payee be able to write, obtain his signature in a book specially kept for the purpose, when he first presents himself to receive payment, and shall compare this signature with that in the receipt book at the time of each subsequent payment.

(2) A fresh signature book shall be prepared every ten years.

(3) Where the payee is illiterate his left thumb-impression shall be substituted for his signature and this rule shall be read accordingly.

Identification of persons not known.

30. (1) In every case in which the payee is not personally known to the disbursing officer, he shall be required to bring with him, when he comes to receive payment, a witness known to the disbursing officer to prove his identity.

(2) The witness shall, in token of his identifying the payee, affix his signature or mark below that of the payee in the receipt book.

(3) When the payee is personally known to the disbursing officer, no such witness shall be necessary, and the disbursing officer shall himself put his initials below the signature or mark of the payee in token of his identity. The mark shall invariably be a thumb-impression.

Death of payees.

Report of death of payee.

31. (1) It shall be the duty of the Tapadar to send to the Mukhtiarkar of the taluka early intimation of the death in his tapa of any recipient of a cash allowance or grant from Government.

(2) The Mukhtiarkar shall, on receipt of the intimation, note the fact in the *peta khatawahi* (Taluka Form No. 24) and in case the deceased held any allowance from any other treasury or treasuries, communicate the fact to such treasury or treasuries.

Records and accounts.

Printed lists to be kept of sanctioned pensions and grants.

32. The Commissioner in Sind shall cause to be prepared under his signature lists in English and in the vernacular of all pensions and grants in each district in the province of Sind and furnish printed copies thereof to the Mukhtiarkars, the Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies, the Accountant-General and Government.

Quarterly correction statements to be submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

33. (1) A quarterly statement of all proposed alterations in, or additions to the lists referred to in rule 32, in consequence of decisions or orders passed during the preceding three months affecting the same, shall be submitted by each Collector on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October to the Commissioner in Sind.

(2) The Commissioner in Sind shall, after scrutiny, countersign the same and direct that the list in his own office and in the various offices in the districts concerned shall be corrected accordingly. A copy of the statement so countersigned shall also be sent to the Accountant-General, who shall correct his lists in accordance therewith.

(3) No pension or grant shall be entered in, or struck out from, the accounts or the said lists, except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind.

Accounts to be kept by disbursing officers.

34. Disbursing officer shall, on the 1st of May of each year, or as soon after as possible, prepare a ledger (*peta khatawahi*) in accordance with the Taluka Form No. 24 and will keep a book in the Taluka Form No. 12 and will be held responsible for the correctness of the entries in the ledger and book and for their being properly filled in from time to time.

Sanads.

Issue of sanads to payees of pensions and grants.

35. (1) Sanads in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council will be executed by the Collectors in favour of the payee or payees for the time being of every pension or grant in respect of which the issue of such sanads has been, or may hereafter be, sanctioned by Government.

(2) Such sanads will be issued once for all, and sanads already issued by the Commissioner in Sind, or by Collectors, or by any other officer authorized by Government in this behalf, shall be deemed to have been issued under this rule.

(3) The terms and conditions to be inserted in these sanads will be such as Government may from time to time authorize or as may already have been so authorised.

Register of sanads to be kept.

36. (1) Registers of the sanads referred to in rule 35 will be kept by each Collector and a general register by the Commissioner in Sind.

(2) The said registers shall be open to public inspection during office hours, and extracts from the same shall be obtainable, subject to the same rules and to the payment of the same fees as apply in the case of registers of the documents mentioned in section 90, sub-section (1), clause (*d*), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Miscellaneous.

Certificate of reference to Civil Court under section 6 of the Act.

37. A certificate for reference to the Civil Court under section 6 of the Act, granted to a person claiming a right of succession to, or participation in, any pension or grant or any other right relating to any pension or grant by a Collector under rule 3, shall be in the form of Appendix B.

APPENDIX A.

(SEE RULE 27.)

Form of Descriptive Roll.

Running Number.	No. in the alienation list or khata wahi.	Name.	Caste or sect.	Residence.	Personal identification.	Height.	Age at the date of preparing the roll.	Monthly, quartely half-yearly or yearly amount.	How long continuable.	Signature of the party whose descriptive roll is prepared.	Signature of witnesses of identification.	Signature of the officer before whom the descriptive roll is taken.	Date of preparing the roll.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Payment.

When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.	When paid	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.	When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX B.

(SEE RULE 37.)

Form of Certificate.

Whereas A. B., of , is desirous of preferring a claim against C. D., of to establish his right to (*here state clearly the nature of the claim*);

This is to certify that I, E. F., Collector of do hereby authorize, under section 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, the trial of the said claim by any Civil Court competent to try the same.

Dated at this day of 191 .

Seal of the Collector.

(Signed) E. F.,
Collector.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1872

SPECIAL MARRIAGE

ORDER APPOINTING EX-OFFICIO REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES AND FIXING THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THEM

Notn. G. D., 18th Sept. 1872, B. G., 1872, Pt. I, page 1046.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act III of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Marriages under that Act in the Bombay Presidency :—

For the City of Bombay ..	The Registrar and Sub-Registrar (1) appointed under Act VIII of 1871, for the District and Sub-District of Fort and Colaba under that Act.
For the Mofussil ..	The Sub-Registrars appointed under Act VIII of 1871 (1), for the Central Sub-Divisions in the Registrars' Districts under that Act as hereafter specified; each Sub-Registrar of such Central Sub-Division to be Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872, for a District co-extensive with the Registrar's District in which he is employed under Act VIII of 1871 (1).
For Aden	The Registrar appointed under Act VIII of 1871 (1).

Under the provisions of section 14 of the said Act, No. III of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to lay down the

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908.

following scale of fees to be paid to the Registrars of Marriages under the said Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the solemnization of a Marriage at the Office of a Registrar of Marriages..	5	0	0
For such solemnization at a private house within a radius of six miles from the office of a Registrar of Marriages ..	15	0	0
For such solemnization at a private house beyond six miles	30	0	0
For the registration of a notice under section 4 of the Act	0	8	0
For the registration of an objection under section 6 of the Act	1	0	0
For a copy of a marriage certificate	1	0	0
For every other application which may be necessary under the Act	0	8	0

The fees shall be credited to the Fund known as the Registration Fund when the marriage is solemnized at the Office of a Registrar of Marriages, but when the Registrar attends at any other place, Rupees 5 only of the fee paid shall be credited to the Registration Fund, and the remainder be held to be the perquisite of the Registrar.

The following Sub-Registrars are declared to be Sub-Registrars of the Central Sub-Divisions of the several Registration Districts under Act III of 1871 (1) :—

District.	Sub-Registrar.	Station.
	Gujarat.	
Ahmedabad ...	Special Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad and Daskroi.	Ahmedabad.
Broach ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Broach ..	Broach.
Kaira ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Kaira and Mehmadabad.	Kaira.
Panch Mahals ..	Sub-Registrar of Godhra. ..	Godhra.
Surat ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Surat and Chorási.	Surat.
	Konkan.	
Alibág ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Alibág ..	Alibág.
Ratnágiri ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Ratnágiri and Sytowdeh.	Ratnágiri.
Thána ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Sálsette ..	Thána.
	Deccan.	
Ahmednagar ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar
(a) Khándesh ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Dhulia ..	Dhulia.
Násik ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Násik ..	Násik.
Poona ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Haveli and Cantonment of Poona.	Poona.
Sátára ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Sátára ..	Sátára.
Sholápur ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Sholápur..	Sholápur.

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908.

(a) This notification so far as it applies to Khandesh has been modified by Government Notification No. 5386, G. D., 1st September 1908, printed on page 60 *post*.

District.	Sub-Registrar.	Station.
	Southern Maratha Country.	
Belgaum ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Belgaum ..	Belgaum.
Dhárwár ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Dhárwár' ..	Dhárwár.
Kaládgi ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Bágalkot ..	Bágalkot (there is no Sub-Registrar at Kaládgi from which Bágalkot is distant only 6 miles).
	North Kanara.	
Kánara ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Kárwár ..	Kárwár.
	Sind.	
Frontier District ..	Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad ..	Jacobabad.
Hyderabad ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad	Hyderabad.
Karáchi ..	Sub-Registrar of Karáchi ..	Karáchi.
Shikárpur ..	Special Sub-Registrar of Shikárpur	Shikárpur.
Thar and Párkar ..	Sub-Registrar of Umarkot ..	Umarkot.

Notn. No. 5386, G. D., 1st Sept. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1375.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), and in modification of Government Notification in the General Department, dated 18th September 1872, (1) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st September 1908, the Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District to be Registrar of Marriages under the said Act with jurisdiction *extending* over the East Khandesh District.

Notn. No. 4842, G. D., 15th July 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1511.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), and in modification of Government Notification in the General Department, dated the 18th September 1872, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect rom 1st August 1916,

(1) the appointment of the Sub-Registrar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District (known, before 1st April 1885, as the Kaladgi District) as Registrar of Marriages under the said Act shall be cancelled ; and

(2) the Sub-Registrar of Bijapur in the Bijapur District, appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), shall be Registrar of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, with jurisdiction extending over the Bijapur District.

(1) See the preceding notification.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XV OF 1872

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO ACT AS MARRIAGE REGISTRAR IN A DISTRICT WHERE THERE IS NO RESIDENT MARRIAGE REGISTRAR

Notn. Ec. D., 19th Nov. 1872, B. G., 1872, Pt. I, p. 1202.

Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act XV of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in a district where there is no Resident Marriage Registrar, the Collector and Magistrate of such district, shall be considered and shall act as Registrar of Marriages.

ORDERS APPOINTING MARRIAGE REGISTRARS

Notn. No. 1, Ec. D., 8th Jan. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 38.

Under section 7, Part I, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Resident, Aden, to be Marriage Registrar at Aden.

Notn. No. 12, Ec. D., 27th Feb. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 206.

Under section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Magistrate and the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Senior Marriage Registrar and Marriage Registrar, respectively, for the District of Ahmed abad.

Notn. No. 34, Ec. D., 19th Jan. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 64.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Deputy Collector of Karachi for the time being to be the Marriage Registrar for the district of Karachi :

Provided that when the City Deputy Collector for the time being is not a Christian this notification shall not apply.

Notn. No. 30, Ec. D., 21st Aug. 1886, B. G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 698.

With reference to Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 19th November 1872, published at page 1202, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 21st idem, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of Poona, whenever he is a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar, for the District of Poona, under the provisions of section 7 of Act XV of 1872.

Notn. No. 471, Ec. D., 8th Dec. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2961.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and with reference to Government Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department No. 30, dated the 21st August 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector, Haveli, being a Christian to be a Marriage Registrar for the district of Poona whenever the City Magistrate of Poona is not a Christian.

Notn. No. 45, Ec. D., 10th Aug. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 806.

Under section 7, Part I, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, to be Marriage Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier District.

REQUIRING THE DEPOSIT OF THE EXTRACTS FROM THE MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK

Notn. No. 31, Ec. D., 15th July 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1333.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62, sub-section (1), of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st day of October 1909, every person licensed under section 9 of the said Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, shall deposit quarterly in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Bombay Presidency, true and duly authenticated extracts from his marriage register book kept by him under section 62 of the Act of all entries made therein during the preceding three months.

FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR A CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

Notn. Ec. D., 7th Oct. 1874, B. G., 1874, Pt. I, p. 820.

Under section 82 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), and with reference to Notification dated 9th April 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be demanded or paid for a certificate demanded at the time of a marriage taking place under Part V of the said Act; but when a certificate shall be demanded at any subsequent time, the fee of Rs. 2 should be paid for the labour imposed upon the Marriage Registrar in searching his register books and granting the certificate.

APPOINTING A DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECTION 85 AND PRESCRIBING THE FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER SECTION 82

Notn. Ec. D., 9th Apr. 1873, B. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 337.

In exercise of the power vested in him by Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare and direct as follows :—

That the District Judge for the purpose of section 85 of Act XV of 1872, shall be the District Judge appointed under Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts' Act), and that his jurisdiction shall extend to the local limits fixed by the Bombay Government under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1869.

That the fees chargeable under Act XV of 1872, section 82, shall be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For receiving, publishing, and issuing a certificate of the receipt of a notice of marriage	8	0	0
For registering and granting a certificate of marriage	4	0	0
For entering a protest against or prohibition of the issue of a marriage certificate	10	0	0
For searching the register or book of certificates, or copies thereof, and granting an extract therefrom ..	2	0	0

That a Marriage Registrar may, at his discretion, remit any part not exceeding three-fourths of the above fees to persons who may appear to him to be in indigent circumstances.

That all fees under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, received by a Marriage Registrar, shall be paid by him into the Government Treasury, and all such fees received by a person other than a Marriage Registrar solemnizing a marriage, may be retained by him.

That the form prescribed by Schedule IV of Act XV of 1872, shall be the form of register book to be kept in accordance with Section 62.

APPOINTING THE POLITICAL AGENT, KOLHAPUR AND THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, TO BE MARRIAGE REGISTRAR IN THE STATES UNDER HIS CONTROL

Notn. No. 40, Ec. D., 30th June 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 1043.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in the States under his control for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

APPOINTING THE POLITICAL AGENT, SAVANTWADI, FOR THE TIME BEING AND, BEING A CHRISTIAN, TO BE MARRIAGE REGISTRAR IN THAT STATE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECTIONS 8 AND 56 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 520, Ec. D., 27th Dec. 1912, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 81.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Political

Agent, Savantwadi, for the time being, and, being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in that State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

2. *The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.*

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT IX OF 1874
EUROPEAN VAGRANCY

DECLARING THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BOMBAY TO BE A WORKHOUSE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT

Notn., J. D., 12th Apr. 1871, B. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 437.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 11 of the European Vagrancy Act XXI of 1869, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare the House of Correction at Bombay to be a Workhouse for the purposes of the said Act.

ESTABLISHING A GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORKHOUSE AT BOMBAY

Notn. No. 8845, J. D., 17th Dec. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 1223.

A small building containing one room upstairs, and one downstairs, each 12×12×11 feet with verandah 6 feet wide, surrounded by a wall and surmounting railings, 8 feet high, situated in the south-east corner of the Civil Jail, Bombay, and adjoining the south and west walls of the Criminal Jail.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 2617, dated 7th April 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 11 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, certifies, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, that the part of the Civil Jail at Bombay described in the margin is fit for a workhouse for the purposes of the said Act.

The said workhouse is to be used for female vagrants only and shall be called "The Government Female Workhouse, Bombay".

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE AT BOMBAY

Notn., J. D., 24th May 1875, B. G., 1875, Pt. I, p. 536.

Under the provisions of section 12, Clause 2, of "The European Vagrancy Act, 1874" (Act IX of 1874), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse established at Bombay :—

The Senior Magistrate of Police (now Chief Presidency Magistrate)	President.
The Second Magistrate of Police (now Second Presidency Magistrate)	Members.
The Collector of Bombay	Members.
The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay ..	Members.
The Inspector-General of Prisons	Members.

APPOINTING A GOVERNOR OF THE FEMALE WORKHOUSE AT BOMBAY

Notn. No. 8846, J. D., 17th Dec. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 1228.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of the Common Jail, Criminal Side, for the time being, to be Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay.

The said Governor shall be subject to the orders of the same Committee of Management appointed in Government Notification No. 2975 of 24th May 1875, for the workhouse established at Bombay under Act XXI of 1869.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE WORKHOUSE AT BOMBAY

Notn. No. 1621, J. D., 19th Apr. 1871, B. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 455.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of "The European Vagrancy Act, 1869", No. XXI of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to prescribe the following Rules for the management and discipline of the Workhouse established at Bombay under the said Act :—

CHAPTER I.

1. A Committee of Management of the Workhouse is to be appointed by Government, and such Committee may be the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, with such additions or modifications as Government may order from time to time.

2. The Committee appointed by Government shall hold a meeting at the workhouse on the 1st Wednesday in every month, or the following Wednesday, when a monthly Visitor shall be appointed, and all complaints made against the vagrants, or officers in charge of them, shall be inquired into.

3. In case of emergency any member of the Committee may summon a special meeting, to be held at such time and place as may be convenient, for the purpose of inquiring into any urgent matter connected with the workhouse.

4. The President of the Committee, or in his absence the Chairman of every meeting held, shall sign the record of the proceedings at such meeting which shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

CHAPTER II.

Duties of the Clerk or Secretary to the Committee.

Clerk or Secretary.

5. The Clerk or Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Committee, record their proceedings, resolutions, and directions, write out all letters, and attend to all correspondence between the Committee and Government. He shall write out and send all summonses for meetings, attend the visitors when required, and, under the instructions of the Committee, he shall draw up a yearly Report on the said workhouse, and attend to all correspondence between the Committee and any authority it may be necessary to correspond with, regarding matters connected with the workhouse.

6. He shall examine all bills for food, clothing, or any articles or material purchased for the use of the said workhouse or inmates, and he shall certify their correctness or otherwise. No purchases shall be made on account of the workhouse till the permission of the President or Committee shall have been obtained through the Secretary. The provisions required for the use of the workhouse shall be obtained, from the Commissariat or otherwise, as the Government may direct.

7. The Secretary shall also examine the accounts at least once a month, and all documents, indents or cheques connected with the workhouse shall be initialled or signed by him before they are signed by the President.

8. The accounts shall be audited every half-year by a person to be appointed with the sanction of Government for that purpose.

9. The Secretary shall also visit the workhouse once a week for the purpose of seeing that the accounts are correctly kept and examining the supplies, stores, etc., in hand, and should any irregularity come under his observation, he shall bring the same to the notice of the President or Committee.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of the Governor of the Workhouse.

Governor of the Workhouse.

10. The Governor of the workhouse shall make himself acquainted with the provisions of Act XXI of 1869, so far as they relate to his particular duties.

11. He shall have quarters in the workhouse, or as close to it as possible, and he shall not absent himself for a night or day before obtaining the permission of the President, through the Secretary to the Committee of Management, or, in the absence of the President, of one of the Members of the Committee, and should the Governor or Superintendent be, from unavoidable causes, compelled to absent himself without having first obtained permission as above described, he shall state the fact and the cause of it in the Journal which he is required to keep, and make a report of the same to the Visitor or to the Secretary for the information of the Committee.

12. In the exercise of the authority committed to him, the Governor is expected to show firmness combined with mildness and good temper, and he is on no account to use language calculated to irritate the inmates of the institution. He shall at the same time take care that all officers subordinate to him are properly supported in the maintenance of discipline, and that all their orders are treated with respect. Any insulting or insubordinate behaviour on the part of the vagrants shall be immediately recorded, and the same shall be brought to the notice of the monthly Visitor or of the Committee.

13. On any vagrant being received into the House by order of a Magistrate, the Governor of the workhouse shall cause the name of the said vagrant, his age, country, profession, last employ, and any other useful information concerning him, to be recorded in a book or journal to be kept for this purpose.

14. The gate of the Institution shall not be allowed to remain open on any account after sunset, and strangers shall not be permitted to visit the workhouse and hold conversation with any of its inmates at any time without the permission of the Governor of the workhouse. Relatives of any inmate who may be suffering from sickness may be allowed by the Governor to visit him at any time during the day or night.

15. The key of the workhouse gate shall always be kept with the Governor, or, in his absence, with his Deputy or the person appointed to act for him.

16. The Governor shall keep a book to be called "The Governor's Journal," in which he shall record all occurrences of importance within the workhouse, such as relate to the health, conduct, discipline, or employment of the inmates, as well as to the attendance, behaviour, etc., of the officers or any persons appointed to work under him. Such other books shall be kept and rules made for the government of the Institution as the Committee from time to time determine upon.

17. All Rules or By-laws shall be subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, Bombay; and till they are so confirmed, they shall not be put in force. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council to alter, amend, or cancel any Rules or Bye-laws which have been made by his authority.

18. The Governor of the said workhouse shall refer to the Visitor or to the President for the time being for any further instructions he may be in need of, and he shall attend to the directions or orders he may receive from those officers in any matter connected with the government of the workhouse not distinctly provided for in these Rules.

19. He shall at every monthly meeting of the Committee produce for inspection all the books and accounts of the workhouse. Should the Governor of the said workhouse consider at any time that it is desirable to select any inmate of the workhouse to assist in carrying out the orders of the Governor and in superintending the labour of its inmates, the Governor of the said workhouse shall apply for sanction to employ such person in the manner indicated, and the person so employed shall receive such remuneration as Government may direct.

CHAPTER IV.

Subordinate Officers.

20. All subordinate officers appointed to assist the Governor in the supervision of the said workhouse shall strictly obey all orders he may give with regard to the maintenance of order and discipline in the workhouse, and they shall be at their post from 15th March to 15th September at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, and from 16th September to 14th March at 6 o'clock in the morning, and not quit the workhouse until the necessary arrangement for the safe custody of the inmates during the night shall have been made.

21. They shall not on any pretence whatever fail to make an immediate report to the Governor of any misconduct on the part of the inmates

of the workhouse, and the said officers shall not converse with the inmates of the Institution on matters unconnected with their duties, nor shall they allow any familiarity on the part of the inmates towards them.

22. If the said officers have any grievance to complain of, they shall in the first instance complain to the Governor of the workhouse, and should that officer refuse to investigate their complaint, they may then appeal to the Committee through the Secretary.

23. They shall not be absent without leave except in cases of certified illness or while in Hospital, and they shall be liable to have their pay stopped for every day they may be absent without leave, and they shall also be liable to dismissal at the discretion of the Committee for any conduct which the Committee may regard as being of such a nature as to render it undesirable that the persons complained against should be retained on the establishment.

24. The Governor of the workhouse shall have power to suspend any subordinate for misconduct.

25. The Committee will hold the Governor of the said workhouse responsible if he omit to bring to their notice through the Secretary any breach of the rules herein laid down.

CHAPTER V.

General Rules for all Officers and Servants.

26. No officer or servant belonging to the establishment shall strike any inmate of the Institution except it be necessary to do so in self-defence, and no officer or servant shall sell to or purchase any article from the inmates of the said workhouse.

27. All pecuniary dealings between the officers of the establishment and the inmates of the house are strictly forbidden.

28. The introduction into the workhouse of tobacco, liquor, or any other articles of luxury is strictly prohibited.

29. For the purposes of discipline the workhouse shall be considered a Hospital within the meaning of Section 49 of Act XIII of 1856.

30. All correspondence or intercourse between the officers and friends of the inmates of the house is also prohibited, unless expressly authorized by the Committee.

31. Any officer subordinate to the Governor shall, when unable from sickness to attend to his duty, send immediate notice to the Governor of the workhouse, and should such officer be disabled for more than three days, he shall furnish a medical certificate or go into hospital.

CHAPTER VI.

32. Vagrants on admission shall be kept separate until it be certified by the Medical Officer that these persons are clean, and that they are fit to be received amongst the other inmates.

33. They shall be presented the morning after they are received to the Medical Officer, who will examine them as to their capabilities for hard work or the contrary, their state of health and apparent sanity of mind

and if he considers any inmates of the institution unfit for labour, he will certify to that effect or admit them into hospital. After being certified by the Medical Officer to be fit for labour they shall be immediately put to such work as the Governor of the House may be able to provide for them; but if handicraftsmen, they shall be employed, as far as possible, on such work as they have been accustomed to.

34. If destitute of clothing on admission each inmate shall be provided with cap, cotton frock, and trowsers, flannel shirt, and a pair of boots; also a towel, with soap, *cumblies*, and one jamboo plate and spoon.

35. The clothes and property belonging to any inmate and brought by him into the workhouse shall be taken charge of by the Governor, and having been washed, an inventory thereof entered in a book kept for the purpose. This entry shall be read over to the vagrant, and the clothes and property shall be delivered to him on his discharge from the workhouse, and in the event of his decease such clothes and property may be sold to cover any expenses incurred, or made over to their friends if any can be found.

36. The labour of the inmates of the Institution shall be regulated as follows :—

At gunfire they shall wash and then clean up the places in which they are allowed to sleep; 6 to 8 a.m., labour in yards if required; 8 to 9 breakfast; 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., labour in shed; 1 to 2 p.m., dinner; 2 to 5 p.m., labour in shed or yard; 5 to 6 p.m. supper; at 6 p.m. the Lord's Prayer is to be read, or religious service conducted, and immediately after the close of the service the inmates should be ordered to retire to the respective places appointed for them.

37. All refractory inmates of the workhouse shall be locked up in cells or such other places as may be available for them, and shall remain so locked up until the complaints made against them have been inquired into by the Committee of Management.

38. The Governor of the workhouse is authorized to separate from the other inmates of the Institution any inmate whom he, the said Governor, may consider should, for special reasons, be so separated.

39. The inmates of the workhouse shall also be classified from time to time as the Committee of Management may consider advisable.

40. The Governor of the workhouse shall keep in hand a sufficient number of tools of the description required for the labour of the inmates.

41. He shall also, as may be ordered by the Committee, have on hand a sufficient quantity of such articles of clothing and diet as may be required for the use of the vagrants sent to the workhouse.

42. The scale of rations shall be as follows :—

Mutton or Beef, with bone.	Bread 2nd sort.	Rice.	Ghee when Soup is made.	Pepper, Salt.	Sugar.	Vegetable.
12 oz.	16 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	8 oz.

43. The food to be second sort.

44. Tobacco and luxuries of every description are strictly prohibited, but may be given as a reward for exemplary conduct if so ordered by the Committee.

45. The Governor of the workhouse shall attend to all directions of the Medical Officer as regards the clothing, diet, and bedding of the sick inmates and such inmates shall not be put to any work unless certified by the Medical Officer to be fit for labour.

46. In case of any death among the inmates, from whatever cause, the Governor of the workhouse shall give notice thereof to the Coroner, and the said Governor shall also immediately inform the nearest relatives or friends of the deceased, if any can be found, and such relatives or friends may be allowed to take away the corpse, otherwise the Governor of the workhouse shall himself make arrangements for the funeral and disposal of the body of such deceased person.

47. The Governor of the workhouse shall furnish to the monthly Visitor and to the Secretary, for the information of the Committee, a weekly Return showing the number of persons in the said workhouse, also the number put to labour, and the number on the sick list.

48. The Governor of the said workhouse shall use his best endeavours to obtain outside the workhouse suitable employment for the vagrants sent to the Institution, as directed in Section 15 of Act XXI of 1869, and when such employment can be obtained for any of the inmates the Governor of the workhouse shall report the fact and the conditions offered, for the information of the Committee of Management, and when any vagrant who has been sent to the said workhouse expresses a wish to be sent out of the country the Governor shall also report the circumstances to the Clerk or Secretary for the information of the said Committee.

CHAPTER VII.

Duties of the Surgeon.

49. The Surgeon of the workhouse shall attend every morning to inspect the vagrants, and at such other times as may be necessary, and he shall, in a book to be called "The Surgeon's Journal," from time to time enter such observations on the sanitary state and regimen of the workhouse or inmates as he may think desirable or necessary for the information of the Committee or the monthly Visitor.

50. When he shall think that a change in the quality or quantity of provisions allowed to any inmate of the workhouse is desirable on medical grounds, he shall record that fact, and such change may be at once made by the Governor of the workhouse.

CHAPTER VIII.

Religious Services.

51. The inmates of the workhouse shall not be put to labour on Sundays, and they shall attend Divine service every Sunday at such hour as the ministers of their respective religious denominations may appoint with the sanction of the Committee of Management.

52. They shall also attend their respective ministers for religious instruction on Wednesday, or such other day of the week as may be appointed by the Committee, but such religious services and instruction must not be allowed to interfere with the proper hours set apart for the labour of the inmates.

53. Such books, religious and secular, as the Committee may consider likely to do good, shall be allowed, with the sanction of Government, for the use of the inmates of the workhouse. No interference shall be allowed in matters of conscience, and the inmates shall have full liberty to attend any minister of religion whom they may wish to hear, and who is allowed to visit the workhouse for the purpose of imparting religious instruction.

2. The Superintendent of the House of Correction is appointed Governor of the workhouse, and the Surgeon of that prison Surgeon of the workhouse, and the officers and servants on the establishment of the House of Correction are appointed officers and servants of the workhouse.

THE ABOVE RULES MADE APPLICABLE TO THE FEMALE WORKHOUSE AT BOMBAY

Notn. No. 8847, J.D., 17th Dec. 1884, B.G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 1223.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the rules for the management and discipline of the workhouse (established at Bombay under Act XXI of 1869) published under Government Notification No. 1621, dated 19th April 1871, as modified by the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, are applicable to the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, certified as such under Government Notification No. 8845, dated the 17th instant (1).

THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, KARACHI, TO RECEIVE AND DEPORT VAGRANTS AT THAT PORT

Notn. No. 1103, Commr. 28th May 1898, S. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 599.

In exercise of the powers of a Local Government conferred on him by Government Notification, dated 23rd November 1869, published at page 1290 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1869, the Commissioner in Sind appoints the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, as the Officer who, under Section 17 (*b*) of the European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874, should receive and deport vagrants at the port of Karachi.

EMPOWERING CERTAIN POLICE OFFICERS AND ALL GRADES OF MAGISTRACY TO INSTITUTE AND CONDUCT PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT

Notn. J.D., 12th Dec. 1870, B.G., 1870, Pt. I, p. 1315.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the European Vagrancy Act, No. XXI of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to empower all Police Officers above the grade of Constable, and all village Police Patels, to institute and conduct prosecutions under the said Act.

(1) Printed at page 64 *ante*.

2. All grades of the Magistracy are also empowered to institute and conduct prosecutions when emergently necessary.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND TO EXERCISE THE POWERS CONFERRED ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY SECTIONS 16 AND 18 OF THE ACT

Notn. J.D., 23rd Nov. 1869, B.G., 1869, Pt. I, p. 1290.

Under the provisions of section 32 of Act XXI of 1869 (The European Vagrancy Act), the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections 16 and 18 of the said Act on the Local Government, shall be exercised and performed by the person who for the time being shall hold the office or also shall discharge the duties which belong to the office of Commissioner in Sind.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, TO EXERCISE POWERS CONFERRED ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY SECTIONS 16 AND 18 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 1341, J.D., 24th Feb. 1899, B.G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 223.

Under section 34 of the European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on Local Governments by sections 16 and 18 of the Act.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XIV OF 1874

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS

RULES FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE VILLAGES OF SIX MEHWASI CHIEFS

Notn. J.D., 17th Mar. 1854, B.G., 1854, Pt. I, p. 438, as amended by Notn. No. 9866, J.D., 20th Oct. 1920.

Under the provisions of section 3, Act XI of 1846, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the Civil Administration of those parts of the Parganas of Nandurbar, Sultanpur, and Kukarmunda, in the Province of Khandesh, specified in the schedule annexed to the Act, and which are exempted from the operation of the general rules by the said Act :—

CIVIL BRANCH.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Constitution of the Agent's Civil Court.

1. *First.*—The Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh shall be Agent for the Government in the aforesaid districts, and shall, as contemplated in section 2 of the Act, have the collection and superintendence of the revenue of every description, within the said portions of territory above named.

Second.—The Agent shall preside over the Civil Court.

Third.—The Agent shall ordinarily hold his Court at such places, within the Province of Khandesh, as circumstances or convenience may render necessary.

Fourth.—The Agent shall use a circular seal, one inch and three quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) in diameter, having the words "Court of the exempted portions of the Parganas of Nandurbar, Sultanpur, and Kukarmunda" inscribed upon it, in English and Marathi characters.

II. The jurisdiction of the Agent's Civil Court shall extend to the cognizance of all suits and complaints of a civil nature which may arise between natives of the place and others; provided, 1*st*, that the suit be not against the person, and in a matter belonging to the jurisdiction of a Military Court of Requests (1). 2*nd*, Provided that in the case of immoveable property, it is situated within the limits of the aforesaid exempted Parganas, and that the cause of action shall have arisen, or in other cases the defendant (when the suit was commenced) shall have been residing as a fixed inhabitant within those limits. 3*rd*, And provided that no decree has been obtained, and that no suit is pending on the matter in dispute in any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

III. *First.*—The Agent shall not entertain any suit with respect to any claim or matter upon which final decision may have been previously pronounced by any authority competent at the time to pronounce such decision.

Second.—But it shall be competent to the Court to receive applications made in due form for executing the whole or any part of such original decrees passed in writing as shall be produced by the applicant, and shall be certified upon reference to have emanated from competent authority. Upon being satisfied on this point, the Court may direct execution to be carried out in the usual manner; provided that the decision referred to shall have been passed within a period of twelve (12) years antecedent to the promulgation of these Rules, and that means are left of executing the decree, and that the holder of the decree have applied to the proper authorities within one (1) year to procure its enforcement. If he have not so, the rule of procedure in similar cases authorised by the orders of the Sadar Diwáni Adálat to all Zilla Judges to be adopted.

IV. The Agent shall exercise a control over all the servants employed in the Court with regard to their suspension or dismissal, observance being paid to the General Orders of Government in the case of the dismissal of a servant receiving rupees (30) thirty per mensem and upwards.

V. The Agent shall obey all precepts or orders issued to him by the Sadar Diwáni Adálat, and shall, at the requisition of that Court, forward such returns of suits filed or decided, or of any other Judicial matters, as may be required by that authority.

VI. Whenever the Agent requires for the decision of a case before him an exposition of the Hindu or Mahomedan Law, he shall obtain the same by application to the Judge at Dhulia.

(1) The Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law have been abolished by Act VIII of 1887 (which is now repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act XII of 1891).

VII. *First.*—With the view of affording assistance to the Agent in disposing of suits filed in his Court, one or more Assistants to the Agent may be appointed, as contemplated in section 2 of Act XI of 1846.

Second.—The duties usually performed by the Názir and other officers of an Adálat establishment shall be performed by the ordinary establishment of the Collector of Khándesh, who, as Agent, may specially depute any officers on his establishment to perform the duties which are usually performed by the various officers on the Native establishment of an Adálat.

Third.—The Collector should submit to Government a list of parties so appointed.

VIII. Bribery, extortion, and generally all acts of abuse or neglect of duty on the part of persons officiating as servants of the Agent's Court shall be punished under the criminal powers conferred upon the Agent.

IX. Persons of good character may be allowed to practise as Vakils or Pleaders in the Agent's Civil Court, but the Agent may exercise his discretion in prohibiting persons of loose character from pleading in Court.

X. The Vakils of the Agent's Court shall be subject to the Rules provided by the Regulations and Acts of the Government of India in respect to such persons.

CHAPTER II.

Of Civil Process in the Agent's Civil Court.

XI. In the absence of the use of Stamped Paper, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that fees, upon the scale laid down in Appendix A to these Rules, shall be levied upon all original suits filed in the Agent's Court for claims above Rs. 100, the same fees recurring upon all appeals made in conformity with the hereinafter-mentioned provisions. In the case of suits for claims under Rs. 100, no fees shall be leviable.

XII. *First.*—No suit will be admitted upon the file unless accompanied with a receipt for the fees duly paid into the hands of the Názir or other appointed Treasurer of the Court.

Second.—But it shall be competent to the Agent to remit upon all process the levy of fees from any suitor who, upon proper inquiry (the declaration as to pauperism being proved), shall appear to possess no means whatever of defraying the same.

XIII. *First.*—In all cases in which a party suing as a pauper may gain his suit, the amount of fees leviable, and all extra expenses defrayed by the Court on his or her account, shall be computed and levied from the defendant.

Second.—Such expenses of a suit as may be incurred in respect of a pauper party over and above the remission of the cost of stamps may be defrayed by the Agent; provided that in no one suit the amount exceed

Rupees twenty-five (25); when the extra expenses shall exceed this amount, the previous sanction of the Sadar Diwáni Adálat shall be held necessary to a disbursement.

XIV. The proceedings of the Assistants in respect to the admission or rejection of applications to be allowed to sue in *formâ pauperis* shall be subject to the orders of the Agent, whose orders shall be final.

XV. *First.*—Suits filed in the Agent's Court to be numbered, dated, and recorded, and priority to be allowed, according to date.

Second.—But suits in which the defendant is imprisoned are entitled to priority over all others, without reference to their order upon the file.

Third.—And also suits instituted to establish a right to attach property shall be heard in priority.

XVI. *First.*—In his procedure, and in the dispensation of civil justice from first to last, the Agent shall be guided generally, and except as provided by these Rules, by the Rules laid down in the several Regulations and Acts defining the Law and Procedure which is at the time followed in the Honourable Company's Civil Courts.

Second.—But it is clearly to be understood that a strict adherence to the forms and provisions of the Law here alluded to is not binding on the Agent, but that he will exercise his discretion in all cases, subject to the control and supervision of the Sadar Diwáni Adálat.

Third.—The Agent and his Assistants are to keep a written record, in the language of the country, of their proceedings, and of the reasons of their decisions, and a succinct record of the latter in English, as provided by Act XII, section I, of 1843.

XVII. *First.*—With respect to the decree and its enforcement, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the territory subject to the Agent, attachments and sales of land, or of any interest in land, or of any specific or moveable property, or the performance of any particular act, or the arrest and imprisonment of the defendant in satisfaction of the decree or other process of the Agent's Court, or of any authority subordinate thereto, shall be made, ordered and carried into effect by the Agent's Court, and under its direction.

Second.—Provided, that it shall not be competent to the Agent or his Assistants, in pursuance of any decree on account of a civil action, to order the imprisonment of any of the seven Mewás Chieftains whose territories are comprised in the districts exempted by Act XI of 1846 from the operation of the General Regulations.

Third.—Provided, that in no case shall land or its product be sold in execution of a decree of the Agent's Court, previous to due arrangement for the full satisfaction of the present and prospective demands of Government.

XVIII. *First.*—Provided also, that if the emoluments of service "Vatan," or of District or Village hereditary offices, or of lands or emoluments for which State service is rendered, or which are held on condition of defraying the charges of an efficient Police establishment, be made the subject of an award by a decree or any other process of the Agent's Court, which would have the effect of alienating the emoluments

applicable to the remuneration of such service "Vatan" or hereditary office, or to Police charges, the Agent shall award or cause to be awarded only such surplus amount thereof, and only during the incumbency of the party to the award, as shall leave the emoluments so liable sufficient for the proper discharge of the duties of the Vatan.

Second.—And provided, that no decree passed in the Agent's Court shall in any manner compel the servitude of any person in satisfaction of a pecuniary obligation, any written bond or agreement relative thereto notwithstanding.

XIX. *First.*—It shall be competent to the Agent, or to any of his Assistants acting under his immediate control, to refer the parties in any original suit brought before them respectively to an Arbitrator, or to a Panchâyat of their own voluntary nomination; and if the parties agree to the same in writing, it is to be clearly understood that the decision of the Arbitrator or of the Panchâyat is to be final, and the case is to be struck off the file as disposed of accordingly.

Second.—And the Agent and the Assistant may, with the view to avoid unnecessary delay, after the parties have given their written assent to an Arbitration or Panchayât, inclusive of the condition aforesaid, appoint respectively a reasonable period within which the award shall be delivered in Court; and if the award shall not be delivered within the specified time, the Arbitration shall be considered cancelled, and the parties to be in the same relation to each other as if no such reference to Arbitration had existed.

XX. *First.*—The process of summoning witnesses shall, at the requisition of the Arbitrator or of the Panchâyat, be carried into effect by the orders of the Court; and upon the final award being filed, the expenses of summoning the witnesses shall be recovered from the losing party. No other fees will be levied by the Court upon any papers or exhibits in a suit referred to Arbitration; but the petition for the enforcement of the decree must be accompanied by payment of the established fee.

XXI. Nothing in these Rules shall be held to prevent the Agent or the Assistant Agents from availing themselves of the assistance of respectable natives in the decision of any suit coming before them. In such cases the Native Assessors will record their judgments severally in writing if they differ, otherwise will sign the common award. But the Agent or Assistant Agent, as the case may be, is in no way bound to decide according to such award.

XXII. The Agent may, for obvious reasons, as an error or omission being apparent on the face of the proceedings, or the discovery of new matter or evidence not previously within the knowledge of or compass of the party, revise his decree, or cause one passed by any of the Assistants to be revised; and such revision may also be made at the instance of either plaintiff or defendant, at his discretion.

XXIII. A decree issued in the Agent's Court may be enforced in any Zilla or Political jurisdiction subject to the Bombay Presidency

under the general Rules thereof, and *vice versá*. In respect to executing legal process, issued in his Court against persons residing within the limits of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in Bombay, the Agent will be guided by the provisions of Act XXIII of 1840 and Act XXXIII of 1852, and any ther enactments which may be or become applicable to such cases.

XXIV. *First.*—Every suit originally tried by the Assistants shall be open to an appeal to the Agent, provided such appeal be made within (30) thirty days from the date of passing the decree; and the decree of the Agent shall in every such case be final.

Second.—Every suit originally tried by the Agent shall be open to an appeal to the Sadar Diwáni Adálat, if the appeal be made within the space of (90) ninety days from the date of passing the decree, and the decree of the Sadar Diwáni Adálat shall be final.

Third.—It shall, nevertheless, be competent to the Agent, after the expiration of the prescribed period, if the appeal is to himself, to grant the same upon sufficient cause being shown, and if it is to the Sadar Adálat, to admit it temporarily, subject to the decision of that Court; and to enable the Sadar Diwáni Adálat to decide upon the admission or rejection of the reasons set forth, the Agent shall for that purpose cause inquiry to be made and endorse the same, together with his opinion upon the petition, and forward the same to the superior Court.

Fourth.—The appeal to the Sadar Diwáni Adálat may be made either to the Agent or to that Court direct. In the one case the Agent shall cause the established fees to be levied (excepting in the case of parties who, having been allowed to use in *formá pauperis* in the original suit, may be permitted also to appeal in the same matter) from the party appealing, and shall forward the petition, accompanied by a receipt, to the Appellate Court. If the petition is made direct to the Superior Court, the fees shall be levied upon its transmission to the Agent's Court; and so with regard to execution of all other process directed by the Appellate Court.

XXV. The provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1827 are declared to be applicable to all Kazis within the same district.

APPENDIX A.

Scale of fees leviable in Civil Suits in the Agent's Court on every Plaint and Petition of Appeal.

When the amount sued for is—

Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	a.	
100	and below	200	A fee shall be levied of	4	0	
200	,,	300		8	0	
300	,,	500		15	0	
500	,,	1,000		25	0	
1,000	,,	1,500		2	0	per cent.
1,500	,,	5,000		1	8	,,
5,000	to any amount.			1	0	,,

Scale of fees leviable in Civil Suits in the Agent's Civil Court on every Answer, Exhibit, Application, Razinama or Vakalatnama.

When the amount sued for is—

Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	a.
100 and below	200	A fee shall be levied of	0	4
200 ,,	500		0	8
500 ,,	1,500		1	0
1,500 to any amount.			4	0

And upon every petition or application presented in the Agent's Court relative to any matter not in a suit then current, a fee shall be levied upon such petition of 8 annas; and if the petition be to the Sadar Diwáni Adálat, the fee shall, upon transmission of the petition from the superior Court, be increased to 1 Rupee.

Scale of fees leviable in the Agent's Civil Court on every copy of decree, proceedings, registry of accounts, reports, and generally of any authenticated documents.

If the sum sued for or appealed against is—

Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	a.	
Below	25	A fee shall be levied of	0	1	For every copy of a decree in a suit or appeal.
Above 25 and below	50		0	2	
,, 50 ,,	100		0	8	
,, 100 ,,	500		1	0	
,, 500 ,,	1,000		2	0	
,, 1,000 ,,	5,000		4	0	
,, 5,000 to any amount.			5	0	

For copies or other papers requiring to be authenticated to any public officer, the fee required is Re. 0-4-0.

ORDER APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO ADMINISTER CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE ISLAND OF PERIM AND REGULATING THEIR PROCEDURE

Notn. No. 7479, P. D., 18th Dec. 1886, B.G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 1062.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to appoint the following officers to administer civil justice in the Island of Perim, to make the following provisions for regulating their procedure, and to issue the following directions as to the authority by which any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of sections 1 to 16 of Act II of 1864 and Act XI of 1865 (1) in the said Island shall be exercised or performed :—

1. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the administration of civil justice in the Island of Perim is vested in the Court of the Resident, Aden.

2. The Resident, Aden, and the Assistant Residents shall have respectively the like powers to hear and determine, in the first instance, civil cases instituted in the Court of the Resident, which originate in or relate to the

(1) Now Act IX of 1887.

Island of Perim, as they have under Act II of 1864 to hear and determine civil cases instituted in the said Court originating in or relating to Aden.

3. Plaints and applications in civil cases originating in or relating to the Island of Perim may be presented either direct to the Court of the Resident at Aden or the Assistant Political Resident in charge Perim, who shall, on receipt of any such plaint or application, cause the date of presentation to be noted thereon, and shall forward the same to the Court of the Resident, unless the said plaint or application relates to any case within the jurisdiction of such officer as Judge of a Court of Small Causes as hereinafter provided.

4. The Resident shall receive plaints and applications in civil cases originating in or relating to the Island of Perim which are forwarded by post, and shall proceed thereupon in the same manner as if such plaints or applications had been presented in Court.

5. Civil cases originating in or relating to the Island of Perim may be heard and determined by the Resident or by an Assistant Resident at Aden, or in the Island of Perim, as the Resident shall think fit to direct.

6. The Assistant Political Resident in charge Perim shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers and shall perform the duties of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes constituted at Perim under the provisions of Act XI of 1865 (1).

DELEGATING TO THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND THE JURISDICTION CONFERRED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1873 UPON GOVERNMENT AND COMMISSIONERS

Notn. No. 2363, G. D., 9th Aug. 1878, B. G., 1878, Pt. 1, p. 502.

With reference to Notification No. 2220 of 26th July 1878 (2) published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st August 1878, extending Bombay Act VI of 1873 (The Bombay District Municipal Act) to the Province of Sind, with effect from the 1st October next, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (*c*), of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled District Act), to direct that the jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Bombay Act VI of 1873 upon Government shall, in the said Province of Sind, be exercised and performed by the Commissioner in Sind, and that the jurisdiction, powers, and duties so conferred, and imposed on Police Commissioners shall also be exercised and performed, so far as they consistently may be, by the said Commissioner.

THE SADAR COURT IN SIND TO EXERCISE THE JURISDICTION, ETC., OF THE HIGH COURT UNDER ACT XIV OF 1869

Notn. No. 3054, J. D., 27th May 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 452.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, clause (*c*), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor in Council is pleased to

(1) Now Act IX of 1887.

(2) Notn. No. 2220, dated 26th July 1878, is not published in this Volume as the Bombay Act VI of 1873 has since been formally extended to the Bombay Presidency, and therefore to Sind as well, by section 1 of the Bombay Act II of 1884 (which has since been repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901).

direct that the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the High Court under such portions of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as are in force in the Province of Sind, shall be exercised or performed by the Sadar Court of that Province.

THE SADAR COURT IN SIND TO EXERCISE THE JURISDICTION, ASSIGNED TO HIGH COURT IN ACT XX OF 1864

Notn. No. 3803, J. D., 4th July 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 554.

Under the provisions of clause (*c*) of section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the Province of Sind the Sadar Court shall exercise the jurisdiction assigned to the High Court at Bombay in Act XX of 1864 (1).

RULES UNDER ACT XI OF 1876

PRESIDENCY BANKS

ESTABLISHMENT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY OF A BRANCH OF THAT BANK AT INDORE, CENTRAL INDIA

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 136-A., 7th Jan. 1907, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 267, F. D., 16th Jan. 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I., p. 77.

It is hereby notified in pursuance of section 42 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), that the Governor General in Council has consented to the establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay of a branch of the said Bank at Indore, Central India.

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 5034-A., 6th Oct. 1909, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3722, F. D., 13th Oct. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1945.

It is hereby notified in pursuance of section 42 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), that the Governor General in Council has consented to the establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay of a Branch of the said Bank at Rajkot in Kathiawar.

BY-LAWS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 1217, 16th Mar. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 242.

The following By-laws of the Bank of Bombay are published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 63 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, signified in writing under the hand of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, made the following Bye-laws in supersession of all previous By-laws of the said Bank :

1. Except upon the security mentioned in the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, section 36 (*a*) 1 to 5 inclusive, the Directors shall not discount

(1) Now Act VIII of 1890.

bills for or lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership firm to an amount exceeding in the aggregate at any one time Rs. 6,00,000;

And without the special instructions of the Directors, no advance exceeding Rs. 3,00,000, current at one time, shall be made to any individual or partnership firm except by way of discounting endorsed bills, or upon the security mentioned in section 36 (*a*) 1 to 5 inclusive, of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876. But nothing contained in these By-laws shall be deemed to authorize the transaction of any kind of business other than that sanctioned in the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

2. Whenever the conduct of any Director, or an application for advance to any Director, or to any person being his co-partner, co-trustee, clerk or servant, or to a partner in any Company of which the Director may be a partner (except such Company be an Incorporated Joint Stock Company), shall form the subject of consideration or decision at any meeting of the Board, or Committee of the Board, such Director shall not sit, judge or vote relative to such matter: and no Director shall vote regarding any application for a loan in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

And the Bank shall not make any advance to any officer of the Bank, save on the security mentioned in the said section 36 (*a*) 1 to 5 inclusive.

3. The half-yearly Balance Sheet of the Bank shall be in the following form, and shall contain the particulars therein described:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Form of half-yearly Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.	Assets.	Rs. a. p.
Capital		Government securities ..	
Reserve Fund		Other authorized securities ..	
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs.		Credits on Govt. & do. ..	
Do. at Branches ,,		Loans on do. do. ..	
		Bills discounted and purchased	
Other Deposits		Dead Stock Rs.	
Post Bills		Applied in reduction ,,	
Adjusting Account.. ..			
Profit		Stamps	
		Stationery	
		Bullion	
		Balances with other Banks ..	
		Cash { at Head Office Rs.	
		Cash { ,, Branches ,,	

4. The Directors, at their Weekly Board Meeting, will appoint two of their number to form a Daily Committee for the ensuing week for the purpose of superintending the affairs of the Bank and advising with

the Secretary and Treasurer regarding the current business at the Head Office and Branches.

5. The Directors shall be entitled each to receive for their remuneration a sum not exceeding Rs. 30 (the remuneration of the Chairman being Rs. 60) for every attendance at a Board Meeting, and Rs. 15 for every attendance on the Daily Committee.

6. The Board of Directors may delegate the powers vested in them by By-law No. 1 to committees, consisting of such members of their body as the Board think fit, and they may from time to time revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committee, either wholly or in part and either as to persons or purposes; but every committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, conform to all such regulations as are prescribed for it by the Board. All acts done by any such committee, in conformity with such regulations, and in fulfilment of the purposes of its appointment, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board.

7. There shall be submitted to the Daily Committee an Abstract of the whole receipts and payments at Head Office of the preceding day, and particulars of all discounts, loans, or advances granted or applied for; also references from the Branches requiring to be dealt with at once and not within the scope of the ordinary authority of the Secretary, and such books or papers as may be called for. Each day's proceedings shall be signed in the minute book by the members of the Daily Committee attending.

8. There shall be submitted to the Board at their weekly meeting a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Head Office and Branches as compared with the previous week, and a weekly statement showing in detail the whole of the transactions of each Branch up to the latest date practicable.

9. Overdrafts without security or overdrafts against security not recognized by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, shall not be allowed: provided that the Secretary and Treasurer may, in his discretion, allow any person who keeps an account with the Bank to overdraw such account to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time Rs. 2,000 in the whole.

10. In no case whatever, without the sanction of the Board recorded in the weekly Proceedings, shall the Secretary commit the Bank to, or accede to any trust, assignment, or other arrangement by way of composition with insolvent or bankrupt debtors, or any deed whatsoever; but he may attend meetings of creditors with the sanction of the Daily Committee, or of any two of the Directors, and report progress to the Board.

11. No other suspense account shall be allowed to be opened at Head Office except the one suspense account in the Banking Department. A statement of the account shall be included in reports submitted weekly to the Directors by the Chief Accountant. At each Branch also only one such suspense account shall be allowed, and a detailed statement of it shall be forwarded monthly to Head Office.

12. There shall be paid, in respect of the transfer or transmission of any number of shares or amount of capital stock to the same person, a fee of one rupee per share or capital stock of equivalent value, and the same fee shall be paid on the renewal of any certificate worn out, defaced, or lost.

13. Every Director, Secretary and Treasurer, Auditor, Trustee, Member of a Committee, officer, servant, Agent, Accountant, or other person employed in the business of the Bank, shall, before entering upon his duties, sign a declaration pledging himself to observe a strict secrecy respecting all transactions of the Bank with its customers, and state of accounts with other Banks, firms, or individuals, and in all matters relating thereto ; and shall by such declaration pledge himself not to reveal any of the matters which may come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties, except when required or authorized so to do by the Board, or by any meeting, or by a court of law, and except so far as may be necessary in order to comply with any of the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VI OF 1878

TREASURE TROVE

APPOINTING MAMLATDARS TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF COLLECTORS UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 1326, G. D., 25th Apr. 1881, B. G., 1881, Pt. I, p. 222.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mámlatdárs in the several Districts of this Presidency to perform in their several charges the functions of Collectors under the said Act.

RULES UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 5921, G. D., 30th Sept. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1566, as amended by Notn. No. 4792, G. D., 10th June 1919.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 913, dated 13th March 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. (1) In cases in which treasure is found hidden in soil the ownership of which vests in Government, the Collector making the inquiry under the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, shall serve the special notice in writing required by clause (*b*) of Section 5 of the Act, on the Government Pleader of any Civil Court within the limits of the jurisdiction of which the treasure has been found, or on any officer who may be appointed by Government as Agent in this behalf, and such Government Pleader or officer shall, except in cases in which the treasure is less than one hundred rupees in value, appear on behalf of Government before the Collector making the said inquiry on the day mentioned in the said notice.

(2) The Government Pleader shall be entitled to the usual fees calculated on the value of the share of the treasure to which Government lays claim, subject to any increase that may be sanctioned by Government in particular cases.

2. Before acquiring or making a declaration under Section 16 of the said Act of his intention to acquire on behalf of Government any treasure the Collector shall obtain the orders of Government in the following manner, namely :—

(a) *In the case of treasure consisting of coins not of British mintage*—

(1) The Collector shall, as soon as practicable after the coins have been discovered, send all of them to the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, provided that, if the number of the coins is too large to be conveniently sent by post, only a selected number of specimens shall be sent.

(2) The Secretary of the Society shall send any coins thus received for scrutiny to one or more of the experts on the Society's list.

(3) The expert or experts may correspond with the Collector through the Secretary of the Society and shall forward the report of his or their examination of the coins to the Secretary of the Society, who will retain the coins with him and submit the report of the experts to Government in the General Department together with a distribution list prepared by him in one or both of the forms appended to these rules.

(b) *In the case of treasure not consisting of coins*—

(1) The Collector shall, as soon as practicable after the treasure has been discovered, report the fact direct to Government and to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, stating—

(a) the name of the finder ;

(b) the nature of the treasure ;

(c) the approximate value of the treasure ;

(d) the date of the finding of the treasure ;

(e) the origin, surroundings, exact position, direction and exact nature of the find.

(2) The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, shall, on receipt of the report—

(a) arrange for an inspection of the treasure either by himself or by a deputy, whenever it appears to him, from the report in question, that such inspection is desirable ;

(b) make or have made as soon as possible a rough drawing of the position of the things found ; and

(c) advise Government without delay as to the desirability of acquiring the treasure under Section 16 of the said Act in the event of an ultimate declaration by the Collector under Section 9 of the said Act.

(3) If Government decide to acquire such treasure, whether on the report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western

Circle, or otherwise, Government shall so inform the Collector, who after making the said declaration and complying with the provisions of Section 16 of the said Act shall, as soon as possible, forward the treasure so acquired either to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India or to any other centre which Government may direct.

3. The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, shall include in his annual report a brief summary of the results of the examination of coins and other treasure-trove during the year under review. The summary shall show the total number of coins dealt with during the year, their classification by metal and also, roughly by the series to which they refer. It shall also give a short account of any notable finds, whether of coins or of other treasure-trove and the distribution of coins during the year shall be shown in a separate table. Form C appended to the rules shall be used for this purpose.

FORM A.

Report No. *of* *on* *Coins found at* *; district* *, received with* $\frac{\textit{G. O. No.}}{\textit{Collector's}}$ *dated*

(This form is used for Mughal Coins only.)

Number and Metal.	Name of King.	Mint.	Type.	Year.			To be acquired for															For sale at
				Regnal or Ilahi.	Hijri.	Month.	The Principal Museum of the Province in which the treasure is found.	The Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The Madras Museum.	The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	The Lahore Museum.	The Nagpur Museum.	The Public Library, Shillong.	The Archæological Museum, Poona.	The Peshawar Museum.	The Quetta Museum.	The Ajmere Museum.	The Rangoon Museum.	Asiatic Society, Bengal.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	The British Museum.	

N.B.—For the present the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is to be considered the principal Museum of the Bombay Presidency.

FORM B.

Report No. of on Coins found at , district , received with $\frac{\textit{G. O. No.}}{\textit{Collector's}}$ *dated*

(This form is used for all class of Coins but the Mughal series.)

Number and Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.	References and Remarks.	To be acquired for																
				The Principal Museum of the Province in which the treasure is found.	The Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The Madras Museum.	The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	The Lahore Museum.	The Nagpur Museum.	The Public Library, Shillong.	The Archæological Museum, Poona.	The Peshawar Museum.	The Quetta Museum.	The Ajmere Museum.	The Rangoon Museum.	Asiatic Society, Bengal.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	The British Museum.	For sale at

N.B.—For the present the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is to be considered the principal Museum of the Bombay Presidency.

FORM C.

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediaeval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Moghal.	Oudh.	East India Company.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gold ..									
Silver ..									
Copper ..									
Total ..									

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VII OF 1878

FORESTS

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT TO EXERCISE THE POWERS OF A FOREST OFFICER UNDER CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT.

Notn. No. 21, R.D., 6th Jan. 1903, B.G., 1903, Pt. 1, p. 53, as amended by Notn. No. 1152, R.D., 17th Feb. 1903.

Government Notification No. 6656, dated 26th December 1878.
Government Notification No. 2186, dated 24th April 1879.
Government Resolution No. 3847, dated 30th April 1884.
Government Resolution No. 3936, dated 2nd June 1886.
Government Resolution No. 5347, dated 26th July 1889.
Government Resolution No. 9341, dated 29th November 1892.

In supersession of the previous orders noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the Forest Department to exercise the powers of a Forest Officer under certain sections of the Indian Forest Act specified below :—

Sections.	Forest Officers.
Section 16 ..	..Conservators and Deputy Conservators in charge of circles.
Sections 20, 46, 55, 56, 67 and 71.	Conservators and Deputy, Assistant, Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators.
Sections 55 and 56	..Rangers.
Sections 24, 25 (*c*), 33, 36, 37, 38, 47, 50, 60 and 82.	Conservators and Deputy Conservators in charge of Circles and all Divisional Forest Officers.
Sections 44, 45, 52, 63, 64, 69 and 78.	Conservators, Deputy, Assistant, Extra Deputy, and Extra Assistant Conservators, Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to declare that the Collector in each district in the Presidency, including Sind, shall be the duly authorized officer with whose previous sanction the Forest Officer should exercise the power under Section 24 of the Indian Forest Act to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forests.

APPOINTING OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS, SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENTS TO BE FOREST OFFICERS

[a] *Notn. No. 7990-A., R. D., 15th Nov. 1882, B.G., 1882, Pt. I, p. 977.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (Act No. VII of 1878), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all officers of the Customs, Salt and Abkari Departments to be Forest Officers for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of Section 52 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and Rule 14 of the rules made under Section 41 of the same Act, published in Notification No. 4133 of the 9th August 1880, at page 689 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 12th August 1880.

APPOINTING EXTRA DEPUTY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 20, 45, 46, 52 AND 63 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 2260, R. D., 30th Mar. 1898, B.G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 236.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Extra Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, to exercise within their limits the powers of a Forest Officer under Sections 20, 45, 46, 52 and 63 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 52, 63 AND 69 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 2765, 30th Mar. 1896, B.G. 1896, Pt. I, p. 338.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the persons from time to time holding the offices hereinbelow mentioned to carry out throughout the areas to which the duties of such offices extend, the purposes of Sections 52, 63 and 69 of the said Act amended as aforesaid, and to do throughout the said areas anything required by the said sections to be done by a Forest Officer; that is to say, the offices of—

(*a*) The Superintendent of Grass Operations, Commissariat Department, Poona.

(*b*) The Commissariat Kuran Chaukidars in the district of Poona.

(a) This Notification is not applicable to the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts *vide* Notn. No. 2430, dated 22nd March 1883, printed at page 141 *post*.

APPOINTING A FOREST OFFICER UNDER SECTION 67 OF THE ACT IN RESPECT OF THE RESERVED FOREST KURANS IN THE POONA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 1090, R. D., 9th Feb. 1897, B. G., 1897, Pt. I, p. 211.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1890, to appoint the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, to exercise all the powers of a Forest Officer contemplated in Section 67 of the said Forest Act; such powers to be exercised only in respect of the Reserved Forest Kurans in the Poona District which have been assigned for the use of the Commissariat Department.

CONFERRING ON EXTRA DEPUTY AND EXTRA ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS WHEN DOING DUTY AS DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS, POWERS UNDER SECTION 67

Notn. No. 739, R. D., 2nd Feb. 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 71.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests when doing duty as Divisional Forest Officers the powers mentioned in Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Section 13 of Act No. V of 1890.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE FOREST OFFICERS FOR THE PURPOSES OF INSPECTING PASSES OR CERTIFICATES RELATING TO TIMBER OR CHARCOAL IN TRANSIT

Notn. No. 4456, R. D., 10th May 1909, B. G. 1909, Pt. I, p. 810.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, in virtue of their offices, the Customs Officer, Keti Bunder, and the two Sea Coast Inspectors of the Customs Department, whose beats extend from Keti Bunder to Cutch and from Keti Bunder to the Hab river, to be Forest officers for the purpose of inspecting passes or certificates relating to timber or charcoal in transit in accordance with rule 6 of the Special Rules for the Province of Sind made under Section 41 of the said Act and published as Appendix B to Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4133, dated the 9th August 1880.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND TO BE FOREST OFFICERS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 52, 63 AND 64 AND RULE 14 OF THE RULES UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE ACT FOR REGULATING THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCE

Notn. No. 9479, R. D., 2nd Oct. 1916, B. G. 1916, Pt. I, p. 2190.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint

in virtue of their offices all Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of one or more talukas, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris, circle inspectors, village accountants and revenue or police patels in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind to be forest-officers for the purposes of Sections 52, 63 and 64 of the said Act, and of rule 14 of the rules under Section 41 of the said Act, for regulating the transit of timber and other forest-produce, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4133, dated the 9th August 1880, with respect to such forests as may from time to time within the limits of their respective charges be under the management of the Revenue or Forest Department.

APPOINTING CERTAIN REVENUE OFFICERS IN SIND TO BE FOREST OFFICERS FOR THE PURPOSES OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT FOR REGULATING THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE

Notn. No. 6908, R. D., 6th June 1917, B. G. 1917, Pt. I, p. 1414.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint in virtue of their offices all Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of one or more talukas, Mukhtiarkars, Mahalkaris, supervising Tapedars and Tapedars in Sind to be forest officers for the purposes of Sections 52, 63 and 64 of the said Act, and of rule 5 in Appendix B to the rules under Section 41 of the said Act, for regulating the transit of timber and other forest-produce published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4133, dated the 9th August 1880, as amended by Government Notification No. 6907, dated 6th June 1917, with respect to such forests as may from time to time within the limits of their respective charges be under the management of the Revenue or Forest Department.

APPOINTING EX-OFFICIO THE CUSTOMS OFFICER, SANDO BANDAR, TO BE A FOREST-OFFICER FOR INSPECTING PASSES RELATING TO TIMBER OR CHARCOAL IN TRANSIT

Notn. No. 1177, R. D., 5th Feb. 1918, B. G. 1918, Pt. I, p. 209.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint in virtue of his office the Customs Officer, Sando Bandar, to be a Forest Officer for the purpose of inspecting passes relating to timber or charcoal in transit in accordance with rule 5 in Appendix B to the rules under Section 41 of the said Act, for regulating the transit of timber and other forest produce, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4133, dated the 9th August 1880, as subsequently amended.

APPOINTING ALL ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) AND ALL MAMLATDARS AND MAHALKARIS TO BE FOREST OFFICERS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FORESTS IN CHARGE OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT, INVESTING THEM WITH POWERS UNDER SECTION 67 AND INVESTING ALL COLLECTORS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND) WITH POWER UNDER SECTION 60

Notn. No. 6308, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1905, B. G. 1905, Pt. I, p. 997.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 2, 60 and 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint, in virtue of their offices, all Assistant and Deputy Collectors in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and all Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris to be Forest officers for all the purposes of the said Act, with respect to such reserved or protected forests as may from time to time within the limits of their respective charges be under the management of the Revenue Department;

(*b*) subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 67 of the said Act, to invest such officers, in virtue of their offices, with the powers specified in Section 67 of the said Act, with respect to such forests; and

(*c*) to invest all Collectors in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) with the power specified in Section 60 of the said Act.

APPOINTING THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 25, 33 AND 71 (*d*) AND INVESTING HIM WITH POWER TO HOLD ENQUIRY INTO FOREST OFFENCES UNDER CLAUSE (*d*) OF SECTION 71

Notn. No. 4909, R. D., 8th Aug. 1900, B. G. 1900, Pt. I, p. 1708.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the person from time to time holding the office of Superintendent of Matheran to carry out throughout the area to which the duties of such office extend the purposes of Sections 25, 33 and 71 (*d*) of the said Act as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, and to do anything required by the said sections or by any rule made under the said Act relating to those sections to be done by a Forest Officer; and the Governor in Council is further pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 71 of the said Act, to invest the said Forest Officer, being the person from time to time holding the above office, with power to hold an enquiry into forest offences, and in the course of such enquiry to receive and record evidence, under clause (*d*) of that section.

ORDERS CONFERRING POWERS ON FOREST OFFICERS

Notn. No. 5123, R. D., 20th June 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 538.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of

1890, to appoint the officer for the time being in charge of the Remount-Rearing Depôt at Ahmednagar to be a Forest Officer, and, under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act, or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer: such powers to be exercised in respect of the Reserved Forest known as the "Narayen Dev" Kuran in the Ahmednagar District, which has been transferred to the charge of the Army Remount Department to be utilized as a grazing ground for young stock.

Notn. No. 4092A, R. D., 31st May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 630.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, to appoint the officer for the time being in charge of the Remount-Rearing Depôt at Ahmednagar to be a Forest Officer, and, under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer: such powers to be exercised in respect of the Reserved Forest known as the "Chichondi" Kuran in the Ahmednagar District, which has been transferred to the charge of the Army Remount Department to be utilized as a grazing ground for young stock.

Notn. No. 8155A, R. D., 14th Oct. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 1039.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, to appoint the officer for the time being holding the post of Executive Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, to be a Forest Officer, and under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer: such powers to be exercised in respect of the Reserved Forest Kurans in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District specified on the margin, which have been assigned for the use of the Commissariat Department.

Name of Kuran.	Name of village near which situated.
1. Sussáwádi ..	1. Sussáwádi. 2. Kolhár. 3. Pimpala g a o n Ujani.
2. Kápurwádi ..	1. Kápurwádi. 2. Deogaon.
3. Shendi ..	1. Shendi. 2. Dangárwádi.
4. Mánjarsumba...	1. Pimpa l g a o n Málwi. 2. Mánjarsumba. 3. Dehera.
5. Ghospuri ..	1. Gutáwari. 2. Ghospuri.

Notn. No. 4092, R. D., 31st May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 630.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, to appoint the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, to be a Forest

Officer, and, under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer: such powers to be exercised only in respect of the Reserved Forest Kurans in the Poona District, which have been assigned for the use of the Commissariat Department.

Notn. No. 5932, R. D., 6th Aug. 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 870.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, to appoint the Grass Conservancy Overseer for the time being at the Remount-Rearing Depôt at Ahmednagar to be a Forest Officer, and, under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer: such powers to be exercised in respect of the Reserved Forests known as the "Narayan Deo" and "Chichondi" Kurans in the Ahmednagar District, which have been transferred to the charge of the Army Remount Department to be utilized as grazing ground for young stock.

Notn. No. 9401, R. D., 21st Nov. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1594.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, to appoint the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, for the time being to be a Forest Officer, and under Section 75 of the same Act, is pleased to appoint the said officer to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer, or by any Forest Officer; such powers to be exercised in respect of the Reserved Forest known as the Chenduphali, Batramna, Soregaon and Darubhatti Kurans in the Sholapur District which has been transferred to the charge of the Civil Veterinary Department to be utilized as a grazing ground for the Sholapur Cattle Farm.

Notn. No. 9158, R. D., 25th Sept. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 1307.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of the Talukas of Bijapur, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Bagalkot (including Bilgi Petha), Hungund and Badami of the Bijapur District to be *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers for all lands within the talukas forming their respective charges which have been notified as proposed reserved forests under Section 4, or as reserved forests under Section 34 and have not since been disforested under Section 26, and in respect of which the inquiries into rights contemplated by clause (*c*) of Section 4 and sub-paragraph 3 of Section 34 of the said Act have to be made.

2. Under Section 16 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Bijapur to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officers under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officers in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN CHARGE OF CERTAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF SATARA DISTRICT TO BE *ex-officio* SETTLEMENT OFFICERS

Notn. No. 11092, R. D., 13th Nov. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 2271.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901 and No. XV of 1911, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 1443, dated 8th February 1907, published at pages 289—290 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Divisions in the Satara District specified below to be *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers for the talukas noted against their names for all the lands in the said talukas which have been notified as proposed Reserved Forests under section 4, or as Reserved Forests under section 34, and have not since been disforested under section 26, and in respect of which the inquiries into rights contemplated by clause (*c*) of section 4 and sub-paragraph 3 of section 34 of the said Act have not yet been made :—

1. Assistant or Deputy Collector, Karad Sub-Division.	Karad, Patan, Jaoli talukas (including Mahableshwar mahal).
2. Assistant or Deputy Collector, in charge Satara taluka.	Satara taluka.
3. Assistant or Deputy Collector, Wai Sub-division.	Koregaon, Khatav, Man and Wai talukas (including Khandala mahal).
4. Assistant or Deputy Collector, Tasgaon Sub-division.	Khanapur, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas (including Shirala mahal).

2. Under section 16 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Satara to hear appeals from any orders passed by the Forest Settlement Officers under sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said talukas shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officers in the same manner and subject to the said provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

RULES REGARDING THE KINDLING OF FIRES OR THE LEAVING OF FIRES BURNING SO AS TO ENDANGER A RESERVED FOREST

Notn. No. 1779, R. D., 24th Feb. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 313, as amended by Notn. No. 1498-A, R. D., 13th Feb. 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25, clause (*b*) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3612, dated 14th May 1895, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the kindling of fires or the leaving of fires burning so as to endanger a Reserved Forest, namely :—

Kindling, etc., of fire on roads in Reserved Forests prohibited.

1. Fire shall not be kindled or left burning upon any public or private way which lies within the boundaries of a Reserved Forest but is not included in the area thereof, except at such spots as may from time to time be notified locally by the Divisional Forest Officer.

Precautions to be taken in making ash-manure near a Reserved Forest.

2. No person shall ignite materials for making ash-manure in any field within 200 yards from the boundary of a Reserved Forest, unless—

(*i*) there is between such boundary and the spot on which such materials are ignited a space at least 25 feet in width which is clear of vegetation capable of carrying fire from such spot to the forest ; and

(*ii*) such other precautions, such as employing watchers, are taken as are reasonably necessary to prevent fire from spreading to the forest.

Kindling of fire in neighbourhood of a Reserved Forest prohibited.

3. Except for the purposes of making ash-manure, no fire shall be kindled elsewhere than in a place used as a human dwelling or in premises appertaining to such dwelling, within a distance of two hundred yards from the boundary of a Reserved Forest, without the previous written permission of a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a Range Forest Officer.

Precautions to be taken in kindling fire in neighbourhood of a Reserved Forest.

4. No person shall kindle any fire, or leave any fire burning, at a greater distance than two hundred yards from the boundary of a Reserved Forest in any spot from which the fire may by natural means spread to the forest unless he takes precautions, by clearing a firepath not less than twenty-five feet in width between such spot and such boundary, or by employing watchers or otherwise, to prevent the fire from so spreading.

Partial operation of rules in the rainy season.

5. Elsewhere than in the Province of Sind nothing in these rules shall have operation in the rainy season commencing on the 15th June and ending on the 31st October.

RULES TO REGULATE HUNTING, SHOOTING, POISONING OF WATER AND SETTING OF TRAPS OR SNARES IN THE RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND, AND THE KANARA, BELGAUM AND DHARWAR FOREST DIVISIONS

Notn. No. 5627, R. D., 18th Aug. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 1021, as amended by Notns. No. 11185, R. D., 6th Dec. 1912, and No. 4177, R. D., 17th Apr. 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25, clause (*i*), Section 31, clause (*j*), and Section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 6254, dated the 25th July 1894, published at page 751 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* (except in regard to the Province of Sind), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar Forest Divisions :—

*1. The following acts are prohibited in all Reserved and Protected forests :—

(*a*) the poisoning of rivers or other water, the explosion of dynamite or other explosive therein, the setting of cruives or basket traps for the purpose of killing or catching fish ;

(*b*) the setting of spring guns, snares or traps ;

(*c*) the taking, wounding or killing of—

(*i*) game other than carnivora, bear or pig over water, salt-licks, or paths leading directly to water or salt-licks ;

(*ii*) any bird or animal for which a close-time has been prescribed under Act VIII of 1912 during the close-time so prescribed ;

(*iii*) such animals as may from time to time be notified in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests : provided that any of the above acts may be done with the written permission of the Conservator of Forests, or, in the case of snares or traps of the Divisional Forest Officer.

Note.—For the purpose of this rule the word "Carnivora" includes tiger, panther, wolf, hyena and wild dog.

3. (*a*) In any Reserved or Protected forests or portions of Reserved or Protected forests to which the Local Government may, for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are becoming rare, or for both of these purposes, apply this and the following rules by a Notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Conservator of Forests.

(*b*) Every license issued under clause (*a*) of this rule shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year

* This rule was substituted for the original Rules 1 and 2 by Notn. No. 4177, R. D., 17th April 1916, *B. G.*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 782.

from the date of its grant in any Reserved or Protected Forest in the Presidency to which these rules are made applicable under clause (*a*), subject to the condition that before it has effect in any Forest Division in which the licensee does not reside or exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(*c*) No such license shall entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags or bulls of each species of animal to be specified in the license, according to a list to be prepared for each Forest Division by the Conservator of Forests.

4. Licenses shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.

5. Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the Division adjoining that for which the license is valid or into a forest closed under Rule 8.

6. A license granted under these rules shall not be transferable.

7. Every person to whom a license has been granted under these rules, and who is found hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping in any forest to which these rules apply, shall on demand by any Forest, Police or Revenue Officer, produce his license.

8. The Conservator may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Collector, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a term of years or annually for a specified season. He may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species, but any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner. To such forests the validity of licenses granted under these rules does not extend or is modified accordingly: provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests, or persons holding licenses on which the Divisional Forest Officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, tigers and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

9. If any person to whom permission under Rule 2 or a license under Rule 3 has been granted commits a breach of any provision of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), or of any rules made thereunder, he shall be liable to the penalty of having the permission or license, as the case may be, cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), or otherwise. An appeal against the cancellation of the permission or the license by the Divisional Forest Officer shall lie to the Collector, whose decision shall be final.

10. In any case where the Divisional Forest Officer or Conservator thinks it advisable, he may direct that the Forest Guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any license-holder hunting or shooting in forests, with the object of seeing that forest rules are not infringed by camp followers.

11. The word "hunting" as used in these rules, includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the lie of wild animals, provided that any person holding a license is not prohibited from employing any number of trackers.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by injury to the forest or its produce or of any other offence punishable under the Indian Forests Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890).

13. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident wild tribes except by the express order of the Collector, or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

(*N. B.*—Forest in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting will not generally be notified under Rule 3.)

APPENDIX.

The game birds referred to in Rule 1 (*e*) are as below, and the close season is fixed as follows :—

	For	Close season.
Sand-grouse ..	Pterocles Fasciatus .. / Pteroclurus exustus ..	1st April to 30th September.
Pea-fowl ..	Pavo cristatus ..	Do.
Jungle-fowl ..	Gallus sonnerati ..	Do.
Spur-fowl ..	Galloperdix spadicea .. / Galloperdix lunulata ..	Do.
Partridge ..	Francolinus vulgaris .. / Francolinus pictus .. / Ortygornis or Francolinus pondicerianus.	Do.
Rain-quail ..	Coturnix coromandelica.	Do.
Bush-quail ..	Perdicula Argoondah or Argunda Perdicula asiatica Microperdix crythrorhynchus.	Do.
Bustard-quail ..	Turnix pugnax .. / Turnix gondera, or tanki Turnix dussumieri.	Do.
Bustard ..	Eupodotis edwardsi ..	Do.
Lik-florican ..	Sypheotides or sypheotis aurita.	Do.
Whistling-teal ..	Dendrocygna arcuata or javanica.	1st June to 30th September.
Cotton-teal ..	Nettopus coromandelianus.	Do.
Comb-duck ..	Sarcidiornis melanonotus.	Do.
Spot-bill-duck ..	Anas poecilorhyncha ..	Do.

The close season for Hare is 1st April to 30th September.

RULES TO REGULATE HUNTING, SHOOTING, POISONING OF WATER AND SETTING OF TRAPS OR SNARES IN THE RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS OF THE KANARA, BELGAUM AND DHARWÂR FOREST DIVISIONS

Notn. No. 4177, R. D., 17th Apr. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 782.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, clause (*i*), section 31, clause (*j*), and section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests of the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar Forest Divisions, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5627, dated the 18th August 1903, in so far as it applies to the Reserved and Protected forests within the said divisions, namely :—

1. The following acts are prohibited in all reserved and protected forests :—

(*a*) the poisoning of rivers, or other water, the explosion of dynamite or other explosive therein, the setting of cruives or basket traps for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

(*b*) the setting of spring guns, snares or traps.

(*c*) the taking, wounding or killing of—

(*i*) game other than carnivora, bear or pig over water, salt-licks, or paths leading directly to water or salt-licks ;

(*ii*) any bird or animal for which a close-time has been prescribed under Act VIII of 1912 during the close-time so prescribed ;

(*iii*) such animals as may from time to time be notified in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests : provided that any of the above acts may be done with the written permission of the Conservator of Forests, or in the case of snares or traps, of the Divisional Forest Officer.

Note.—For the purpose of this rule the word "Carnivora" includes tiger, panther, wolf, hyena, and wild dog.

2. Hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Collector or Divisional Forest Officer.

3. The forests in each division shall be divided into shooting blocks of convenient size by the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

4. The Conservator of Forests shall determine every year which of the blocks in each of the divisions of his circle, the forest of which have been so divided into blocks under rule 3, shall be absolutely closed to the public generally for hunting and shooting, whether for purposes of forest management or for the protection of game. In October of each year he shall publish, according to forest divisions, a list of the blocks so closed, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and copies of the list so published shall be posted up for information in the office of the Conservator of Forests, and in the offices of the Collector and Divisional Forest Officers of each forest division to which these rules apply.

5. Licenses granted under rule 2 shall be of two kinds, *viz.*, district and block licenses. District licenses shall be issued by the Collector of the district and countersigned by the Conservator of Forests; block licenses shall be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the control of the Conservator. District licenses shall be valid for any forest of the district for which they have been issued, subject to the conditions of rule 4, and to the reservation in respect of occupied blocks laid down in rule 6. Block licenses shall ordinarily be valid for only one block, but may cover two blocks if there are surplus blocks open for shooting for which no applications have been made:

Provided that wounded game may be pursued into an adjoining block or district.

6. The holder of a district license may hunt and shoot in any forest which has not been notified as closed under rule 4: provided that hunting and shooting by the holder of a district license in any block for which a block license has been issued shall be permitted only when the holder of such block license is not present in the area covered by the license, and if the holder of the block license arrives in the block specified in the license, the holder of the district license shall at once stop all hunting and shooting in such block; if any holder of a district license wishes to reserve entirely any block for his own sport, he must take a block license for such block.

7. With the exception of carnivora, bear and pig, only a limited number of game shall be allowed to be killed in any shooting block in any one year. When this limit is reached, the block shall, subject to the exception permitted by rule 12, be closed to shooting for the remainder of the season. The Conservator of Forests shall have full discretion to prohibit driving or beating the forests with men or dogs in any specified block for any animals other than carnivora, bear and pig and to prohibit the employment for tracking, stalking, tying up for carnivora, or conducting drives or beats, of any persons other than those to whom permits to act as "shikaris" have been given by the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the Conservator's approval.

8. (*a*) The Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests, shall before October in each year fix the limit of game of each species which may be allowed to be killed in each block during the year (January—December) under the last preceding rule.

(*b*) The Conservator of Forests shall similarly, before October in each year, determine the number of game of each species which may be killed by any individual during the year (January—December) in any of the forests of the circle:

Provided that the limit of game allowed to be killed may be exceeded with the written permission of the Conservator in particular instances, who may give such permission after consulting the Collector.

9. When any holder of a district license kills any animal of any species, of which the number allowed to be killed has been limited under rule 8 (*b*), he shall report to the Divisional Forest Officer the species, sex and horn-measurements of such animal and the shooting block in which it was killed.

10. In each Divisional and Range Forest office game books shall be kept in the form shown in the appendix, showing the number of protected animals allowed to be killed, and the number of game of every kind killed up to date.

11. Every holder of a district license must, before shooting in any block, make himself acquainted with the number of game of each species available for shooting, and may not in any case exceed this number.

12. A holder of a block license may exceed the limit fixed for the block covered by his license, provided he does not kill more than the number permitted by his license to be killed by him of any kind of protected animal. Any excess over the limit fixed for the block that may be caused by any holder of a block license killing up to the full number of game permitted to be killed by his license shall be considered by the Divisional Forest Officer in determining the number of game that may be allowed to be killed in such block during the succeeding year.

13. Every application for a license shall state the number of sportsmen intending to hunt or shoot together and every license shall specify the number authorised by it to hunt and shoot. Provided that for the purpose of a block license a party shall be limited to two guns. The Conservator of Forests shall have discretion to limit the number of retainers and the number of dogs that may be taken into the forest.

14. Every license shall have entered on it the number and kinds of game which may be killed. As soon as he leaves the district or shooting block, as the case may be, every license-holder shall return his license to the Divisional Forest Officer, endorsing on it the number and kind and the horn-dimensions in the case of protected animals, or length in the case of carnivora and bear of all game killed by him.

15. No application for a block license may be made more than three months or less than one month before the date from which the applicant desires to avail himself of it, provided (*a*) that fifteen days' notice shall be sufficient in the case of a resident of the district for which a license is applied for, and (*b*) that a license for a short period not exceeding ten days may be granted as soon as it is applied for.

16. The duration of a license shall be determined by the demand for shooting blocks but shall not ordinarily exceed three months. Provided that a Gazetted Officer may be granted a license which shall be valid only when such officer is travelling on duty within the limits of his charge, to cover the whole year (January—December).

17. No license is transferable.

18. The Collector and, subject to appeal to the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer shall have discretion to refuse a shooting license for good and sufficient reasons and the Divisional Forest Officer may at any time cancel any block license and subject to the Collector's approval any district license for any breach of the Forest Act, or of any rule under the Forest Act. Any breach either of the Act or of any rule under it shall render a license liable to cancellation, whether committed by the license-holder or by any of his retainers or followers and, in the event of fire breaking out in any forest block for which a license has been granted,

or of unwarranted, interference with forest work or with forest officials engaged in the exercise of their duty, licenses shall be liable to be declared invalid in respect of such forest block.

19. The provisions of the last preceding rule do not exempt a license-holder from liability under the Forest Act or any other law for anything done in contravention of such Act or law, whether by himself or by any of his retainers or followers.

20. The Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator, may require any holder of a license to take a forest guard to accompany him and his camp during the time he is camped within forest limits.

21. Every holder of a license hunting or shooting in any forest to which these rules apply shall on demand by any Forest, Police or Revenue Officer produce his license for inspection.

22. If any animal is wounded or killed by any license-holder in contravention of the provisions of rule 1 (*c*), such animal shall be counted in the aggregate number of animals of the same species permitted to be killed by the license-holder under rule 8 (*b*), provided that such license-holder is not exempted by this rule from the liabilites referred to in rules 18 and 19.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the Conservator or Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the Conservator's approval, to prohibit from time to time fishing and netting in any specified lengths of any rivers, except on issue of a license in the case of individuals, or of a general sanction to the residents of any village or villages, to fish and net in the portion so specified, and the Conservator may also from time to time regulate by notification in each forest division concerned the size of mesh that may be employed in netting rivers (for the capture of fish).

APPENDIX.

(*Game Book*).

Block

Kind of Game.	Number allowed to be shot.	Date of shooting.	Dimensions.	Name of sportsman, with number shot.	Balance available for shooting.
Bison ..	..	1st head, 2nd head, etc.	Outside span of horns.		
Sambhar ..	..	Do. ..	(Length of horns).		
Cheetal ..	..	Do. ..	Do.		
Tiger ..	..	..	(Length from nose to tip of tail between uprights; length of tail and height from heel to top of shoulder.)		
Panther ..	..	..	Do.		
Others (bears, pig, wild dog, hyena, etc.)	..	(Number shot)	..		

DIRECTING THAT RULES 1 (*d*) AND 3 (*c*) OF THE RULES TO REGULATE HUNTING, ETC., PUBLISHED IN NOTN. NO. 5627, R. D., 18TH AUGUST 1903, SHALL NOT APPLY IN RESPECT OF NILGAI (*portax pictus*) IN THE THANA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 871, R. D., 31st Jan. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 195.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, clause (*i*), section 31, clause (*j*), and section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, until further orders, the undermentioned provisions of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5627, dated the 18th August 1903, shall not apply in respect of nilgai (*portax pictus*) in the Thana District, namely :—

(1) clause (*d*) of rule 1 ;

(2) sub-rule (*c*) of rule 3.

DIRECTING THAT RULE 1 (*d*) OF THE RULES PUBLISHED IN NOTN. NO. 5627, R. D., 18TH AUGUST 1903, SHALL NOT APPLY IN RESPECT OF NILGAI (*portax pictus*) IN EAST AND WEST KHANDESH DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 10248, R. D., 1st Nov. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 2023.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, clause (*i*), section 31, clause (*j*), and section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901 and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, until further orders, clause (*d*) of No. 1 of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected Forests of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5627, dated 18th August 1903, shall not apply in respect of nilgai (*portax pictus*) in the East and West Khandesh Districts.

RULES TO REGULATE HUNTING, SHOOTING, POISONING OF WATER, AND SETTING OF TRAPS OR SNARES IN THE RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 5296, R. D., 12th May 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1311, as amended by Notn. No. 9933, R. D., 16th Oct. 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, clause (*i*), section 31, clause (*j*), and section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 6254, dated the 25th July 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting,

shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the reserved and protected forests of the Province of Sind :—

1. The following acts are prohibited in all reserved and protected forests :—

(*a*) the poisoning of rivers or other water, the explosion of dynamite or other explosive therein, the setting of cruives or basket traps for the purpose of killing or catching fish ;

(*b*) the setting of spring guns, snares or traps ;

(*c*) the taking, wounding or killing of

(*i*) game other than carnivora or pig over water, salt-licks or paths leading directly to water or salt-licks,

(*ii*) any bird or animal for which a close-time has been prescribed under Act VIII of 1912 during the close-time so prescribed.

(*iii*) Such insectivorous or gay-plumaged birds as may from time to time be notified in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests.

Provided that any of the above acts may be done with the written permission of the Deputy Conservator of Forests or in the case of snares or traps, of the Divisional Forest Officer.

Note.—For the purpose of this rule the word "Carnivora" includes wolf, hyena and wild dog.

2. (*a*) In any reserved or protected forests or portions of reserved or protected forests to which the Local Government may, for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are becoming rare, or for both of these purposes apply this and the following, rules by a notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

(*b*) Every license issued under clause (*a*) of this rule shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant, in any reserved or protected forest in the Province of Sind to which these rules are made applicable under clause (*a*), subject to the condition that before it has effect in any Forest Division in which the licensee does not reside or exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(*c*) No such license shall entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two males of each species of animal to be specified in the license, according to a list to be prepared for each Forest Division by the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

3. Licenses shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.

4. Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the division adjoining that for which the license is valid or into a forest closed under rule 7.

5. A license granted under these rules shall not be transferable.

6. Every person to whom a license has been granted under these rules, and who is found hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping in any forest to which these rules apply, shall, on demand, by any Forest, Police or Revenue Officer, produce his license.

7. The Deputy Conservator may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Collector, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a term of years or annually for a specified season. He may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species, but any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner. To such forests the validity of licenses granted under these rules does not extend or is modified accordingly: provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests, or persons holding licenses on which the Divisional Forest Officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

8. If any person to whom permission under rule 1 (*c*) or a license under rule 2 has been granted commits a breach of any provision of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), or of any rules made thereunder he shall be liable to the penalty of having the permission or license, as the case may be, cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), or otherwise. An appeal against the cancellation of the permission or the license by the Divisional Forest Officer shall lie to the Collector, whose decision shall be final.

9. In any case where the Divisional Forest Officer or Deputy Conservator thinks it advisable, he may direct that a Forest Guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any license-holder hunting or shooting in forests, with the object of seeing that Forest rules are not infringed by camp followers.

10. The word "hunting" as used in these rules includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the lie of wild animals, provided that any person holding a license is not prohibited from employing any number of trackers.

11. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by injury to the forest or its produce or of any other offence punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890).

12. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident wild tribes except by the express order of the Collector or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

(*N.B.*—Forest in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting will not generally be notified under rule 2.)

EXTENDING RULES TO REGULATE HUNTING, ETC., IN RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS, EXCEPT RULES 1 AND 2 TO CERTAIN FORESTS IN PANCH MAHALS, SURAT, THANA, KHANDESH, POONA, AHMEDNAGAR, SATARA, BELGAUM AND KANARA DIVISIONS

Notns. No. 1547, R. D., 23rd Feb. 1905, B.G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 216, as amended by Notns. No. 8155, R. D., 6th Oct. 1905, B.G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1386; No. 1532, R. D., 15th Feb. 1906, B.G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 243; No. 5047, R. D., 17th May 1907, B.G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 842; No. 10614, R. D., 5th Oct. 1915, B.G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2416 and No. 6008, R. D., 24th July 1905, B.G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 919.

These notifications being unimportant, are not reprinted *in extenso.*

APPLYING RULE 3 AND RULES PUBLISHED IN NOTN. NO. 5627, R.D., 18TH AUGUST 1903 TO CERTAIN RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Notn. No. 6269, R. D., 7th July 1913, B.G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1080.

In supersession of so much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 6008, dated the 24th July 1905, as relates to the Reserved or Protected Forests in the Nasik District, and with reference to rule 3, sub-rule (*a*). of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved or Protected Forests of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5527, dated the 18th August 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply rule 3 of the said rules and all the rules following it to the Reserved or Protected Forests in the Nasik District, west of the Agra Road and the Ghoti-Bari Road.

DECLARING CERTAIN CLASSES OF TREES IN THE PROTECTED FORESTS OF THE KANARA DISTRICT TO BE RESERVED

Notn. No. 8205-A, R. D., 22nd Nov. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 1960.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and 1901, and in supersession of all previous notifications under this section, the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to declare the following classes of trees in the Protected Forests of the district of Kanara to be reserved from the 1st day of January 1903, *viz.*—

(1) 1. Sagwan or Teak (Tegu) (*Tectona grandis*).

2. Gandadmara or Sandalwood (Chandan) (*Santalum album*).

3. Bitti or Blackwood (Shisham) (*Delbergia latifolia*).

4. Karimara or Ebony (Abnas) (*Diospyros ebenum*).

5. Balghe (*Vitex altissima*).

6. Karimutul or Tiwas (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*).
7. Shiwani (*Gmelina arborea*).
8. Anale or Harda (*Terminalia chebula*).
9. Khair (*Acacia catechu*).
10. Honi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).
11. Jhallanada (*Shorea talura*).

(2) All trees of whatever description exceeding 32 inches in girth at the base ;

(3) All trees of whatever description or dimensions in evergreen jungles and kans ; and

(*b*) to prohibit from the date fixed as aforesaid in the said Protected Forests—

(1) the quarrying of stone,

(2) the burning of lime and charcoal,

(3) the subjection to any manufacturing process of any forest produce,

(4) the collection or removal of any forest produce of the following kinds, *viz.*—

(1) trees reserved under clause (*a*) above, and all parts and produce of the same,

(2) charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark and lac,

(3) the Shige plant and all its parts, and produce,

(4) honey and wax,

(5) rock (except loose and surface stones) and minerals.

DECLARING CERTAIN CLASSES OF TREES IN THE PROTECTED FORESTS IN THE PEINT TALUKA OF THE NASIK DISTRICT TO BE RESERVED AND PROHIBITING QUARRYING AND CLEARING THEREIN

Notn. No. 2163A, R. D., 14th Mar. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 330, as amended by Notn. No. 3036, R. D., 11th Apr. 1905.

Teak, Tiwas, Blackwood, Mhowra, Hirda, Mango, Tamarind.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the classes of trees marginally noted in the Protected Forests in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District to be reserved from the 1st day of April 1905, and to prohibit from the said date within the said forests, except so far as may be permitted by any rule made under section 31 of the said Act,

(*a*) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal and the collection, or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal, of any forest produce and

(*b*) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose, any land therein.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED FOREST IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF THE AKOLA TALUKA OF THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Notn. No. 185, R. D., 12th Jan. 1886, B. G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 29.

With reference to Government Notification No. 2792, dated 6th April 1885, published at pages 485 and 486 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th idem, Part I, the following rules, made by the Governor in Council under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to regulate the management of the Protected Forest in the marginally noted villages of the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar, are published with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information :—

Ghatghar.	Kumshet.
Uddavné.	Ambit.
Panjre.	Pachnai.
Shinganvadi.	Lohali
	Kotul.

1. Lands of either of the two following descriptions may be cleared or broken up for cultivation in the said forest subject to the conditions, if any, respectively applicable thereto, *viz.* :—

(*a*) land the right to cultivate which has been recorded in an enquiry under Section 28 of the Forest Act, or

(*b*) land let for cultivation under a lease which is at the time in force and has been granted under these rules.

2. The unoccupied land in the said forest suitable for cultivation having been divided off by the Survey Department, under the orders of Government, into fields which bear distinctive numbers and having been measured and assessed by the said Department at a moderate rent, any of the said fields (hereinafter called " numbers ") may be let at the rent so assessed to any person who is, and has been for not less than five years previously, a resident of the village in which the number is situate, subject to the conditions contained in these rules.

3. The lease of a number may be sold by public auction or granted, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, with or without payment of a premium.

4. Every lease granted under these rules shall be in the Form A, hereto annexed, and shall be executed by the Divisional Forest Officer, if he is competent under the rules in force in this behalf to execute such an instrument, or otherwise by the Conservator.

No such lease shall be granted until the intending lessee has executed a counterpart agreement in the Form B, hereto annexed, bearing an endorsement of the tenor prescribed in the said form signed by the village officers.

5. In the first year in which these rules are in force leases shall be granted for a term of thirty years. Leases granted after the said first year shall be for terms which will expire simultaneously with the terms of the first year's leases.

6. The rent due annually in respect of lands leased under these rules shall be payable in two equal instalments on the 10th December and 10th January respectively.

7. On the expiry of the term of any lease granted under these rules the lessee shall be entitled to a renewed lease for such term and subject to such conditions and the payment of such rent as Government shall think fit to prescribe.

8. Every lease granted or renewed under these rules may at any time be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests —

(*a*) if the lessee or any co-sharer of the land held by the lessee is convicted of any offence under Section 32 of the Forest Act and such conviction is not subsequently reversed or quashed; or

(*b*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected, without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer or of the Conservator of Forests, to any mortgage, charge, sub-lease or alienation ; or

(*c*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected to *dalhi* cultivation ; or

(*d*) if any instalment of rent due in respect of the land is not paid, or recovered under Section 81 of the Forest Act, before the close of the revenue year in which it is payable ;

(*e*) if the lessee ceases to be a resident of the village in which the land is situate.

When a lease is cancelled under this rule, it shall be deemed for the purposes of Rule 1 to cease to be in force from such date as shall be fixed in this behalf by the officer cancelling the same.

9. An appeal shall lie from any order made by the Divisional Forest Officer under the last preceding rule to the Conservator of Forests. The order of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

10. No lease granted under these rules shall be deemed to confer upon the lessee any right in or over the trees or other forest produce of the land included in such lease ; but, subject to a reservation of the right of Government at any time to re-consider and amend or cancel such concession and to the provision of rule 11, the Governor in Council directs that the lessee of any land of which a lease is granted or renewed under these rules shall be permitted upon or from the said land :

(*a*) to lop trees, not being trees which are reserved under Section 29 of the Forest Act, for the purpose of obtaining *rab* for manure ;

(*b*) with the written authority of the Divisional Forest Officer to cut and remove trees, not being trees reserved as aforesaid and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference at the base, which in the opinion of the said officer impede cultivation ;

(*c*) to pasture and to cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats ;

(*d*) to gather and remove edible fruits and roots ;

(*e*) to gather and remove dead wood for fuel ;

(*f*) to quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

11. Lessees exercising the privilege of lopping trees for obtaining *rab* conceded by clause (*a*) of the last preceding rule, shall leave uncut a main leading shoot (*shenda*) of each tree which they so lop.

12. Any person permanently residing in any of the said villages may in any unoccupied number of the Protected Forest in the village in which he resides, pasture or cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats without license or payment of any fee.

The Governor in Council reserves the right at any time to reconsider and amend or cancel this concession.

13. Except as provided in Rule 10 and in the last preceding rule, no cattle, sheep or goats may be pastured and no grass may be cut in the said Protected Forest without written authority from the Divisional Forest Officer.

FORM A.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Form of Lease.

To A. B. resident of

I. C. D. (here enter *the executant's official designation*), by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, hereby grant, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to you, A. B., a lease for years commencing from the day of 18 of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the village of in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District on payment of an annual rent therefor of Rs.

This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under Section 31 of the said Act.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed)

C. D.

FORM B.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Form of Counterpart Agreement.

To the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I, A. B., inhabitant of in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, hereby accept the lease of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the above village for the term of years commencing on the day of 18 subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under Section 31 of

the said Act, and I undertake to pay annually Rs. on account of the rent of the said No. in the instalments and on the dates prescribed in this behalf in the rules aforesaid.

Dated the day of 18

Written by

(Signed)

A. B.

Signed by A. B. in the presence of

Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able, after inquiry, to obtain the person who has executed this agreement is A. B., resident of the above-named village of , and that he has been residing in the said village for a period exceeding five years and is a fit person to be accepted as responsible for the punctual payment of the rent of the number which has been leased to him.

(Signed)
E. F. Patel. } of the above village of
G. H. Accountant }

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED FOREST IN THE VILLAGE OF SAMRAD IN THE AKOLA TALUKA OF THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Notn. No. 1915, R. D., 28th Mar. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 270.

With reference to Government Notification No. 4352A, dated 18th June 1886, published at pages 528—530 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I, the following rules made by the Governnor in Council under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to regulate the management of the Protected Forest in the village of Samrad in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information :—

1. Lands of either of the two following descriptions may be cleared or broken up for cultivation in the said forest subject to the conditions, if any, respectively applicable thereto, *viz* .—

(*a*) land the right to cultivate which has been recorded in an enquiry under Section 28 of the Forest Act, or

(*b*) land let for cultivation under a lease which is at the time in force and has been granted under these rules.

2. The unoccupied land in the said forest suitable for cultivation having been divided off by the Survey Department, under the orders

of Government, into fields which bear distinctive numbers and having been measured and assessed by the said Department at a moderate rent, any of the said fields (hereinafter called "numbers") may be let at the rent so assessed to any person who is, and has been for not less than five years previously, a resident of the said village, subject to the conditions contained in these rules.

3. The lease of a number may be sold by public auction or granted, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, with or without payment of a premium.

4. Every lease granted under these rules shall be in the Form A, hereto annexed, and shall be executed by the Divisional Forest Officer, if he is competent under the rules in force in this behalf to execute such an instrument, or otherwise by the Conservator.

No such lease shall be granted until the intending lessee has executed a counterpart agreement in the Form B, hereto annexed, bearing an endorsement of the tenor prescribed in the said form signed by the village officers.

5. In the first year in which these rules are in force leases shall be granted for a term of thirty years. Leases granted after the said first year shall be for terms which will expire simultaneously with the terms of the first year's leases.

6. The rent due annually in respect of lands leased under these rules shall be payable in two equal instalments on the 10th December and 10th January respectively.

7. On the expiry of the term of any lease granted under these rules the lessee shall be entitled to a renewed lease for such term and subject to such conditions and the payment of such rent as Government shall think fit to prescribe.

8. Every lease granted or renewed under these rules may at any time be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests :—

(*a*) if the lessee or any co-sharer of the land held by the lessee is convicted of any offence under section 32 of the Forest Act and such conviction is not subsequently reversed or quashed ; or

(*b*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it subjected, without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer or of the Conservator of Forests, to any mortgage, charge, sub-lease or alienation ; or

(*c*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected to *dalhi* cultivation ; or

(*d*) if any instalment of rent due in respect of the land is not paid, or recovered, under section 81 of the Forest Act, before the close of the revenue year in which it is payable ;

(*e*) if the lessee ceases to be a resident of the said village.

When a lease is cancelled under this rule, it shall be deemed for the purposes of Rule 1 to cease to be in force from such date as shall be fixed in this behalf by the officer cancelling the same.

9. An appeal shall lie from any order made by the Divisional Forest Officer under the last preceding rule to the Conservator of Forests. The order of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

10. No lease granted under these rules shall be deemed to confer upon the lessee any right in or over the trees or other forest produce of the land included in such lease; but, subject to a reservation of the right of Government at any time to re-consider and amend or cancel such concession and to the provision of Rule 11, the Governor in Council directs that the lessee of any land of which a lease is granted or renewed under these rules shall be permitted upon or from the said land:

(*a*) to lop trees, not being trees which are reserved under Section 29 of the Forest Act, for the purpose of obtaining *ráb* for manure;

(*b*) with the written authority of the Divisional Forest Officer to cut and remove trees, not being trees reserved as aforesaid and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference at the base, which in the opinion of the said officer impede cultivation;

(*c*) to pasture and to cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats;

(*d*) to gather and remove edible fruits and roots;

(*e*) to gather and remove dead wood for fuel;

(*f*) to quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

11. Lessees exercising the privilege of lopping trees for obtaining *ráb* conceded by clause (*a*) of the last preceding rule, shall leave uncut a main leading shoot (*shendá*) of each tree which they so lop.

12. Any person permanently residing in the said village may, in any unoccupied number of the Protected Forest in the village, pasture, or cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats, without license or payment of any fee.

The Governor in Council reserves the right at any time to reconsider and amend or cancel this concession.

13. Except as provided in Rule 10 and in the last preceding rule, no cattle, sheep or goats may be pastured, and no grass may be cut in the said Protected Forest without written authority from the Divisional Forest Officer.

FORM A.

(*See Rule 4.*)

Form of Lease.

To A B , resident of Samrad.

I, *C. D.* (here enter *the executant's official deisgnation*), by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, hereby grant, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to you, *A. B.*, a lease for years commencing from the day of 18 of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the village of Samrad in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District on payment of an annual rent therefor of Rs.

This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under Section 31 of the said Act.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed)

C. D.

FORM B.

(See Rule 4.)

Form of Counterpart Agreement.

To the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I, A. B., inhabitant of Samrad in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, hereby accept the lease of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the above village for the term of years commencing on the day of 18 subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under Section 31 of the said Act, and I undertake to pay annually Rs. on account of the rent of the said No. in the instalments and on the dates prescribed in this behalf in the rules aforesaid.

Dated the day of 18

Written by

(Signed)

A. B.

Signed by A. B. in the presence of

Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able, after careful inquiry, to obtain, the person who has executed this agreement is A. B., resident of the abovenamed village of Samrad, and that he has been residing in the said village for a period exceeding five years and is a fit person to be accepted as responsible for the punctual payment of the rent of the number which has been leased to him.

(Signed)

E. F. Patel, G. H. Accountant, } of the above village of Samrad.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED FORESTS IN THE DOHAD AND JHALOD MAHALS OF THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

Notn. No. 885, R. D., 3rd Feb. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 75.

With reference to Government Notification No. 5476, dated 30th July 1889, published at pages 644—646 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st August 1889, Part I, the following rules made by the Governor in Council under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, to regulate the matters mentioned in that section within the limits of the Protected Forests in the Dohad and Jhalod Mahals of the Panch Mahals District are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information :—

Cutting trees and grazing cattle without license prohibited.

I.—No person shall—

(*a*) fell, lop or cut any tree or sever from any tree any portion thereof ; or

(*b*) graze any cattle within the limits of the Protected Forests in the Dohad and Jhalod Mahals without or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a license or permit in writing granted under these rules.

No license to authorise cutting of reserved trees or grazing of camels or goats.

II.—No license or permit shall authorize any person—

(*a*) to cut or remove any tree of any class declared by Notification under Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act to be reserved within the limits of the said Protected Forests ;

(*b*) to graze or bring within the said limits any camel, goat, pig, or elephant.

Licenses to cut unreserved trees how obtainable and on what conditions.

III.—Every cultivator in a village containing Protected Forest may, on application to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the Mahal in which it is desired to exercise the privilege, obtain without payment a license to cut unreserved trees subject to the following provisions :—

(*a*) The Mamlatdar or Mahalkari must be satisfied—

(1) that the applicant is a cultivator entitled by his residence in a village containing Protected Forest to claim such license ;

(2) that the timber to be felled is to be used solely for agricultural or domestic purposes and not for sale ;

(3) that such timber is not obtainable on the applicant's own land, or on any waste land other than forest land within reasonable distance.

(*b*) The Mamlatdar or Mahalkari may refuse a license if he considers that the applicant has on any occasion—

(1) broken the conditions of any license previously granted to him ;

(2) been guilty of any forest offence or of any wilful act or gross negligence likely to cause injury or loss to Government in respect of any forest produce.

Particulars stated in license to be binding on the holder.

IV.—Every license to cut trees shall specify the following particulars:

(a) the name, father's name and residence of the licensee;

(b) the kind and approximate quantity of the timber thereby authorized to be cut; and

(c) the period for which it is to remain in force.

The statement of such particulars in a license shall be binding on the holder.

Permits to graze cattle to be granted free to resident cultivators in forest villages and to others on payment of fees.

V.—Permits to graze cattle kept for agricultural purposes shall be in writing and shall be granted either:

(a) to cultivators resident in the villages containing the said Protected Forests, and may be obtained from the Pátils or Talátis of the village without payment of fees; or

(b) to professional graziers and other persons not being cultivators resident in the villages containing the said Protected Forests, and may be obtained from the Mámlatdár or Mahalkari of the Mahál in the Protected Forests of which the cattle are to be grazed on payment of fees at the rates specified below:—

	Non-cultivators.			Professional graziers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Buffalo ..	0	3	0	0	6	0
Cow or bullock	0	2	0	0	4	0
Horse or donkey or sheep ..	0	1	0	0	2	0

N.B.—Calves, etc., to be grazed free as long as they keep with the dam.

Particulars in permit to be binding on the holder.

VI.—Every permit to graze cattle shall specify—

(a) the name, father's name and residence of the person to whom it is granted;

(b) the number and description of the cattle thereby authorized to graze;

(c) the fee, if any, paid in respect thereof;

(d) the period for which such permit is to remain in force.

The statement of such particulars in a permit shall be binding on the holder thereof.

Licenses and permits not transferable.

VII.—No license or permit granted under these rules shall be transferable, or authorize any act by any person except the holder, the members of his household, and his paid servants.

To be produced on demand.

VIII.—Every person acting under colour of a license or permit granted under these rules shall produce the same on demand thereof by any public servant.

IX.—Every holder of a license or permit shall, on the expiry of the period for which it was granted, return the same to the officer by whom it was granted.

and returned on expiry.

X.—All cultivators in villages containing the said Protected Forests shall be allowed without license, written permit or payment of fee—

Privileges of residents in forest villages without license or free.

(a) to cut and remove grass, and to cut and remove branches of the saleda tree required for marriage ceremonies;

(b) to collect and remove mowra, mangoes, dead leaves of all sorts, gum, lac, honey, and other forest produce except timber;

(c) to remove head-loads of dead wood of all sorts including teak;

(d) to remove stone, kankar, and earth for their own use for domestic or agricultural purposes, but not for sale. But such privileges shall be subject to the following condition:

(1) that the persons allowed to exercise them shall not set fire to any grass or other forest produce within the limits of the said Protected Forests, or stack any grass or other forest produce within the said limits.

XI.—The Mamlatdar or Mahalkari may grant written permission to any cultivator residing in a village containing Protected Forests to cut and remove free of charge thorns for fencing, specifying, after consultation with the Forest authorities, the portion of forest in which the cutting shall be made. In case of difference of opinion between the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and those authorities, reference shall be made to the Collector, whose order shall be final.

XII.—Any person contravening or exceeding the conditions on which any privilege, license, or permit is or may be granted under these rules, or being guilty of any forest offence or of any wilful act or gross negligence likely to cause any loss or injury to Government in respect of any forest produce within the said Protected Forests, shall thereby forfeit all claim thereafter to any privilege, license or permit under these rules.

Claim to license or privileges forfeited by abuse thereof.

THE KANARA PROTECTED FOREST RULES

Notn. No. 8205-B., R. D., 22nd Nov. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 1960, as amended by Notns. No. 7338, R. D., 11th Sept. 1905, No. 3957, R. D., 18th Apr. 1907.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by Acts Nos. V of 1890, and 1901, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make, in supersession of all previous rules and orders regulating the same matters, the following rules to have effect in and for the Protected Forests of the district of Kanara on and after the 1st day of January 1903, namely :—

Rules.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Kánara Protected Forest Rules; and

(2) They extend to the Protected Forests in Kánara.

2. In these rules "the Act" means the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by Acts Nos. V of 1890 and 1901.

Interpretation.

General.

Acts which can only be done under express authority of a rule or license.

3. Except—

(*a*) in the exercise of a right

(*i*) recorded under section 28, or

(*ii*) pending an enquiry and record thereunder claimed as an existing right, or

(*b*) as expressly authorised by these rules or by a license duly granted thereunder, and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereby prescribed as to

(*i*) the manner in which,

(*ii*) the time and place at which,

(*iii*) the purpose for which,

(*iv*) the person by whom, and

(*v*) the requirements subject to which

the acts thereby authorised may be done, no person shall

(*a*) cut or remove trees or timber,

(*b*) collect or remove forest produce,

(*c*) clear and break up land for cultivation or other purpose,

(*d*) cut grass or pasture cattle, or

(*e*) hunt or set traps or snares.

Acts permitted to Cultivators without payment or license.

Authorization to certain classes for certain purposes without payment or license.

4. Subject to all declarations and prohibitions notified under Section 29, forest produce may be taken without payment or license in accordance with the subjoined table, that is to say,

(*a*) persons of each class mentioned in the first column may cut or collect and remove,

(*b*) every kind of forest produce specified in the second column in respect of such class of persons,

(*c*) to the extent and solely for the purposes indicated in respect thereof in the third column, if *bonâ fide* required for the said purposes, and not for trade, manufacture, sale or barter,

(*d*) from the place indicated in the fourth column in that behalf, and

(*e*) subject to the provisions, if any, set forth for each case in the fifth column of that table.

Class of persons.	Kind of produce.	Extent of which and purposes for which produce may be taken.	Place from which forest produce may be taken.	Proviso.
1	2	3	4	5
Class I.				
Holders of land used for agriculture who reside in a village in which a Protected Forest is situate, or for the use of which a Protected Forest is set apart.	(*a*) Fallen dead wood of unreserved trees.	For (*a*) Fuel in Head loads only.	Any part of Protected Forest mentioned in column 1 other than a portion set apart as beta assignment or temporarily closed under the provisions of Section 29, clause (*b*) of the Forest Act, or being an ever green jungle or Kan.	
	(*b*) Barren sago and other palms.	(*b*) Water-courses and other agricultural purposes.		
	(*c*) Dead leaves and grass.	(*c*) Manure and fodder.		
	(*d*) Canes ..	(*d*) for any purpose other than trade.		
	(*e*) Creepers other than Shige.	(*e*) Do.		
	(*f*) Thorns and brush-wood including all bushes, shrubs and all ligneous growths which do not become timber trees.	(*f*) Dams and fencing.		
	(*g*) All minor forest produce except— (i) Hirda, (ii) Shigekai, (iii) Honey, (iv) Wax, (v) Minerals.	(*g*) For any purpose other than trade.		
	(*h*) Bamboos and unreserved trees not less than 9 inches and not more than 32 inches in girth at the base.	(*h*) For the construction and repair of huts, cattle-sheds, dams, agricultural implements, chappars and mandaps for dressing betelnut.		
	(*i*) Clay and Stones.	(*i*) For agricultural purposes.	(*i*) From places appointed in this behalf by the Divisional Forest Officer in the Protected Forest situate in or set apart for the village.	
Class II.				
Occupants of such gardens as are actually in existence and assessed and registered as gardens at the date when these rules came into force, or which may be recognised by the Collector, who	Brushwood, leaves of unreserved trees and branches of unreserved trees not exceeding 9 inches in girth at the cut end *except* leading shoots, stool shoots and seedlings.	For cattle bedding and manure for the said gardens only, for use only by the occupant taking the same.	Any part of Protected Forest mentioned in column 1 other than the portion set apart as the beta assignment or temporarily closed under the provisions of Section 29, clause (*b*) of the Forest Act, or being an ever green jungle or Kan.	That on the owner of the garden receiving an assignment, the privilege of cutting in the Protected Forest shall cease.
(*a*) reside in a village in which or for which a Protected Forest is set apart, and who,				That the occupant of an unassessed garden, *i.e.*, a garden made subsequent to the introduction of survey rates, which may be recognized by the Collector, shall be charged for the use of the "Soppu" Rs. 8 per acre in addition to the survery assessment of the land.
(*b*) Have no beta assignment in respect of such gardens.				

Class of persons.	Kind of produce.	Extent of which and purposes for which produce may be taken.	Place from which forest produce may be taken.	Proviso.
1	2	3	4	5
Class III.				
Occupants of (*a*) garden or (*b*) rice land bordering on a portion, other than a beta assignment, of a Protected Forest situate in or set apart for the village in which each such occupant resides.	(i) All undergrowth within sixty-six feet in every direction of the edge of the garden or rice land of the occupant entitled, and	(i) For the removal of cover for wild animals close to the cultivation and for clearing a space for the erection of cattle-sheds and sugar-mills, the undergrowth being allowed to be used for any purpose connected with the maintenance of the garden or rice land concerned, and	From spaces respectively indicated in column 2.	(i) That the space cleared from undergrowth shall be demarcated by such occupant to the satisfaction of the Conservator by forest boundary stones, or earthen *bands* placed at each corner of the garden or field where it adjoins Protected Forest and at intervals between the corners of not more than fifty yards. No stone or *band* shall be placed at a greater distance than sixty-six feet from the nearest point of the boundary of the field or garden. The *bands* shall have a circular base of four feet in diameter, shall be three feet in height with a flat top, and shall have a wooden post planted in the centre showing three feet above the top of the *band*.
	(ii) Earth within the space cleared by removal of such undergrowth.	(ii) For a ditch and bank separating the space cleared from the rest of the forest.		(ii) That the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer be previously obtained.
Class IV.				
Occupants of garden land to which beta assignment has been allotted.	(*a*) Branches, but not the leading stems of unreserved trees. (*b*) Branches of reserved trees, other than those mentioned below, *except* branches over 9 inches in girth at the cut end, and *except* leading stems of whatever girth— (i) Teak, (ii) Sandalwood, (iii) Blackwood, (iv) Honi, (v) Shige, (vi) all other reserved trees when less than 25 feet in height.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*). For the purposes of providing manure to be used in the garden to which the beta is assigned and covering such or other manure when applied to such garden.	Within the limits of the respective beta assignments of the gardens referred to in column 1.	In respect of forest produce (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), that the occupant shall, to the satisfaction of the Conservator, use every reasonable precaution and vigilance to prevent the occurrence of a fire in his assignment and prevent fire reaching the assignment from outside thereof. And in particular shall burn a fire trace thirty feet broad round such assignment, and keep it clear of all grass, leaves and undergrowth from the 1st of January to the 1st of June in each year. Where

Class of persons.	Kind of produce.	Extent to which and purposes for which produce may be taken.	Place from which forest produce may be taken.	Proviso.
1	2	3	4	5
Class IV.—continued.				
Occupants of garden land to which beta assigment has been allotted—*contd.*	(*c*) Such unreserved trees as the Divisional Forest Officer has previously given such occupant permission to cut down.			such assignment is contiguous with unassigned forest, the fire trace may be made immediately outside the assignment; in all other places it should be made immediately within the assignment, except where the assignment is contiguous with cultivated land, in which case no fire trace is required.
	(*d*) Grazing ..	(*d*) For the cattle of such occupant.		In respect of forest produce (*a*) that the occupant shall, to the satisfaction of the Conservator, take and maintain the measures necessary for the reproduction and maintenance, within the limits of the beta assignment, of a sufficient supply of forest produce for the wants of the garden to which the beta is assigned.
	(*e*) Earth ..	(*e*) For digging or repair of ditch.	(*e*) Any portion of such beta within 50 feet of limits of garden.	(*e*) In respect of forest produce (*e*) that no portion of a beta broken up shall be cultivated as a garden without the permission of the Collector and payment of full garden assessment for the same.
	(*f*) Other unprohibited forest produce.	(*f*) For domestic use only.		

4A. Whenever the Collector is of opinion that all or any of the privileges conferred by rule 4 have been or are being abused, or that all or any of the duties imposed by section 78 of the Act have been or are being neglected by all or any of the classes specified in the first column of the table contained in the said rule, to such an extent as to justify the suspension of the exercise of such privileges, he may, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, suspend the exercise of all or any of such privileges by all or any of such classes pending the orders of the Governor in Council and shall forthwith submit a report of the circumstances through the Commissioner to the Governor in Council, and the Governor in Council shall thereupon pass such orders, as may appear to him proper

suspending all or any of such privileges by all or any of such persons either permanently or for a specified period, and may from time to time modify or rescind such orders.

Licenses.

5. (*1*) Any application—

(*a*) if presented in writing,

(*b*) to a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a head guard in charge of a náka,

(*c*) by an inhabitant of the Kánara District,

(*d*) between 1st June and 1st November,

(*e*) for forest produce not obtainable by the applicant under Rule 4..... and

(*f*) specifying—

(i) the kind and quantity of forest produce required, and

(ii) that such produce is required either for the applicant's own use or for a purpose for which such application may be granted under the provisions hereinbelow contained, may, subject, as regards the area from which the forest produce may be taken, to such orders as the Divisional Forest Officer may from time to time make in this behalf be granted

(*a*) if the forest produce is not timber and does not exceed Rs. 10 in value, by a head guard in charge of a náka,

(*b*) if the forest produce does not exceed Rs. 50 in value, by the Range Forest Officer, and

(*c*) in any other case, by the Divisional Forest Officer :

if the Forest Officer empowered to grant the same is satisfied ;

(*a*) that the application is not unreasonable, or that a reasonable time has elapsed since the applicant last obtained forest produce of the same description,

(*b*) that the produce applied for cannot be conveniently obtained by the applicant from a depôt or at an auction or otherwise,

(*c*) that the produce is *bonâ fide* required by the applicant for any of the following purposes and not for trade, manufacture, sale or barter—

(i) his own private use,

(ii) works of public utility, such as village chaukis, schools, dharamshálas, bridges, covers to or fencing round wells, and repairs to religious edifices,

(*d*) that the applicant, if the application is for timber, has not on his own estate trees other than fruit-trees suitable for his requirements if the produce is required for his private use,

(*e*) that the timber applied for is not that of trees of any of the following species, *viz.* :

Teak, Sagwan or Tegu (*Tectona grandis*).
Blackwood, Bitti or Shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*).
Honi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).

Poon Sur-Honi (*Calophyllum elatum*).
Sandalwood, Gandhadamara or Chandan (*Santalum album*).
Ebony, Abnas or Karimara (*Diospyrus ebenum*).
Shiwani (*Gmelina arborea*).
Mati (*Terminalia tomentosa*).
Balge (*Vitex altissima*).
Karimutal (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*).
Jhallanda (*Shorea Talura*).

(*2*) An application presented at any time other than the period between 1st June and 1st November may be granted by an officer empowered as aforesaid in any case which he is satisfied is emergent.

(*3*) The payments to be made by persons to whom licenses for forest produce are granted under this rule shall be at the rates specified in the schedule annexed to these rules, and shall be made at the nearest Treasury on chalans supported by the Range Forest Officer or his head clerk.

(*4*) On depositing 25 per cent. of the total amount payable under this rule for the forest produce granted to him thereunder, the applicant shall be entitled at any time between 1st November and 30th May, or, in cases in which the officer empowered considers emergent at any other time, to receive a written license from the officer empowered to grant the application, which shall—

(*a*) specify the area from which the forest produce granted may be taken ;

(*b*) describe the trees, if any are to be cut, by their

(*i*) situation,
(*ii*) number,
(*iii*) kind,
(*iv*) maximum diameter at breast height,
(*v*) marks made on the timber under the orders of the Range Forest Officer ;

(*c*) fix the period for which the license is granted ; and

(*d*) authorise the applicant to cut or collect, as the case may be, from the area therein specified, the produce therein described within the period so fixed.

(*5*) (*1*) Every license granted under these rules for the cutting of trees shall be subject to the condition that no portion of the trees cut shall be removed by or on behalf of the holder of the license unless and until—

(*a*) he has reported that the trees have been so cut to the head guard in charge of the naka,

(*b*) the wood cut has been measured and stamped by a Forest officer appointed by the said head guard in this behalf, and

(*c*) the wood has been fully paid for at the rates under this rule prescribed according to the measurement of the officer appointed as aforesaid.

(2) Every other license granted under these rules shall be subject to the condition that the balance of the payments required under these rules to be paid in respect of the forest produce thereby granted shall be paid before any of such forest produce is cut or collected.

(3) On reasonable cause shown by a holder of a license for delay, the Divisional Forest Officer may at his discretion from time to time extend the period for which the license was granted.

Clearing and breaking up land for any purpose.

Permission required to clear or to break up land.

6. Except as authorised by rule 4, no person shall clear or break up any land for any purpose without the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests.

Protection from fire.

Fires to be kindled only at certain seasons except in appointed places. Naked lights not to be carried except on roads.

7. No person shall

(a) kindle a fire between 1st November and 30th June, both days inclusive, except in such places as are from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Divisional Forest Officer, or

(b) carry a torch or other unguarded light except on a road over which there is a public right of way.

Pasturing of cattle.

No person pasturing cattle to carry an axe or other cutting instrument.

8. No person tending or accompanying pasturing cattle shall carry an axe or other cutting instrument.

Setting traps and snares.

Permission required for traps and snares.

9. Except with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests or of some Forest Officer authorised by him to give such permission, no person shall set any traps or snares in a Protected Forest.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN RULE 5 (3)

1ST CLASS

At Rs. 3 per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

1. Phanas (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).
2. Jambha (*Xylia dolabriformis*).
3. Mushi *alias* Phudgus (*Alseodaphne semicarpifolia*).
4. Wante (*Artocarpus lakoocha*).
5. Nanja *alias* Bokli (*Mimusops elengi*).
6. Hedi (*Adina cordifolia*).
7. Sagdi (*Schleichera trijuga*).
8. Kavanchi (*Bridelia retusa*).
9. Kalamb (*Stephegyne parvifolia*).
10. God Hunshi (*Albizzia odoratissima*).
11. Holi Matti (*Terminalia arjuna*).
12. Nandi (*Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*).
13. Sampige (*Flacourtia montana*).
14. Kharsing *alias* Gensu (*Stereospermum xylocarpum*).
15. Hongal *alias* Kibul (*Terminalia paniculata*).

16. Dadsal (*Grewia tiliæfolia*).
17. Dindal (*Anogeissus latifolia*).
18 Womb (*Saccopetalum tomentosum*).
19. Devdar lal (*Chikrassi tabularis*). and Devdar pandra (*Cedrela toona*).
20. Haiga or Kabsi (*Hopea Wightiana*).

2ND CLASS.

At Rs. 1½ per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

All trees not reserved or entered under the other two classes.

3RD CLASS

At Re. 1 per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

1. Kad Amte (*Spondias Manjifera*).
2. Uttee (*Ficus glomerata*).
3. Banian (*Ficus bengalensis*).
4. Basri (*Ficus infectora*).
5. Zarl (*Bombax malabaricum*).
6. Goli (*Ficus mysorensis*).
7. Arle (*Ficus religiosa*).
8. Churmal (*Tetrameles nudiflora*).

RULES REGULATING THE CUTTING OF TREES IN THE PROTECTED FORESTS IN THE THANA AND KOLABA DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 1929, R. D., 23rd Feb. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 327, as amended by Notn. No. 2405, R. D., 8th Mar. 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7156, dated the 28th September 1897, to make the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, namely :—

Rules.

1. In these rules—

(*a*) the word " tree " includes all ground shoots which grow into trees such as Kuda, Kudi, Pethari and Chera, but does not include bushes ; and the word " bush " shall be deemed to include all ground shoots which do not grow into trees such as Karand, Ukshi, Rangli Dhaiti and Nirgudi ;

(*b*) the word " cultivator " includes

(*i*) all persons who personally cultivate the soil, whether as tenants or in their own right ;

(*ii*) all landlords resident in a village and holding land therein, whether they cultivate the soil personally or through tenants but does not include non-resident landlords.

2. No forest produce shall be removed from a plot assigned for cultivation in protected forest or from any trees in such plot except by the authorized cultivator of such plot.

3. No forest produce shall be removed from any protected forest in a village or from any trees in such protected forest except by a cultivator of that village.

4. Save as provided in rules 5 and 6 no person shall in any protected forest cut down, pollard, or lop any tree whatever.

5. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may cut down, lop or pollard for his own use any injaili trees that are not fruit-trees in accordance with the following rules but not otherwise :—

(*a*) in the case of injaili trees 10 feet* high or higher —

(*i*) the leading shoot must be permanently preserved along with all shoots from the topmost third of the main stem ;

(*ii*) shoots that have taken less than 2 years to grow may not be touched : only shoots that have taken 2 years or more to grow may be lopped off :

(*b*) in the case of injaili trees less than 10 feet high —

(*i*) Where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it shall be left untouched till the stem is 10 feet high, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within a yard† of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground :

(*ii*) no stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard of it.

Provided that, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not lower in rank than a Mamlatdar, such cultivator may cut down for his own use :—

(*a*) any injaili tree not useful for tahal or fruit, and

(*b*) any fruit-tree and any leading shoot or best stem preserved under clause (*a*) (*i*) or (*b*) (*i*) of this rule when in the opinion of such officer such tree, shoot or stem is no longer useful for fruit or tahal.

6. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant or Deputy Collector, cut down for his own use any tree other than an injaili tree.

Explanation.—The Collector or Prant Officer may, by written order delivered to the patel, authorize the cultivators of a village to cut down the aftergrowth of teak, blackwood and tivas, subject to the condition that two leading shoots from each stump with all their branches are left permanently untouched and may at any time modify such order by withdrawing such authority either from particular cultivators or in respect of particular areas, and such order as so modified shall be a saving order under Rule 6.

* This should be translated in Marathi "1½ purush", a purush being the height to which an average man can reach standing.

† This should be translated in Maráthi "1½ hát".

RULES TO REGULATE THE CUTTING OF TREES IN THE PROTECTED FORESTS IN THE PEINT TALUKA, NASIK DISTRICT

Notn. No. 8783, R. D., 19th Sept. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1704.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 2163 (*b*), dated the 14th March 1905, printed at pages 330 and 331 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of the 16th idem, to make the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District, namely :—

Rules.

1. In these rules—

(*a*) the word "tree" includes all ground shoots which grow into trees, such as Kuda, Kudi, Pethari and Chera, but does not include bushes ; and the word "bush" shall be deemed to include all ground shoots which do not grow into trees such as Karand, Ukshi, Phangli, Dhaiti and Nirgudi ;

(*b*) the word "cultivator" includes—

(*i*) all persons who personally cultivate the soil, whether as tenants or in their own right ;

(*ii*) all landlords, resident in a village and holding land therein, whether they cultivate the soil personally or through tenants ;

but does not include non-resident landlords.

2. No forest produce shall be removed from a plot assigned for cultivation in any protected forest or from any trees in such plot except by the authorised cultivator of such plot.

3. No forest produce shall be removed from any protected forest in a village or from any trees in such protected forest except by a cultivator of that village.

4. Save as provided in rules 5 and 6 no person shall in any protected forest cut down, pollard or lop any tree whatever.

5. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may cut down, lop or pollard for his own use any injaili trees that are not fruit trees in accordance with the following rules but not otherwise :—

(*a*) in the case of injaili trees 10 feet* high or higher—

(*i*) the leading shoot must be permanently preserved along with all shoots from the topmost third of the main stem ;

(*ii*) shoots that have taken less than 2 years to grow may not be touched ; only shoots that have taken 2 years or more to grow may be lopped off ;

* This should be translated in Marathi "1½ purush", a purush being the height to which an average man can reach standing.

(*b*) in the case of injaili trees less than 10 feet high—

(*i*) where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it shall be left untouched till the stem is 10 feet high, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within a yard * of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground ;

(*ii*) no stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard* of it.

Provided that, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not lower in rank than a Mamlatdar, such cultivator may cut down for his own use—

(*i*) any injaili tree not useful for tahal or fruit, and

(*ii*) any fruit tree and any leading shoot or best stem preserved under clause (*a*) (*i*) or (*b*) (*i*) of this rule when in the opinion of such officer such tree, shoot or stem is no longer useful for fruit or tahal.

In the protected forest of any village, a cultivator of that village may, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant or Deputy Collector, cut down for his own use any tree other than an injaili tree.

Explanation.—The Collector or Prant Officer may, by written order delivered to the patel, authorise the cultivators of a village to cut down the after-growth of teak, blackwood, and tivas, subject to the condition that two leading shoots from each stump with all their branches are left permanently untouched and may at any time modify such order by withdrawing such authority either from particular cultivators or from all the cultivators or in respect of particular areas, and such order as so modified shall be a saving order under rule 6.

RULES REGULATING THE PASTURING OF CATTLE IN THE PROTECTED FORESTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF KANARA, BELGAUM AND DHARWAR

Notn. No. 2419, R. D., 22nd Mar. 1883, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 258.

The following rules made by the Governor in Council under section 31 (*i*) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, for regulating the pasturing of cattle in the Protected Forests in the districts of Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council :—

1. In every Protected Forest a fee shall be charged, at such rates as shall from time to time be sanctioned by Government, for the pasturing of cattle within such limits as shall from time to time be assigned by, or under the orders of, the Conservator of Forests for this purpose.

2. No person shall pasture cattle in any portion of any such Protected Forest so assigned previously paying the prescribed fee.

* This should be translated in Marathi " 1½ hát ".

3. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to abridge or affect—

(*a*) any recorded right of any private person in any Protected Forest, or

(*b*) any existing grazing right of any private person in any Protected Forest declared under Section 34 of the Act and in which rights of private persons have not been enquired into, settled and recorded.

APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 25 AND OF CHAPTERS VIII TO XIV OF THE ACT TO THE LANDS OF TULSI VESTED IN THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 1019, R. D., 3rd Feb. 1896, B. G., 1896, Pt. I, p. 92.

Whereas the land hereinafter specified is vested partly by virtue of proceedings taken under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and partly by virtue of the Indenture dated 19th January 1883, in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay as owners thereof, and the said Corporation have, by their Resolution No. 13936, dated 19th March 1894, represented in writing to the Collector of Thana their desire that such land be managed on their behalf by the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Salsette Range as a Reserved Forest, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, to apply the provisions of section 25 and of chapters VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV of the said Act, amended as aforesaid, to the said land, that is to say, to the entire lands of Tulsi containing 2,191 acres and 23¼ gunthas, save and except such portion thereof as is occupied by the Tulsi Lake and the Municipal Bungalow. The said lands are bounded as follows :—On and towards the north-west by the lands of Magatan ; on and towards the north-east by the lands of Ewoor ; on or towards the east by the lands of Panch Pakhadi ; on or towards the south partly by the lands of Vehar and partly by the lands of Gundgaon ; and on or towards the west by the lands of Poinsur.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCE

Notn. No. 4133, R. D., 9th Aug. 1880, B. G., 1880, Pt. I, p. 689, as amended by R. D. Notns. dated 11th Nov. 1880 ; No. 1095, 22nd Feb. 1881 ; No. 2363, 27th Apr. 1881 ; No. 5954, 10th Oct. 1881 ; No. 18, 4th Jan. 1882 ; No. 532, 25th Jan. 1882 ; No. 10274, 22nd Dec. 1885 ; No. 9355, 29th Nov. 1892 ; No. 5586, 24th July 1895 ; No. 4207, 25th Apr. 1907 ; No. 2448A, 7th Mar 1908 ; No. 4913, 15th May 1908 ; No. 8186, 10th Sept. 1910 ; No. 8295, 2nd Sept. 1911, paras. 1 and 2 ; No. 1383, 12th Feb. 1913 ; No. 6907, 6th June 1917 ; No. 586, 21st Jan. 1918 ; No. 1498-B., 13th Feb. 1919 ; No. 3027, 26th Oct. 1920 ; No. D.-91, 11th Jan. 1921.

Under the provisions of Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in

Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to make the following rules * for regulating the transit of timber and other forest produce :—

1. All words used in these rules and defined in the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, as amended by the Forest Act V of 1890, shall be deemed to have the meanings attributed to them respectively by the said Act amended as aforesaid.

2. No timber or other forest produce shall be moved into or from any of the districts in the Presidency of Bombay mentioned in Appendix A, except by the routes therein respectively specified or by such routes as may be entered in the pass by the Conservator of Forests or by any officer of Government authorized by him in that behalf.

3. No timber or other forest produce shall be moved within any district of the Bombay Presidency, except within the limits of a Reserved Forest (whether a Village Forest or not) or of a Protected Forest, and, except as is hereinafter otherwise provided, no timber or other forest produce shall be moved from or into any such district, without a pass from a Conservator of Forests, or from some officer empowered by a Conservator of Forests, or from some person duly authorized under Rule 13 to issue such pass, nor otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed—

(*a*) to apply to timber or forest produce which is the property of Government, or

(*b*) to apply to timber or other forest produce, the property of one person, or the joint property of two or more persons, which is conveyed in quantities not exceeding one head-load once in twenty-four hours, or

(*c*) to require a pass for the removal of any timber or other forest produce within the limits of the village in which it was produced.

4. Every pass issued under the last rule shall specify—

(1) the name of the person to whom such pass is granted ;

(2) the quantity and description of timber or other forest produce covered by it ;

(3) the places from and to which such timber or other forest produce is to be conveyed, and the route by which it is to be conveyed,

(4) the period for which such pass is to be in force ;

(5) the person to whom it is to be returned on the expiry of such period, or on the arrival of the timber or other forest produce at its destination, whichever event happens the first.

5. In the case of timber or other forest produce which it is wished to import otherwise than by sea from any place beyond the frontier of British India, no pass shall be issued under Rule 3 unless upon production of a "Foreign Pass" covering such timber, or other forest produce, nor, if such timber be of large scantling, unless it bears a Foreign Property mark.

* These rules are not in force in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts, *vide* Notification No. 2430, dated 22nd March 1883, printed at page 141 *infra*.

6. Every such Foreign Pass must be in a form, and every such Foreign Property-mark must be of a description, which has been registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the division into which it is sought to import such timber, or forest produce, and such Foreign Pass must bear the signature of some officer or other person whose name or official designation has been duly registered in the said office as an officer or person duly authorized to sign such passes.

7. Any timber or other forest produce which it is wished to import otherwise than by sea from any place beyond the frontier of British India, may be conveyed within such frontier by any of the routes named in Appendix A or by such routes as may be prescribed by the Conservator of Forests or by any officer of Government authorized by him in that behalf, as far as the first depôt on such route established under Rule 15, without a pass under Rule 3, if it is covered by a Foreign Pass in proper form and duly signed and if, in the case of timber of large scantling, it is marked with a registered Foreign Property-mark, but not otherwise.

No such timber or forest produce shall be stacked or deposited in any place between the frontier and such depôt, or be moved beyond such depôt without a pass issued under the said rule.

8. If the Conservator of Forests of the division shall so direct, no timber of large scantling, which has been imported as aforesaid by any particular route, shall be moved beyond such first depôt without first having a Government transit mark of such description as the said Conservator shall prescribe stamped upon it.

9. In respect of every pass issued under Rule 3 there shall be payable such fee, if any, as the Conservator of Forests shall, from time to time, prescribe with the previous sanction of Government, for each district, and no such pass shall be issued until the fee so prescribed has been paid.

10. No person who belongs to a community to which a village forest is assigned and no inhabitant of a town or village in the vicinity of a Protected Forest, who is permitted to take timber or other forest produce from such forest for his own use, shall be entitled to receive a pass under Rule 3 for the removal of timber or forest produce from such forest to any place beyond the limits of the town or village in which such person resides :

Provided that in the district of Kanara a pass may be issued for moving from the said district any timber which has been given, on payment of the fees, to be hereafter prescribed, for a specific purpose, and has been used by the grantee for that purpose,

but only on payment of an additional fee of fifty per cent. on the amount of the fee originally paid, if such timber is being moved by any person other than the original grantee,

unless the Collector, or the Conservator of Forests, or any of their Assistants or Deputies to whom an application may be made in this behalf, shall be satisfied that such timber is being moved for charitable purpose and shall be of opinion that such additional fee should be reduced or remitted,

in which case a pass may be granted either without additional fee or on payment of a reduced fee, as the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall determine.

11. In every other case the owner of timber or other forest produce shall be entitled to receive a pass for the same under Rule 3 for any of the purposes for which such passes may be granted.

12. In the district of Kanara, passes under Rule 3 for the moving of timber or other forest produce beyond the inland frontier of the said district will be issued in duplicate, one white and one green, and the date of exit will be recorded upon each of such duplicate passes by the Forest Officer at the appointed watch-house on the frontier, and the green pass shall be surrendered by the holder thereof to such officer, who shall return it without delay to the office from which it was issued.

13. The Conservator of Forests or any Deputy or Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests specially empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, at any time by an order in writing—

(*a*) authorize any person who is an owner of timber, or other forest produce, or the agent of any such owner, to issue passes under Rule 3 in respect of any timber or other forest produce which belongs, to such person, or to the person, for whom such person is agent, and

(*b*) cancel such authorization.

When the Conservator or Deputy or Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests authorizes any person under clause (*a*) of this rule he shall furnish such person from time to time with authenticated books of blank printed forms of passes. The period under clause (4) of Rule 4 shall be calculated thus :—the day of issue *plus* a day for transit to any point up to 15 miles from the village of origin *plus* an additional day for every additional 15 miles or fraction thereof. With respect to clause (5) of Rule 4, passes shall be returned to the owner or agent authorised to issue the same.

The said person shall pay for each such book such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Conservator of Forests, and in the event of an order being passed by the Conservator or Deputy or Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests under clause (*b*) of this rule, shall at once return to the said Conservator or Deputy or Extra Assistant Conservator every unused book and every unused portion of any such book then remaining in his possession, and shall be entitled to receive back the amount paid by him in respect of such unused book or portion of a book.

No pass issued by any such person after the issue of an order under clause (*b*) of this rule and no pass issued by him which is not on a form supplied to him as aforesaid, shall have any validity.

No person who has been authorised to issue passes under this rule shall issue passes otherwise than in accordance with the condition of his authorization.

And no such person shall charge any fee for any pass issued.

14. Timber or other forest produce in transit may be stopped and examined at any place by any Forest or Police Officer if such officer shall have reasonable ground for suspecting that any money which is payable

to Government in respect thereof has not been paid, or that any forest offence has been or is being committed in respect thereof.

The person in charge of any such timber or other forest produce shall furnish to any such officer all the information which he is able regarding such timber or other forest produce, and if he is removing the same under a pass shall produce such pass, on demand, for the inspection of such officer, and shall not in any way prevent or resist the stoppage or examination of the said timber or other forest produce by such officer:

Provided always that no such officer shall vexatiously or unnecessarily delay the transit of any timber or other forest produce which is lawfully in transit, nor vexatiously or unnecessarily unload any such timber or other forest produce, or cause the same to be unloaded, for the purpose of examination.

15. The Conservator of Forests may establish at such convenient places as he shall think fit on the routes by which timber or other forest produce may lawfully be conveyed, depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

for examination previous to the grant of a pass in respect thereof under Rule 3 or under Rule 13, or

for determining the amount of money, if any, payable on account thereof to Government, and for the payment of such money, or

in order that any mark required by law or by these rules to be affixed thereto, may be so affixed.

16. A Forest Officer appointed by or under the orders of the Conservator shall have charge of each such depôt, and no timber or other forest produce shall be brought into, stored at, or removed from a depôt without the permission of such officer, and for storing timber or other forest produce in such depôt, and allowing laden carts, or loads, or cattle to stand or be deposited therein, such fees shall be payable as the Conservator of Forests, with the previous sanction of Government, shall from time to time notify.

17. The Conservator of Forests shall from time to time make known by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and locally in such manner as he deems fit, the name and situation of every depôt in his division.

18. The person in charge of any vessel which carries timber or other forest produce on a river on the banks of which one or more of such depôt are situated, shall call and stop his vessel at each such depôt which he has to pass, in order that the timber or other forest produce may be examined, if necessary, under the provisions of Rule 14, and the person in charge, of such vessel shall not proceed with such vessel past any such depôt without the permission of the Forest Officer in charge of such depôt.

19. No person shall close up or obstruct the channel or any portion of the bank of any river lawfully used for the transit of timber or other forest produce, or throw grass, brushwood, branches, or leaves into any such river, or do any other act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed.

20. Any Forest Officer not lower in rank than an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests may take such measures as he shall at any time deem to be emergently necessary for the prevention or removal of any obstruction of the channel, or of any part of a bank of a river lawfully used for the transit of timber or other forest produce, but any such case which is not emergent shall be reported to the Collector, who may by written notice require the person whose act or negligence has caused or is likely to cause the obstruction, to remove or take steps for preventing the same within a period to be named in such notice, and if such person fails to comply with such notice may himself cause such measures to be taken as he shall deem necessary.

The reasonable costs incurred by a Forest Officer or by the Collector under this rule shall be payable to Government by the person whose act or negligence necessitated the same.

21. Within the limits of any reserved forest or protected forest in charge of the Forest Department and within one mile beyond such limits, no person shall establish a saw-pit, erect any machinery or other plant for the cutting, converting or fashioning of timber, or manufacture charcoal without the previous sanction in writting of a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a Range Forest Officer.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to the ordinary operations of domestic carpentry, or to other similar work on a small scale.

22. No timber of large scantling which does not belong to Government shall be moved from any district of the Presidency of Bombay, unless there is affixed thereto a distinguishable private property mark of the owner of such timber of a description which has been registered in the office of the Conservator of the Circle or of the Divisional Forest Officer, nor (if the said Conservator shall so direct) unless there has been made thereupon a Government transit mark of such description as shall from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the said Conservator.

23. The Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officer shall, upon receipt of an application for registration of any form, mark or name for the purposes of Rule 6 or Rule 22, inquire into the authenticity of the same, and if he sees no objection shall, on payment by the applicant of such fee as shall from time to time be prescribed by Government, register such form, mark or name in his office.

Every such registration shall be held good for a period of one year only.

24. No person other than a Forest Officer whose duty it is to use such mark, shall use any property-mark for timber which is identical with, or nearly resembles any Government transit mark, or any mark with which timber belonging to Government is marked;

and no person shall, while any timber is in transit under a pass issued under Rule 13, alter or efface any mark on the same.

25. Nothing in the foregoing Rules 2 to 24, both inclusive, shall be deemed to apply to the Province of Sind.

In that Province the special rules contained in Appendix B shall be applicable.

26. Any person who breaks any of the foregoing Rules 2 to 24, both inclusive, or any of the rules contained in Appendix B, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

27. Nothing in the foregoing Rules 2 to 26, both inclusive, shall be deemed to apply to the City of Bombay as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1866.[1]

APPENDIX A (*see* Rule 2)

Routes by which alone timber and other forest produce may be moved into or from any of the following districts, namely :—

1.—Thana District.

1. G.I.P. Railway Line.
2. B. B. &. C. I. Railway Line.
3. Bombay and Agra Road.
4. Bombay and Poona Road.
5. Panvel and Campooli Road.
6. Bhor Ghat.
7. Kusur Ghat.
8. Sanjan Bandar.
9. Sowta Bandar.
10. Apti Bandar.
11. Dysur Bandar.
12. Manor Bandar.
13. Sayeli Bandar.
14. Morambe Bandar.
15. Battana Bandar.
16. Mori Bandar.
17. Joo Nandruk Bandar.
18. Pishi Bandar.

2.—Kolaba District.

19. Pen and Campooli Road.
20. Pali and Nagothna Road.
21. Dharamtar and Pen Road.
22. Mahad-Waranda Ghat Road.
23. Mahad and Ratnagiri Road.
24. FitzGerald Ghat Road.
25. Alibag and Revas Road.
26. Pimpri Ghat.
27. Alibag Bandar.
28. Durshet Bandar.
29. Amba Creek.
30. Revdanda Creek.
31. Dige Creek.
32. Savitri River.

(1) Repealed by Bombay Act III of 1886, which, in its turn, has been repealed by Bombay Act I of 1904.

3.—Ratnagiri District.

33. Ratnagiri-Poladpur Road.
34. Harnai Bandar.
35. Khed-Amboli.
36. Chiplun-Kumbhar Ghat.
37. Amba Ghat-Ratnagiri.
38. Bhowra Ghat.
39. Phonda Ghat.
40. Vengurla-Belgaum.
41. Bankot Bandar.
42. Anjarle Bandar.
43. Anjanvel Bandar.
44. Jaygad Bandar.
45. Ratnagiri Bandar.
46. Purangad Bandar.
47. Jaytapur Bandar.
48. Viziadurg Bandar.
49. Malvan Bandar.

4.—Khandesh District.

50. G. I. P. Railway Lines.
51. Bombay and Agra Road.
52. Taloda-Kukarmunda Road.
53. Shaka-Isarvari Road.
54. All roads upon which forest depôts may from time to time be established under Rule 15.

5.—Nasik District.

55. G. I .P. Railway.
56. Bombay and Agra Road.
57. Bari Ghat Road.
58. Nasik-Sangamner Road.
59. Chip Ghat.
60. Kanchan Ghat.
61. Sailbari Ghat.
62. Babulna Ghat.
63. Nandgaon-Aurangabad.
64. Dhond-Manmad State Railway.

6.—Ahmednagar District.

65. Dhond-Manmad State Railway.
66. Nasik-Ahmednagar Road.
67. Nasik-Poona Road.
68. Manmad-Dhond Road.
69. Ahmednagar-Poona Road.
70. Ahmednagar-Aurangabad Road.
71. Akola-Bari Ghat Road.

7.—Poona District.

72. G. I. P. Railway Line.
73. Dhond-Manmad State Railway.
74. Malsej Ghat.

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75. Bramanwada Ghat.
76. Poona-Nasik Road.
77. Poona-Panvel Road.
78. Poona-Pimpari Ghat.
79. Poona and Satara Road by Katraj Ghat.
80. Poona and Sholapur Road.
81. Nira Bridge Road.
82. Supa-Dhond Road.

8.—Satara District.

83. Poona-Kolhapur Road.
84. Shervat-Waranda Ghat.
85. Bhor-Pandharpur Road.
86. Satara-Pandharpur Road.
87. Satara-Bijapur Road.
88. Nira Bridge-Pusesavli Road.
89. Umraj-Pandharpur Road.
90. Amboli Ghat-Satara Road.
91. Tivra Ghat-Satara Road.
92. Chiplun-Karad Road.
93. Varna Valley Road.
94. Mala Ghat.
95. FitzGerald Ghat.
96. Koyna River.
97. Varna River.

9.—Sholapur District.

98. G. I. P. Railway.
99. Sholapur-Poona Road.
100. Sholapur-Secunderabad Road.
101. Sholapur-Bijapur Road.
102. Pandharpur-Bijapur Road.
103. Pandharpur-Pusesavli Road.
104. Pandharpur-Satara Road.
105. Pandharpur-Phaltan Road.
106. Sholapur-Karmala and Ahmednagar Road.
107. Barsi-Yedshi Road.

10.—Surat District.

108. Tapti River.
109. Bansda-Bilimora and Bulsar Road.
110. Dharampur and Bulsar Road.
111. Auranga River.
112. Ambika River.
113. Peint, Pardi and Umarsadi Bandar Road.
114. B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The roads on which the following Forest Depôts are established, *viz.*:—

1. Wagai.
2. Jakria Bari.
3. Babulna Ghat.

4. Karjai.
5. Amoonia.
6. Kanchan Ghat.
7. Chip Ghat.

11.—Panch Mahals District.

115. Doha-Pali Road.
116. Godhra-Baroda Road.
117. All roads upon which forest depôts may from time to time be established under Rule 15.

12.—Kanara District.

118. Tinai Ghat Road.
119. Majali Road.
120. Mouth of the Kalinadi River, Sadashivgad, Kodibag and Kudra Bandars.
121. Karwar Bandar.
122. Belikeri Bandar.
123. Ankola Bandar.
124. Mouth of the Gangavali River, Munjgooni, Gangavali and Gundbala.
125. Mouth of the Tudri River, Tudri, Agnashini, Mirjan, Hegde, Dewgi, Mouki and Oopinputtum Bandars.
126. Mordeshwar Bandar.
127. Mouth of the Venktapur River (Sherali and Venktapur Bandars).
128. Bhatkal River (Bhatkal Bandar).
129. Gersapa Ghat Road to Talgoopa (Gersapa and Honavar Bandars).
130. Siddapur Road to Sorub *via* Warda.
131. Sirsi to Sorup *via* Banvasi.
132. Sirsi to Sammasgi *via* Dasankop.
133. Sirsi to Hangal and Bankapur *via* Pala.
134. Katur to Murguddi.
135. Mundgod to Bankapur *via* Sauvalli.
136. Mundgod to Turrus *via* Wargatti.
137. Yellapur to Hubli *via* Kirvatti.
138. Haliyal to Dharwar *via* Mavinkop.
139. Haliyal to Belgaum-Madanhalli.
140. Unshi Ghat Road *via* Supa and Shitovde to Belgaum.
141. Supa *via* Jagalbet, Amod and Hemarge to Khanapur.

13.—Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts.

Every made-road maintained from Imperial, Provincial, Local or Forest Funds, and, with the special permission of the Conservator of Forests, any other road.

APPENDIX B (*see rule 25*).

1. No timber or charcoal shall be brought within the municipal limits of the cities of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri and Hyderabad

except by the roads and landing places mentioned below, namely :—

Roads.	Landing-places.
Shikarpur, Abad, Melani and Ruk Road.	On the Sind Canal at Lakhi Tor.
Sukkur, Abad, Melani and Shikarpur Roads.	Sukkur Bunder.
Rohri-Multan Road ..	Rohri Bunder.
Hyderabad Road over old Phuleli Bridge, road over new Phuleli Bridge, Hajipur Road, Gidu Bunder Road.	Gidu Bunder and near Bridge over the new Phuleli.

2. (1) The officer in charge of the Sind Forest Circle may, if he thinks fit, at any time by an order in writing—

(*a*) authorize any person who is the owner of timber or other forest-produce, or the agent of such owner, or any officer, to issue passes in respect of any timber or other forest-produce, which belongs to such person or to the person for whom such person is agent ; and

(*b*) cancel such authorization.

(2) Whenever the Officer in charge of the Sind Forest Circle authorizes any person under clause (*a*) of this rule, he shall furnish such person from time to time with authenticated books of blank printed forms of passes.

(3) Any person authorized to issue passes shall pay for each book of passes such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Officer in charge of the Sind Forest Circle, and in the event of his authorization being cancelled shall at once return to the officer by whom he was authorized to issue passes every unused book and every unused portion of any such book then remaining in his possession and such person shall be entitled to receive back the amount paid by him in respect of such unused book or portion of book.

(4) No pass issued by any such person after his authorization has been cancelled and no pass issued by him which is not on a form supplied as aforesaid shall have any validity.

(5) No person who has been authorized to issue passes under this rule shall issue passes otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his authorization.

(6) And no such person shall charge any fees for any pass issued.

3. Every pass issued by a person authorized under Rule 2 shall specify—

(1) the name of the person to whom such pass is granted ;

(2) the quantity and description of timber or other forest-produce covered by it ;

(3) the places from and to which such timber or other forest-produce is to be conveyed and the route by which it is to be conveyed ;

(4) the period for which such pass is to be in force ;

(5) the officer to whom it is to be returned on the expiry of such period or on the arrival of the timber or other forest-produce at its destination, whichever event is the earlier.

4. No person shall remove timber or other forest produce from any reserved or protected forest and no person shall remove any timber or charcoal from any land which is not included in a reserved or protected forest from or to any place within ten miles of such forest, without obtaining a pass from the Forest Officer in charge of the Sind Forest Circle or from an officer specially empowered by him in this behalf or from a person duly authorised under rule 2 to issue such pass, nor otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass, except as is hereinafter provided:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed—

(1) to apply to timber or forest produce which is the property of Government; or

(2) to apply to timber or forest produce the property of one person or the joint property of two or more persons which is conveyed in a quantity less than sufficient to make one cart or camel load; or

(3) to require a pass for the removal of any timber or other forest produce within the limits of the zemindari estate in which it was produced.

5. Every person in charge of any timber or charcoal to which these rules are applicable shall retain the pass relating to such timber or charcoal in his possession so long as the same is in transit, and shall on demand produce the pass for inspection by any forest officer or police officer, and, if such timber or charcoal is being conveyed into the city of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri or Hyderabad, shall produce for examination the pass at the stations called "guards" established on the route leading to those cities.

6. Any person who commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules 1, 2, 4, or 5 shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

THE ABOVE RULES DECLARED NOT TO BE IN FORCE IN THE AHMEDABAD, KAIRA AND BROACH DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 2430, R. D., 22nd Mar. 1883, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 258.

It is hereby notified that the rules published under section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, in Government Notification No. 4133, dated 9th August 1880, for the regulation of the transit of timber and other forest produce, are not in force in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts; and that Government Notifications

Nos. 7990A and 7990B dated 15th November 1882 (1) are not applicable to those districts.

RULE 3 OF THE RULES ISSUED UNDER SECTION 41 DECLARED NOT TO APPLY TO MYRABOLAMS PRODUCED WITHIN THE RANGES OF KHED, JUNNAR AND AMBEGAON AND SOLD ON THE TREES PRODUCING THEM

Notn. No. 9813, R. D., 26th Sept. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1587.

This notification, being unimportant, is not reprinted *in extenso.*

FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR BOOKS OF PASSES ISSUED UNDER THE RULES

Notn. No. 4525-D., R. D., 8th Apr. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 782.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 4482, dated 17th April 1918, as amended by Notification No. 11204, dated 25th October 1918, it is hereby notified for general information that fees at the following rates will be charged in future for books of passes furnished to persons authorised to issue passes under rule 13 of the rules prescribed under section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a book containing 100 passes ..	2	0	0
For a book containing 50 passes ..	1	0	0
For a book containing 25 passes ..	0	8	0

RULES CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER

Notn. No. 5587A, R. D., 20th Oct. 1879, B. G., 1879, Pt. I, p. 847, as amended by Notns. No. 8574, R. D., 2nd Dec. 1890, No. 966, R. D., 5th Feb. 1891, No. 4875, R. D., 23rd June 1896.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules concerning the collection of drift and stranded timber :—

1. Any person may collect timber of any of the descriptions set forth in section 45 of the Act, and, pending the bringing of the same to the proper depôt for the reception of drift-timber, may keep the same in his own custody, but he shall report his having done so within twenty-four hours to the nearest Forest Officer.

If it appears to the Forest Officer in charge of the Range in which the timber has been found that the cost of collecting and conveying such timber to such depôt is likely to equal or exceed the probable proceeds of its sale at the depôt, the timber

(*a*) if unmarked, may be sold by or under the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer on the spot where it is found or collected,

(*b*) if marked, shall not be collected by a Forest Officer.

(1) Superseded by Notn. No. 5421, dated 5th July 1884, issued under section 157 (*c*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, *B.G.* 1884, Pt. I, p. 500. Notn. No. 5421 of 1884 has since been superseded by Notn. No. 9670, R.D., dated 1st Dec. 1896, *B.G.* 1896, Pt. I, p. 1233.

2. Any person may register in the office of the Conservator of Forests one or more boats for use in salving and collecting timber on payment of a fee of one rupee for each boat.

Such registration shall hold good for the period of one year only, but may be repeated from year to year.

3. Every person, whether a Forest Officer or not, who collects any such timber, shall be entitled to receive a recompense equal to 50 per centum of the estimated value of the timber. Such estimate shall be made by any Forest Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Conservator of Forests, whom the Conservator specially authorizes in this behalf, and the recompense shall be paid at once by Government:

Provided that in special cases the Conservator may increase the amount of the recompense to a sum not exceeding 75 per centum of the value of the timber collected.

4. If the timber collected shall be proved to be the property of any person other than Government, such person shall be liable to pay to Government under section 50 of the Act, the following amounts, *viz.* :—

(1) on account of salving and collecting, the actual amount of recompense paid to the person who collected it;

(2) on account of moving, the actual cost incurred in moving it to the depôt for the reception of drift timber;

(3) on account of storing, such fees as shall from time to time be fixed by the Conservator of Forests with the previous sanction of Government for the storing of timber at such depôt.

5. No person other than a Forest Officer authorized in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests shall mark any timber, or have in his possession any hammer for marking any timber to which these rules refer.

6. Any person who breaks Rule 1 or Rule 5 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

RULES REGULATING THE MATTERS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 51 FOR THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 1111, R.D., 18th Feb. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 297.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate in the Province of Sind the matters specified in the said section, and to supersede, but so far only as the said Province is concerned, all previous rules on the same subject heretofore in force :—

RULES.

Registrar of Boats entitled to collection.

1. The Registrar of Boats on the River Indus shall, for the purposes of section 45 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, be a Forest Officer, entitled to collect all timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk on, or on the banks or islands of, or in, the River Indus and its tidal channels.

2. With the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind the Registrar of Boats may grant permission to any person to collect such timber as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of all rules in force thereunder.

Permission to collect.

3. With the like sanction the Registrar of Boats may sell or otherwise dispose of any such timber as aforesaid, the ownership of which vests, or, under section 48 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, shall have vested, in Government.

Right to sell or dispose of timber.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 5, every person who collects, moves, stores or disposes of any such timber as aforesaid without the permission of the Registrar of Boats, or otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the rules thereunder, shall be punished for each offence with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty.

5. Nothing in Rule 4 shall render it punishable for the inhabitants of the islands of Sadhbella in the River Indus to collect drift wood floating on to or close to the island, provided that boats are not used for the purpose.

Exemption.

LEVY OF FINE IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS ON CATTLE TRESPASSING IN A RESERVED OR PROTECTED FOREST AND IMPOUNDED UNDER SECTION 69 :—

Surat.

Notn. No. 7602, R.D., 27th July 1908, B.G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1107.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, from the date of notification in areas of Reserved Forest in the Surat District specified below, fines at the marginally noted rates in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo.	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer.	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid ..	0	8	0

Village.	Area. A.	g.
Wareth	800	10
Andhatri	69	4

Notn. No. 9365, R.D., 28th Sept. 1909, B.G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1843.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of notification in areas of Reserved Forest in the Surat District specified

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo ..	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer ..	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid ..	0	8	0

below, fines at the marginally noted rates in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

Village.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Pawran	86	23
Tighra	113	32
Mordevi	245	26
Parnera	281	3
Chichwáda	62	39
Divet	24	1

Thana.

Notn. No. 4881, R. D., 18th July 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. 1, p. 615.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Thana District, on and after the 1st August 1891, in respect of cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates, *viz.* :—

For each buffalo	One rupee.
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer ..	Eight annas.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	Four annas.

Ahmednagar.

Notn. No. 4764, R. D., 25th June 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt., I, p. 725.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the taluka of the Ahmednagar District entered in the schedule, hereto annexed, in respect of animals trespassing in the Reserved Forests mentioned against the taluka, and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates, *viz.* :—

For each buffalo	One rupee.
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer ..	Eight annas.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	Four annas.

Schedule referred to.

Name of taluka.	No.	Name of Reserved Forest.
Nagar	1	Kapurwadi.
	2	Deogaon.
	3	Ratadgaon.
	4	Shendi.
	5	Imampur.
	6	Gunjala.
	7	Manjar Sum.
	8	Gospuri.
	9	Chichodi.
	10	Naraindoho.

Notn. No. 2947, R. D., 9th Apr. 1896, B. G., 1896, Pt. I, p. 363.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Ahmednagar District, in respect of goats or kids trespassing in the Reserved Forests in the said district and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, a fine at the following rate :—

For each goat or kid .. .. Four annas.

Nasik.

Notn. No. 1773, R. D., 5th Mar. 1897, B. G., 1897, Pt. I, p. 450.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Nasik District in respect of goats or kids trespassing in the Reserved Forests in the said district, and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, a fine at the following rate :—

For each goat or kid .. .. Four annas.

Poona.

Notn. No. 6005, R. D., 16th July 1894, B. G., 1894, Pt. I, p. 737.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the marginally noted talukas of the Poona District in respect of cattle trespassing in the Reserved Forest in the said talukas and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, a fine at the following rate :—

Haveli. Bhimthadi.
Sirur. Indapur.

For each goat or kid .. .. Four annas.

Notn. No. 3558, R. D., 11th May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 554.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the talukas and petha of the Poona District entered in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of cattle trespassing in the closed portions of the Reserved Forest Kurans mentioned against the talukas, and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates, *viz.* :—

For each buffalo .. .. One rupee.

For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer .. Eight annas.

For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid .. .. Four annas.

Schedule referred to above.

Name of taluka or petha.	No.	Name of kuran.
Haveli	1	Kothrud.
	2	Páshán.
	3	Báwdhan.
	4	Warje.
	5	Dháyari.
	6	Pethyáche Kuran (Bhámburda).
	7	Dhárjái.
	8	Jamboli.
	9	Kopre.
	10	Aglambe.
	11	Sángrum.
	12	Bhawanicha Dará.
	13	Kátraj.
	14	Kasarsai.
	15	Arvi.
	16	Gogalwádi.
	17	Párvati, 2 numbers.
	18	Khadakvásla (large and small).
	19	Mánjri Budruk.
	20	Kalyan.
	21	Sonápur.
	22	Nándoshi.
	23	Dhánori.
	24	Bhukum.
	25	Marunji.
	26	Undri.
	27	Pisoli.
	28	Wánowri, Nos. 48 and 49.
	29	Hadapsar, No. 98.
	30	Mahamadwádi, No. 45.
	31	Kondhwe Khurd, No. 34.
Mulshi Petha	1	Darawli.
	2	Ghotawde.
Khed	1	Warale.
	2	Wasuli.
	3	Chákan, Jagthumbi and Parbatti.
	4	Ambethan.
	5	Chimbli.
	6	Kelgaon Chás.

Name of taluka or petha.	No.	Name of kuran.
Maval	1	Naulakh Umbre.
	2	Ambi.
	3	Akurdi.
	4	Wadgaon.
	5	Indori.
	6	Nanavli.
	7	Pachane.
	8	Pasurne.
	9	Talegaon.
Purandhar	1	Kikvi.
	2	Rhongawli.
	3	Bhiwre, No. 2.
	4	Shivre.
	5	Pokhar.
	6	Kambere.
	7	Ghera Purandhar, No. 7, in seven pieces.

Notn. No. 2945, R. D., 1st May 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 744, as amended by Notn. No. 4109, R. D., 18th June 1902.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied fines at the marginally noted rates in respect of animals trespassing in the Reserved Forests of the Poona District specified below and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo ..	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer ..	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid ..	0	8	0

Name of village.	Survey Numbers.	Area.	
		A.	g.
Haveli Range.			
Bhamburde ..	81 part, 94, 95, 96 and 97 ..	298	15
Khadakwasle ..	81 part ..	50	0
Wadki ..	40 part ..	240	0
Lonikalbhor ..	281 and 282 parts ..	1,600	0
Alandi, Chorachi ..	240 part, 241, 17 ..	518	0
Wadki ..	40 part ..	240	0
Lonikalbhor ..	281 and 282 parts ..	1,600	0
Alandi, Chorachi ..	240 part, 241, 17 ..	518	0
Pachgaon, Parwati ..	1 ..	292	10
Junnar Range.			
Kalamb ..	184, 185 and 186 ..	331	30
Dhond Range.			
Khedgaon Pargaon .. / Siwtakrar Handalwádi ..	1 and 2 ..	399	36
Kedgaon ..	(109,113) parts 251 ..	130	30
Gar ..	96, 97, 105 to 115 ..	315	28

Name of village.	Survey Nos.	Area.	
Maval Range.		A.	g.
Talegaon Dábháde ..	664	202	14
Vadgaon ..	122	94	36
Indapur Range.			
Loni ..	136 to 139	101	10
Palasdeo ..	244, 247 to 271	1,311	25
Kalas ..	292, 298, 321 to 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 338 part to 343, 345 and 346 parts.	1,036	39
Shelgaon ..	251 to 283, 285, 286, 289 to 293, 299 to 307, 309, 310, 312, 315 to 318 and 497 to 501.	2,153	9
Bhimthadi Range.			
Supe ..	35	37	35
	36	20	36
	878 (part)	14	32
	879 (part)	8	32
	880 (part)	11	12
	884 (part)	428	33
Haveli Range.			
Mánjri ..	159 (part)	350	0
Dhond Range.			
Maltban ..	30	45	0
	32	37	32
	34	34	20
	35	25	4
	36	49	10
	37	33	0
	38	30	0
Watluja ..	46	35	2
	47	34	36
	56	16	27
	62	27	4
	61	21	38
	60	19	37
	57	17	38
	45	45	0
	58	20	0
	59	20	18
	44	20	28
	43	29	33
	42	40	29
	41	28	25
	40	30	3
	37	24	13
	38	32	0
	39	21	9

No. 3863, R. D., 15th June 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 737, as amended by Notn. No. 5446, R. D., 4th June 1909.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, and in continuation of Government Notification No. 2945, dated 1st May 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, in the areas of the Reserved Forests in the Poona District, specified below, fines at the marginally noted rates, for each animal trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo ..	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer..	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid..	0	8	0

No.	Name of village.	Survey Nos.	Area.
			A. g.
	Ambegaon Range.		
1	Narodi	51 and 52 ..	299 35
	Purandhar Range.		
1	Jejuri	192, 193, 194, 195, and 207.	243 4
	Khed Range.		
1	Khed	521	
		Total	175 6
		Grand total ..	..

Notn. No. 2218, R. D., 5th Mar. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 321.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, in the areas of the Reserved Forest in the Poona District, specified below, fines at the rates noted in the margin in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo ..	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	0	8	0

Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Dhond Range.		
Kedgaon	122	36 3
	125	41 25
Kedgaon Compartment Nos. 6 to 8	113	87 20
	251	0 30

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	g.
Dhond Range.			
Warwand	139	19	19
	140	35	30
	141	24	32
	142 (part)	8	17
	143	12	13
	144	19	20
	145	21	9
	147 (part)	21	12
	148 (part)	15	4
	51	8	16
	456	18	5
Shirápur ..	7 (part)	43	7
	8 (part)	35	0
	141	17	0
Malthan ..	175 (part)	4	20
	174	8	10
	193	32	20
	192	11	0
	368	25	5
	172	15	0
Bhimthadi Range.			
Gojubavi	103	32	3
	104	21	27
	105	36	4

Satara.

Notn. No. 3238, R. D., 1st May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 494.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Satara District, in respect of goats or kids trespassing in the Reserved Forest in the said district and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, a fine at the following rate :—

For each goat or kid .. .. .. Four annas.

Notn. No. 5467, R. D., 26th Aug. 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 494.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the villages of the Satara District noted in the margin in respect of cattle trespassing in the Reserved Forests of the said villages and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates, *viz* :—

1. Mahabaleshwar.
2. Shindola.
3. Naoli.
4. Machutar.
5. Bondarwadi.
6. Awkali.

For each buffalo .. .. .. One rupee.

For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, or goat .. Eight annas.

For each calf or ass .. .. .. Four annas.

For each ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb .. .. Two annas.

Notn. No. 341, R. D., 16th Jan. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 53.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Government Notification* in the Revenue Department, No. 5467, dated the 26th August 1898, except so far as it relates to the village of Mahableshwar.

Notn. No. 920, R. D., 4th Feb. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 149.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied for one year from the date of notification, in the village of Tulsan in the Karad Taluka of the Satara District, in respect of animals trespassing in the Reserved Forests of the said village and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo	1	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, goat, or kid ..	0	8	0
For each calf, ass, or pig	0	4	0
For each ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb	0	2	0

Bijapur.

Notn. No. 7601, R. D., 27th July 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1107.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, from the date of notification in areas of Reserved Forest in the Bijapur District, specified in the schedule hereto annexed, fines at the marginally noted rates in respect to goats and sheep trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

For each goat .. 4 annas.
For each sheep.. 2 annas.

Schedule referred to above.

Badami.
Bagalkot.
Hungund.
Muddebihal (Tangadgi village only).
Bagedevi (Kolhar, Baloti, Muttaldini, Sednath Chimalgi, Benal, Devlapur, Nidgundi, Araldini, Marimatti and Almatti villages only).
Bijapur (Mamdapur and Kakhandki villages only).

*Published at page 778 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1st September 1898, Part I.

Belgaum.

Notn. No. 8185, R. D., 10th Sept. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 1481.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum District from the date of notification, in areas of Reserved Forest or any portion of Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, a fine at the rate specified below, in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

For each goat, sheep, or kid .. .. Two annas.

Certain Villages in Chikodi and Sampgaon Talukas.

Notn. No. 8524, R. D., 11th Sept. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1649.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of notification in the forest villages of Chikodi and Sampgaon talukas mentioned in the margin, and included in the Gokak Forest Range of the Belgaum District, in areas of Reserved Forest or any portion of Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, a fine at the rate specified below in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

Chikodi taluka.

1. Ramankatti.
2. Mangaon.
3. Chilbhavi.
4. Hospet.
5. Hatti Allur.
6. Rastumpur.
7. Bagarnal.
8. Bambagi.
9. Kargupi.
10. Yellapur.
11. Mavnur.

Sampgaon taluka.

1. Vannur.
2. Gajminhal.
3. Hanbarhatti.
4. Mallapur.
5. Mohara.
6. Hogarti.
7. Deshnur.

For each goat, sheep or kid .. .. Two annas.

Dharwar.

Notn. No. 1731, R. D., 24th Feb. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 341.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Dharwar District, from the date of notification, in areas of Reserved Forests or in any portion of Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, fines at the rates specified below, in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 theIndian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each goat	0	4	0
For each sheep	0	2	0

Kolaba.

Notn. No. 5556, R. D., 8th June 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 996.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890 and No. V of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Kolaba District, from the date of notification, in areas of Reserved Forest or in any portion of Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, fines at the rates specified below, in respect of animals trespassing in those forests and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each buffalo	1	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, bull, cow, bullock, or heifer	0	8	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	0	4	0

Sind.

Notn. No. 3077, R. D., 1st Nov. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 3026.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, No. XV of 1911 and No. I of 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, from the date of notification, in the Reserved Forests of all the districts of the Province of Sind, a fine of two rupees per head in respect of camels trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act.

Hyderabad and Nawabshah.

Notn. No. 7743, R. D., 19th July 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts, No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of this notification in the Reserved Forests specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in respect of semi-wild animals (Gormal) trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates :—

For each buffalo or camel	Two rupees.
For each bull, bullock, or cow	One rupee.
For each calf	Eight annas.

Schedule referred to above.

District.	Forest Range.	Forests.
Hyderabad	Hala	Nurketi. Nuralabad.
Nawabshah	Sakrand	Nasri. Lakhat. Mari. Paj.
	Kandiaro	Bhour.

Larkana.

Notn. No. 11676, R. D., 3rd Nov. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2700.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, and No. V of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, there shall be levied, from the date of this notification in the Reserved Forests specified in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of semi-wild cattle (Gormal) trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates :—

Kind of cattle.	Fines proposed to be levied under section 70 of the Indian Forest Act.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
For each camel or buffalo	2	0	0
For each bull, bullock, or cow	1	0	0
For each calf	0	8	0
For each ass	0	8	0
For each sheep or goat	0	4	0

Schedule referred to above.

District, Larkana; Forest Range, Larkana; Forests, Dosu, Amrote.

Sukkur.

Notn. No. 10613, R. D., 5th Oct. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2416.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts, No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of this notification in the Reserved Forest of Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Forest Range of the Sukkur

Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Forest Range, Sukkur District.

District, in respect of semi-wild animals (Gormal) trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates :—

For each buffalo or camel ..	.. Two rupees
For each bull, bullock, or cow	.. One rupee.
For each calf ..	.. Eight annas.

Notn. No. 11117, R. D., 19th Oct. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2589.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied, from the date of this notification in the Reserved Forests specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in respect of semi-wild animals (Gormal) trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, fines at the following rates:—

For each buffalo or camel ..	.. Two rupees.
For each bull, bullock, or cow..	.. One rupee.
For each calf ..	.. Eight annas.

Schedule referred to above.

District..	Name of Range.	Name of Forest.	District.	Name of Range.	Name of Forest.
Sukkur ..	Mirpur ..	Raoti.	Sukkur—*continued.*	Rohri ..	Kutta.
	Do. ..	Mirpur.		Do. ..	Hingoro.
	Sadhuja ..	Keti Shahu.		Do. ..	Saliani.
	Do. ..	Shahapur.		Abad ..	Keti Shah.
	Rohri ..	Rohri W. C. I.		Do. ..	Muhro Mari.
	Do. ..	Rohri W. C. IV.		Sukkur ..	Keti Bagerji.
	Do. ..	Dubar.		Do. ..	Andaldal.

Notn. No. 519, R. D., 15th Jan. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 96.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901 and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of notification, in the Kot Sultan Forest of the Sukkur District, a fine of four annas per head in respect of goats trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act.

Upper Sind Frontier.

Notn. No. 8673, R. D., 6th Sept. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1950.

Kandhkot and Kashmor talukas, district Upper Sind Frontier.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Acts No. V of 1890, No. V of 1901, and No. XV of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied from the date of notification, in

the reserved Forests of the Kandkhot and Kashmore talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district, a fine of four annas per head in respect of goats trespassing therein and impounded under section 69 of the Indian Forest Act.

RULES PRESCRIBING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF FOREST OFFICERS

Notn. No. 7107, R. D., 6th Sept. 1892, B. G. 1892, Pt. I, p. 909, as amended by Notn. No. 8999, R. D., 15th Nov. 1892; No. 496, R. D., 21st Jan. 1895.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 75 (*a*) of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878, and of other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, in supersession of all previous rules on the same subjects, for prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of Forest Officers under the said Act :—

1. Forest administration, as a branch of land revenue administration, is under the chief controlling authority which, by section 4 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, is vested in the Commissioner, subject to the Governor in Council. All Forest Officers, as well as Revenue Officers, who are concerned in the management of forests, are therefore subject in all matters relating to forest administration to the Commissioner.

2. The Collector of each district, in subordination to the Commissioner and subject to the orders of Government, is responsible for the due management of the forests therein ; and for this purpose all Forest Officers, within the district shall be subject to the orders of the Collector. Divisional Forest Officers will be assistants to the Collector for forest purposes.

All Divisional Forest Officers and their subordinates shall in all but purely technical matters be subordinate to the Collector of the district in which they are serving.

3. The duties and powers of Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of tálukas in respect of forest matters shall be regulated by the same provisions which are laid down in section 10 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in respect of revenue administration generally.

4. Subject to the other provisions of these rules, each Conservator of Forests in his own circle or Deputy Conservator in independent charge of a circle is invested with the direction of all professional operations of technical forestry.

5. Except in so far as is otherwise directed in rules or orders of Government, the departmental control of all Forest Officers in a circle vests in the Conservator of Forests of that circle, or in that of the Deputy Conservator in independent charge of a circle.

6. Divisional Forest Officers shall, in the posting and distribution of the subordinate forest establishment, comply with any orders they may receive from the Collector.

7. No appointments to offices higher than that of Round Guard shall be made by the Conservator or other Forest Officer without

consulting and obtaining the consent thereto of the Collector of the district.

8. In all matters relating to local supply including that of grass and grazing or the rights and privileges of the people in or in respect of forests, orders shall be issued by the Collector alone and not by any Forest Officer, and such orders shall be communicated to those concerned through the ordinary revenue channels.

This rule applies also to pastures and fodder reserves, the management and control of which is vested exclusively in the Collector, subject to the orders of the Commissioner and of Government, and with respect to which the Conservator of Forests is to act in the capacity of consultative officer only, advising and giving his opinion on all questions of a professional or technical character referred to him by any of the said authorities.

9. No forest compartment shall be closed, whether for planting or reboisement, or for punitive purposes, except under the order or with the approval of the Collector.

This rule does not apply to the closure of compartments which have been recently felled in strict accordance with a duly sanctioned working plan.

10. Subject to any instructions which may be given by the Commissioner, orders issued by a Conservator to any Divisional Forest Officer and correspondence between the Conservator and any such officer shall be forwarded through the Collector, who will record such remarks thereon, or, in matters other than such as are described in Rule 4, give such, directions with regard thereto as he thinks fit.

In the event of a difference of opinion between a Collector and the Conservator of Forests, either officer may refer the matter to the Commissioner, who will either dispose of the reference himself, or if he thinks it necessary, obtain the orders of Government.

11. In matters relating to departmental finance or to appointment transfer, or leave of establishment, in which the orders of Government are required, a Conservator may report to Government direct.

12. Every Divisional Forest Officer shall prepare and submit before the end of June or middle of July in each year, the provisional plan of operations, which he proposes to carry out in the ensüing year in the area under his official charge, to the Collector of the district.

13. The Collector shall—

(*a*) consider all plans submitted to him under the last preceding rule, with special reference to any proposed closure of forest areas against grazing or other privileges, and shall see that due provision is made for local wants, and

(*b*) if he considers any such plans open to objection in such connection shall return the same with any comments, and for compliance with any directions he may make to the officer by whom they may have been submitted.

14. The Collector shall forward to the Conservator of the circle such plans as meet with his approval.

15. Before the commencement of each season information as to the principal operations to be carried out in each district shall be communicated to the Collector thereof.

16. It shall be the duty of the local Forest Officers to inform the Collector as to the places where any cutting is to be made, or special protection is needed, so that the Collector may make known, through his assistants and other subordinates, to the local public, the places—

(*a*) where supplies of wood, grass or rab, etc., may be obtained, and

(*b*) where the grazing of cattle is prohibited or allowed.

17. It shall be the duty of all Revenue Officers to give every possible assistance to the Divisional Forest Officers by giving information of all cases of forest fires or of offences committed in forests, and of any neglect of duty by forest subordinates which may come to their notice and to impress on their subordinates a sense of their obligation to protect the Government forests against theft or injury.

18. It shall be the duty of the Collector and his assistants from time to time to inspect the offices and accounts of all Rangers within their charge, taking care that Range Officers are not withdrawn from important out-door duties to attend inspections.

19. Letters from a Divisional Forest Officer to a Mamlatdar should ordinarily be sent through the Assistant Collector in charge.

20. Orders by Forest Officers to village officers shall ordinarily be sent through the Mamlatdar to whom the village officers are subordinate, but may, if urgent, be sent direct, provided that in every such case copies of the order shall at the same time be sent to the Assistant Collector in charge and to such Mamlatdar as aforesaid.

21. Compartments of a forest block shall be felled in regular rotation as they fall due.

22. (1) If it becomes necessary to delay the felling of a compartment beyond the time at which such felling would according to regular rotation be due, the Collector of the district shall, in consultation with the Conservator of the circle and subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of the division make arrangements for meeting the requirements of the villagers in the locality.

(2) For such purpose the villagers may, if necessary, and if no other arrangement is practicable, be permitted to enter the compartment, the felling whereof has been so delayed and lop for themselves the material to which, but for such delay, they would have been entitled.

23. When a Mahalkari or Chief Constable, or any Revenue or Police Officer of higher rank camps in the limits of a forest village, or "in the limits of a forest beat or round", the Forest Guard shall report himself to such officer and bring his diary with him for inspection.

A Forest Guard need not report himself more than once to the same officer in one season, but should present himself on other occasions if sent for.

24. The officer to whom report is made should, time permitting, inspect the Forest Guard's diary, and put such questions to him as may seem expedient with a view to ascertaining whether he is attentive to

his duties. The village officers should also be questioned on the point.

A Revenue or Police Officer examining a Forest Guard's diary shall write the word "seen" below the last entry, attaching his signature and the date of inspection.

25. Time and opportunity permitting, the officers named should visit any forest block, plantation or special work in charge of the Forest Guard, who should, if possible, attend such officer on his visit.

26. No Revenue or Police Officer shall call a Forest Guard off his beat, nor shall a Forest Guard leave his beat in order to report himself to such officer.

27. Rules 24, 25, and 26 do not apply to Collectors, or Commissioners, who will exercise their own discretion in the matters therein dealt with.

28. Subject to the orders of Government—

(*a*) the Commissioner in Sind shall have the direction, regulation and general control of all matters other than financial connected with forest administration in that province;

(*b*) the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions shall be responsible for the entire executive administration, of forest affairs within their respective divisions, and shall for the purposes of such administration—

(*a*) issue orders and instructions to Collectors, Conservators and Deputy Conservators in independent charge of circles;

(*b*) interpret the orders of Government whenever doubts may arise in applying such orders;

(*c*) settle all matters in which any difference of opinion arises between the Forest Department and any other department;

(*d*) promote generally the harmonious working of the Revenue and Forest Departments; and

(*e*) except in matters relating to departmental finance and to appointment, leave or transfer of establishment, in which the orders of Government are required, receive, consider and with their own views in each case, when such reference is necessary, refer to Government all reports respecting forest matters submitted to them whether from the Revenue or from the forest Department

RULES REGARDING THE GRANT OF REWARDS TO OFFICERS AND INFORMERS

Notn. No. 5587, R.D., 18th Oct. 1879; B.G., 1879, Pt. I, p. 847, as amended by Notns. No. 343, R.D., 15th Jan. 1883, No. 7339, R.D., 11th Sept. 1905; No. 2448, R.D., 7th Mar. 1908; No. 6959, R.D., 19th July 1908.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following subsidiary rules:—

1. One-half of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under the Act may be paid by way of reward to the officers and informers through whose instrumentality the conviction was obtained, or the property liable to confiscation was discovered: provided that the Magistrate who tries any case under the Act may, if he thinks fit,

direct that a larger amount than one-half shall be so paid. When more persons than one are entitled to the reward under this rule, the Conservator of Forests or any Deputy or Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests specially empowered by him in this behalf or, in the case of those reserved or protected forests in the Presidency proper lying within the territorial limits of his revenue jurisdiction, which have been classed as pasture or fodder reserve and handed over to the Revenue Department for management, the Collector of the district shall determine the proportions in which it shall be divided amongst them.

2. No person shall cut, lop, or in any way injure, appropriate or remove any tree, or any loppings thereof, which is the property of Government grown or growing on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; or knowingly and wilfully permit or abet the cutting, lopping, injuring, appropriating or removing of the same by any other person, without having first obtained the permission of the Collector, or, in the case of teak, blackwood or sandalwood trees, of the Conservator of Forests.

RULES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF TREES BELONGING TO GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED VARKAS LANDS IN THE VILLAGES FORMERLY COMPRISED IN THE SANJAN AND KOLWAN TALUKAS OF THE THANA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 202, R. D., 9th Jan. 1885, B. G., 1885, Pt .I, p. 66, as amended by Notns. No. 802, R. D., 28th Jan. 1885, No. 2345, R. D., 25th Nov. 1886.

With reference to Government Notification No. 8124, dated 15th October 1884, published at pages 818—823 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 23rd idem, the following rules* under Section 75 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878, and Section 44 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, respectively, are published for information and guidance :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 75 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the preservation of trees belonging to Government but grown on occupied varkas lands to which a survey settlement has been extended in the villages formerly comprised in the Sanjan and Kolwan Talukas of the Thana District named in the annexed list (namely) :—

1. No person who is not entitled under the said survey settlement to any privilege, in respect of any tree belonging to Government growing in any varkas land to which that settlement has been extended, shall fell, remove, destroy, lop or in any way injure any such tree, except under the order of the Assistant or

* These rules are cancelled except in so far as they apply to teak, sandalwood blackwood, and tiwas (*vide* Notification No. 2949, dated 26th April 1893).

Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka or of the Divisional Forest Officer.

2. No person who is entitled to any privilege conceded under the said settlement in respect of any such tree as aforesaid shall—

(*a*) exercise such privilege except in such manner and to such extent as may be allowed by any rule at the time in force prescribed in this behalf by the Collector of Thana under Section 44 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879;

(*b*) fell, remove, destroy, lop or in any way injure any teak, tiwas or blackwood tree belonging to Government, growing in any such land as aforesaid, except under the order of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka or of the Divisional Forest Officer.

3. If an occupant of any such land as aforesaid wishes to clear the same for cultivation he shall first of all make an application to the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, giving the following details :—

(*a*) his name, caste and residence;

(*b*) the village in which the land is situated, its survey number, the area of the land to be cleared, the name of the registered occupant;

(*c*) the numbers and kinds of trees to be cut down.

The Assistant or Deputy Collector, after making inquiry, shall forward the application, with a report, to the Collector for orders.

If permission is given to clear the land, the trees when cut shall be at the disposal of the Forest Department.

List of villages referred to above.

Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.
Dahánu ..	Dahánu	Kolhavli ..	Dahánu.
Malyán ..	,,	Bávde ..	,,
Vadkun ..	,,	Asangaon ..	,,
Masoli ..	,,	Chandigaon ..	,,
Savte ..	,,	Vadade ..	,,
Agvan ..	,,	Vasgaon ..	,,
Narpád ..	,,	Tanási ..	,,
Váki ..	,,	Wángaon ..	,,
Kankrádi ..	,,	Kápshi ..	,,
Sarávli ..	,,	Dábhle ..	,,
Bádápokharan ..	,,	Khambále ..	,,
Wadhvan ..	,,	Wire ..	,,
Waror ..	,,	Sákhare ..	,,
Chinchani ..	,,	Govne ..	,,
Dedále ..	,,	Wanai ..	,,

Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.
Ráitali ..	Dahánu.	Nadhi ..	Dahánu.
Dábhon ..	,,	Wehelpada ..	,,
Ranakol ..	,,	Kunj ..	,,
Selti ..	,,	Save ..	,,
Pimpalshet Khurd ..	,,	Kase Budrukh ..	,,
Wadhane ..	,,	Kalambdevi ..	,,
Nikane ..	,,	Kinhavli ..	,,
Sarani ..	,,	Sukhadambe ..	,,
Nikavli ..	,,	Nagjhari ..	,,
Ambavli ..	,,	Ambesari ..	,,
Mhusad ..	,,	Gangangaon ..	,,
Peth ..	,,	Dhamangaon ..	,,
Urse ..	,,	Wyahali ..	,,
Sáye ..	,,	Dabhadi ..	,,
Ránshét ..	,,	Shelonde ..	,,
Pimpalshet Budrukh ..	,,	Bengaon ..	,,
Wangarje ..	,,	Raipur ..	,,
Charothi ..	,,	Ashte ..	,,
Waroti ..	,,	Modgaon ..	,,
Ghol ..	,,	Karanjvira ..	,,
Bharad ..	,,	Shisane ..	,,
Dhamatne ..	,,	Haladpada ..	,,
Kolhan ..	,,	Khubale ..	,,
Tave ..	,,	Warkhande ..	,,
Dhanivri ..	,,	Dabchari ..	,,
Sonale ..	,,	Dhundalwade ..	,,
Vivalvedhe ..	,,	Saswand ..	,,
Avandhani ..	,,	Chinchale ..	,,
Murbad ..	,,	Ambavli ..	,,
Weti ..	,,	Talote ..	,,
Waghadi ..	,,	Punjave ..	,,
Kase Khurd ..	,,	Wankas ..	,,
Osarvira ..	,,	Ghadane ..	,,
Kandarvadi ..	,,	Brahmanwadi ..	,,
Nimbapur ..	,,	Bahare ..	,,
Bandghar ..	,,	Pardi ..	,,
Bapgaon ..	,,	Chinchale ..	,,
Pavan ..	,,	Divshi ..	,,
Chari ..	,,	Udave ..	,,
Khaniv ..	,,	Kondade ..	,,
Dahyale ..	,,	Sutrakar ..	,,
Bhavadi ..	,,	Talasri ..	,,
Dharampur ..	,,	Karjhe ..	,,
Kosesari ..	,,	Dongari ..	,,
Dhamni ..	,,	Bormal ..	,,
Ambeghar ..	,,	Kochai ..	,,
Senasari ..	,,	Anvir ..	,,
Tilonde ..	,,	Savroli ..	,,
Gangodi ..	,,	Vadveli ..	,,
Sayavan ..	,,	Amgaon ..	,,
Chalni ..	,,	Zari ..	,,
Kharonde ..	,,	Kavade ..	,,
Pimpalshet ..	,,	Vase ..	,,
Ambeghar ..	,,	Karanjgaon ..	,,
Bálápur ..	,,	Sawane ..	,,
Shevte ..	,,	Wadhavli ..	,,
Kejve ..	,,	* * *	*

Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.
* * *	Dahánu.	Aghai ..	Sháhápur
* * *	*	Mohili ..	,,
		Vavegar ..	,,
Mahagaon ..	Máhim	Yeklahare ..	,,
Khanevadi ..	,,	Gavandh ..	,,
Nihe ..	,,	Padale ..	,,
Nagjhari ..	,,	Rajpuri ..	,,
Chari Khurd ..	,,	Padegaon ..	,,
Lalonde ..	,,	Kangaon ..	,,
Borseti ..	,,	Rohide ..	,,
Akoli ..	,,	Nandgaon ..	,,
Akegavhan ..	,,	Pendhri ..	,,
Abadhe ..	,,	Lahe ..	,,
Barhanpur ..	,,	Kanvindhe ..	,,
Kondgaon ..	,,	Sakroli ..	,,
Karsud ..	,,	Punadhe ..	,,
Vaide ..	,,	Cherpoli ..	,,
Ghanade ..	,,	Sháhápur ..	,,
Wade ..	,,	Waphe ..	,,
Sil ..	,,	Goteghar ..	,,
Nanivli ..	,,	Kambare ..	,,
Vilset ..	,,	Awre ..	,,
Kirat ..	,,	Kavadas ..	,,
Ghera Kila ..	,,	Kharivli ..	,,
Somte ..	,,	Arjunli ..	,,
Medhvan ..	,,	Saralambe ..	,,
Khadakwane ..	,,	Khutadi ..	,,
Ghanghar ..	,,	Sajivli ..	,,
Chari Budruk ..	,,	Borsheti (Isafat) ..	,,
Chinchore ..	,,	Atgaon (Sharakati) ..	,,
Ravte ..	,,	Tute (do.) ..	,,
Gargaon ..	,,	Bamne (Inam not surveyed). ..	,,
Tene ..	,,	Palheri ..	,,
Jurairambe ..	,,	Pachivre ..	,,
Vehcoli ..	Sháhápur	Kothere ..	,,
Pashane ..	,,	Sakadbai ..	,,
Walshet ..	,,	Bahare ..	,,
Kalbhe ..	,,	Kharade ..	,,
Asangaon ..	,,	Ranvihir ..	,,
Savroli Budrukh ..	,,	Jambhulvad ..	,,
Awale ..	,,	Rodval ..	,,
Karade ..	,,	Talavade ..	,,
Patewadi ..	,,	Dolkhamb ..	,,
Chodhroti ..	,,	Bhinar ..	,,
Mamnoli ..	,,	Manjre ..	,,
Kinheshet ..	,,	Malad ..	,,
Khotse ..	,,	Kambe ..	,,
Bhaose ..	,,	Tembhurli ..	,,
Taharpur ..	,,	Dhadre ..	,,
Vedvahal ..	,,	Gunde ..	,,
Veheloli ..	,,	Dehene ..	,,
Savroli Khurd ..	,,	Sakurli ..	,,
Dimbhe ..	,,	Hedavli ..	,,
Nevre ..	,,	Chendhe Budrukh ..	,,
Waghivli ..	,,	Gandulvad ..	,,

Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.
Chondhe Khurd ..	Sháhápur	Hirvé ..	Sháhápur
Hinglod ..	,,	Mohol ..	,,
Kothale ..	,,	Gondé Budrukh ..	,,
Dhakne ..	,,	Sáturli ..	,,
Pingalvadi ...	,,	Poshéré ..	,,
Susarvadi ..	,,	Gondé Khurd ..	,,
Veluk ..	,,	Khoch ..	,,
Washale Budrukh ..	,,	Dhondmáriáchimet ..	,,
Washale Khurd ..	,,	Palsundé ..	,,
Phugale ..	,,	Dhámanshet ..	,,
Umbravne ..	,,	Koshimshet ..	,,
Dand ..	,,	Shivli ..	,,
Kasare ..	,,	Wáshele ..	,,
Vihigaon ..	,,	Sákhri ..	,,
Mal ..	,,	Dolhare (Isáfat) ..	,,
Mokahone ..	,,	Khodálé ..	,,
Shirol ..	,,	Sáyadé ..	,,
Dapure ..	,,	Gomghar ..	,,
Ajnup ..	,,	Adoshi (Isáfat) ..	,,
Dahigaon ..	,,	Wásind (Isáfat) ..	,,
Sashivli ..	,,	Betoshi ..	,,
Ambivli ..	,,	Páthardi ..	,,
Belvad ..	,,	Amblé ..	,,
Khardi ..	,,	Suryamal ..	,,
Bendkon ..	,,	Kurlod ..	,,
Dughar ..	,,	Udhale ..	,,
Ghanepada ..	,,	Páchghar ..	,,
Palshin ..	,,	Karol ..	,,
Talvade ..	,,	Kárégáon ..	,,
Borale ..	,,	Kochalé ..	,,
Tanshet ..	,,	Káshti ..	,,
Umbarkhand ..	,,	Kinisté ..	,,
Kalambgaon ..	,,	Sávardé ..	,,
Birvadi ..	,,	Talásari ..	,,
Ratandhale ..	,,	Kirmiré ..	,,
Chande ..	,,	Dábhlon ..	,,
Dalkhan ..	,,	Barvadpádá ..	,,
Kashti ..	,,	Kairi ..	,,
Dhamni ..	,,	Dábheri ..	,,
Golbhan ..	,,	Bápedari ..	,,
Pimpalpada ..	,,	Ruighar ..	,,
Varaskhol (Isafat) ..	,,	Dáhul ..	,,
Kalambhonde (Inam not surveyed) ..	,,	Dhádri ..	,,
Patol (Inam not surveyed) ..	,,	Wángni ..	,,
Tembhe (Inam not surveyed) ..	,,	Wávar (Isáfat) ..	,,
Mokhade ..	,,	Médhé ..	,,
Chas ..	,,	Dábhosé ..	,,
Ghivdé ..	,,	Pimpron ..	,,
Asé ..	,,	Kogdé ..	,,
Osarvihirá ..	,,	Airé ..	,,
Béristé ..	,,	Akré ..	,,
Ghánval ..	,,	Palshin ..	,,
Dándval ..	,,	Dáskond ..	,,
		Morcháchápádá ..	,,
		Ojháré ..	,,
		Kortad ..	,,

Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village.	Name of Talukas to which the villages now belong.
Sávarpáda ..	Shéhápur	Dáhé ..	Váda
Sákharshet ..	,,	Dahivli Kumbasté ..	,,
Umbarvihir ..	,,	Shirsádé ..	,,
Náshere (Inám village not surveyed) ..	,,	Désai ..	,,
Jogalvádi (Inám village not surveyd) ..	,,	Kásghar ..	,,
Nishet ..	Váda	Galé ..	,,
Dándre ..	,,	Hákasálé ..	,,
Kalambhé ..	,,	Sonshil ..	,,
Dhápad ..	,,	Sonálé ..	,,
Shélé ..	,,	Tilsé ..	,,
Kolimbasará ..	,,	Moj ..	,,
Kalbhondé ..	,,	Vilkos ..	,,
Belavli ..	,,	Kápari ..	,,
Mándvé ..	,,	Vaďavli ..	,,
Varai Budrukh ..	,,	Vilghar ..	,,
Varai Khurd ..	,,	Pimproli ..	,,
Pilá ..	,,	Koné ..	,,
Khodadé ..	,,	Málonde ..	,,
Parli ..	,,	Bávli ..	,,
Kevnalá ..	,,	Sávarkhand ..	,,
Ogdé ..	,,	Kuhéli ..	,,
Ujjani ..	,,	Gotéghar ..	,,
Shilottar ..	,,	Chendavli ..	,,
Pinjál ..	,,	Chikhlé ..	,,
Páchghar ..	,,	Tusé ..	,,
Gárgáon ..	,,	Kudus ..	,,
Sátondó ..	,,	Borséti ..	,,
Tilmál ..	,,	Jálé ..	,,
Varsále ..	,,	Chinchghar ..	,,
Mángrul ..	,,	Kharivli ..	,,
Akhádá ..	,,	Vaďavli ..	,,
Virhé ..	,,	Bilnoli ..	,,
Dábhen ..	,,	Bundhavli ..	,,
Wadoli ..	,,	Chávlé ..	,,
Vádá ..	,,	Dákivli ..	,,
Sarasvahál ..	,,	Ghonsai ..	,,
Sápané Khurd ..	,,	Musarné ..	,,
Sapane Budruk ..	,,	Lohopé ..	,,
Karánjó ..	,,	Mit ..	,,
Shil ..	,,	Ambarbhui ..	,,
Vilkos ..	,,	Nándanigaigothá ..	,,
Almán ..	,,	Gunj ..	,,
Kándivli ..	,,	Pálsai ..	,,
Kiravli ..	,,	Asnas ..	,,
Gándháré ..	,,	Vasuli Budrukh ..	,,
Pet Ránjani ..	,,	Borándi ..	,,
Ainshét ..	,,	Gaurápur ..	,,
Umbroté ..	,,	Ambisté Khurd ..	,,
Thunávé ..	,,	Ambisté Budrukh ..	,,
Sásné ..	,,	Khánivli ..	,,
Khairé ..	,,	Aundhé ..	,,
Dévli ..	,,	Kalbhai ..	,,
Mánivli ..	,,	Jámghar ..	,,
Pásté ..	,,	Bhávégha ..	,,
		Nicholé ..	,,
		Lakhamápur ..	,,

Name of village.	Name of talukas to which the villages now belong.	Name of village.	Name of talukas to which the villages now belong.
Konasai ..	Váda.	Kumadal ..	Váda.
Gátés Budrukh ..	,,	Bráhmangáon ..	,,
Gátés Khurd ..	,,	Wadpoli ..	,,
Neharoli ..	,,	Mhasaroli ..	,,
Abjé ..	,,	Indgáon ..	,,
Khupari ..	,,	Sávroli ..	,,
Wasori Khurd ..	,,	A'mbivli ..	,,
Vilosi ..	,,	Kanchád ..	,,
Gorhé ..	,,	Varlé ..	,,
Sángé ..	,,	Várnol ..	,,
Hamarápur ..	,,	Dévli ..	,,
Vághothé ..	,,	Bhopivli ..	,,
Shelté ..	,,	Kámbáré ..	,,
Náné ...	,,	Amgáon ..	,,
Gáltaré ..	,,	Dongasté ..	,,
Guhir ..	,,	Náré ..	,,
Kurlé ..	,,	Sárshi ..	,,
Ambhai ..	,,	Khairéambivli ..	,,
Khutal ..	,,	Abitghar ..	,,
Kharivli ..	,,	Devgáon ..	,,
Vávéghar ..	,,	Jhádkháiré ..	,,
Kalamkhand ..	,,	Torné ..	,,
Mándé ...	,,	Tilgáon ..	,,
Pimplas ..	,,	Káthi ..	,,
Páli ..	,,	Déoghar ..	,,
Poshéri ..	,,	Péndhri ..	,,
Mungusté ..	,,	Rasoli ..	,,
Supundé ..	,,		

With reference to clause (*a*) of No. 2 of the foregoing rules the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following rules made by the Collector of Thana, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 44 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, for regulating the exercise of the privilege of cutting firewood and timber for domestic or agricultural purposes conceded, under the terms of the Survey Settlement extended to the villages formerly comprised in the Sanján and Kolwan Tálukas of the Thána District named in the list annexed to the foregoing rules, to the occupants of varkas lands subject to the said Settlement and to their tenants (namely) :—

1. The said concession did not extend to teak, tiwas or blackwood trees (which are hereinafter called "the excepted trees"), and persons exercising the privilege must not remove, destroy, lop or in any way injure any tree of any of those three descriptions.

2. The said concession did not extend to the removal of any tree or of any portion of a tree for the purposes of sale or trade, and persons exercising the privilege must do so only for their own *bonâ-fide* domestic or agricultural purposes.

3. Persons exercising the privilege for the purpose of obtaining *ráb* must not cut the leading shoot (*shenda*) of any tree which they lop for this purpose, nor touch young shoots or seedlings.

4. Persons entitled to exercise the privilege may, without previously obtaining permission, do any of the following things in any varkas land in their respective occupation, provided that the wood, etc., gathered or cut is for use within the limits of the village in which the gathering or cutting is made (viz.) :—

(1) gather fallen dead wood and, if that is insufficient, cut wood from any but the excepted trees, for firewood ;

(2) cut wood from any but the excepted trees or bamboos for the purpose of making or repairing any agricultural implement ;

(3) cut branches for *ráb* from any but the excepted trees ;

(4) cut thorny bushes or bamboos for hedges.

5. If any person entitled to exercise the privilege desires to cut wood from any but the excepted trees, or bamboos, in any varkas land in his occupation, for building purposes, whether the wood or bamboos are to be used within the limits of the same village in which they are cut or elsewhere :

and if any such person desires to do, in any varkas land in his occupation in one village, any of the things mentioned in Rule 4 for the purpose of conveying the wood, etc., so gathered or cut to, and using the same in any other village in which he has a house or land, he must first of all obtain permission.

6. The permission requisite under the last preceding rule may be granted as follows :—

(*a*) for cutting wood for building purposes ; (*b*) for cutting and removing bamboos to another village for any purpose ; (*c*) for gathering or cutting and removing firewood to another village in any quantity exceeding in the aggregate ten cart-loads for any one household during one year ;	by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka ;
(*d*) for any other purpose ;	by the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari.

But applications for permission may in every case be received and inquired into by the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari, who, if necessary, will obtain the order of the Assistant or Deputy Collector thereon.

7. Every application for permission under Rule 5 must be in writing and must contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the name, caste and residence of the applicant ;

(*b*) the village and survey number in which the wood, etc., is to be gathered or cut, and the name of the registered occupant ;

(*c*) when wood is to be cut or removed, the kind of trees, their number and dimensions, and their estimated value ;

(*d*) when firewood, bushes or bamboos are to be removed, the number of cart-loads ;

(*e*) the time within which it is proposed that the wood, etc., shall be cut and removed ;

(*f*) the village to which the wood is to be taken, if wanted for transport, and the route by which it is to be taken ;

(*g*) the object for which the wood is required.

8. When permission is in any case given under Rule 5, a pass in the form hereto annexed will be prepared in four parts, of which one will be retained by the Assistant or Deputy Collector and three will be sent to the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari, who will keep one himself, send one to the forest ranger, and deliver one to the applicant. If the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari himself gives the permission, one part will be unused.

A pass granted under this rule will not render unnecessary any pass required by the rules in force in the Forest Department.

9. Permission shall not be granted for the cutting or removal of any wood, etc., of an amount which the officer empowered to grant permission deems unnecessarily large ; and the said officer shall enter in the pass such limit of time as he considers reasonable within which the cutting or removal permitted by him shall be completed ; and if such cutting or removal is not completed within the time so prescribed, the pass shall nevertheless cease to be in force and application must be made for a fresh pass before any further cutting or removal is made.

Permit to cut or remove wood, etc., from occupied land.

No.

Name of Cultivator.	Village	Survey No.	Timber.		Firewood, Tahál, etc.		Object for which cut or removed.	Time allowed.	Village to which to be taken.	Signature of the officer granting the permit.
			Number and kind of trees.	Value.	No. of carts.	Name of article.				

H 760—22

Notn. No. 2949, R. D., 26th Apr. 1893, B. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 380.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the rules prescribed by Government under Section 75 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, and the rules made by the Collector of Thána under Section 44 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, which were published in Government Notification No. 202,* dated 9th January 1885,† at pages 66—71 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th idem, Part I, are hereby cancelled, except in so far as they apply to teak, sandalwood, blackwood and tiwas.

* *Vide* also Government Notification No. 2345, dated 25th March 1886, published at page 310 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1st April 1886, Pt. I.

RULE AS TO ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS FOR OR ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT BY FOREST OFFICERS.

Notn. No. 5200, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 961.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Indian Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 2799,‡ dated the 31st March 1896, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule, with reference to Section 84 of the said Act amended as aforesaid, namely :—

‡ Published at page 340 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1896.

Rule.

Whoever enters into any contract with any Forest Officer acting on behalf of Government, shall, if so required by such Forest Officer, bind himself by a written instrument to perform such contract.

Explanation.—A person, who makes a written tender for a contract, or who signs the conditions of an auction sale at which he is a bidder, such tender or conditions of sale being on or in a form furnished by a Forest Officer for that purpose, whereby he

(*a*) binds himself to perform the contract for which he tenders or bids, in the event of his tender or bid being accepted, or

(*b*) binds himself not to withdraw his tender or bid during the time that may elapse before its acceptance or refusal is communicated to him, shall be deemed to have been required by such Forest Officer to bind himself as aforesaid, and in case (*a*) on the acceptance of his tender or bid, or in case (*b*) on the making of his tender or bid, to have bound himself accordingly, within the meaning of this rule; and any such person need not enter into a separate written instrument for the purpose, unless specially so required by the Forest Officer with whom he contracts.

† Printed *supra*, under this Act.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XI OF 1878

ARMS

ORDER EMPOWERING THE POLITICAL RESIDENT, ADEN, TO DETAIN ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Notn. No. 3467, J. D., 16th June 1879, B. G., 1879, Pt. I, p. 609 (para. 2).

* * * * * *

His Excellency in Council is also pleased, under Clause 2 of Section 6 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, to empower the Political Resident at Aden to detain arms and ammunition under that section.

EMPOWERING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT TO DISARM PERSONS

Notn. No. 6714, J. D., 7th Nov. 1879, B. G., 1879, Pt. I, p. 881, as amended by Notn. No. 9355, R. D., 29th Nov. 1892.

Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers of the Forest Department in the Northern Division, Southern Division and in Sind with power to disarm persons going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions:—

1. Conservators of Forests.
2. Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. Assistant Conservators.
4. Extra-Assistant Conservators.
5. Rangers.
6. Foresters.
7. Forest Guards.

EMPOWERING SALT INSPECTORS IN SIND TO DISARM PERSONS

Notn. No. 3049A, J. D., 8th June 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 542.

Under Section 13 of the Arms Act XI of 1878, all Salt Inspectors in Sind are hereby, in virtue of their office, empowered to disarm any person going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions.

EMPOWERING OFFICERS, SEPOYS AND PEONS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT EMPLOYED ON THE GOA FRONTIER TO DISARM PERSONS

Notn. No. 410, J. D., 18th Jan. 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 65.

Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned persons by virtue of their office with power to disarm persons going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions :—

Officers, sepoys and peons of the Salt Department employed on the Goa Frontier.

EMPOWERING OFFICERS, SEPOYS AND PEONS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT EMPLOYED ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER TO DISARM PERSONS GOING ARMED WITHOUT A LICENSE

Notn. No. 4082, J. D., 11th Aug. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1036.

Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned

persons by virtue of their office with power to disarm persons going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions :—

Officers, sepoys and peons of the Salt Department employed on the Northern Frontier.

ORDER SPECIALLY EXTENDING SECTION 15 TO ADEN

Notn. No. 3467, J. D., 16th June 1879, B. G., 1879, Pt. 1, p. 609 (para 1).

Under Section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend specially the said section to Aden.

ORDER SPECIALLY EXTENDING SECTION 15 OF THE ACT TO CERTAIN PLACES

Notn. No. 391, J. D., 18th Jan. 1893, B. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 42.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether some of the places specified below* which are mentioned in the first paragraph of Notification No. 1112, dated the 19th February 1878, as corrected by Government Resolution No. 4378, dated the 13th August 1890, and described as places to which the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (not excepting Section 32) applied in full are in fact places to which Section 32, clause 2, of the said Act applied at the time that Act XI of 1878 came into force, it is hereby notified, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, that Section 15 of Act XI of 1878 is specially extended to all of the said places (if any such there be) to which Section 32, clause 2, of Act XXXI of 1860 did not actually apply at the time that Act XI of 1878 came into force.

Note.—Government Notification No. 1112, dated 19th February 1878, as corrected by Government Resolution No. 4378, dated 13th August 1890, was republished in Government Notification No. 4379, dated 13th August 1890 (*B. G. G.*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 868), which Notification as amended by Notification No. 5632, dated 14th October 1890 (*B. G. G.*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 1016), is as below :—

The Governor in Council is pleased to republish Government Notification No. 1112, dated 19th February 1878, with the additions attached to it by Government Resolution No. 4378, dated 13th August 1890.

> "It is hereby notified, for general information, that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give the power of disarming in

* Town and Island of Bombay. Districts of Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar.

District of Sholapur in the following talukas only :—

(*a*) Pandharpur, (*b*) Sangola.

District of Bijapur (lately Kaladgi) in the following talukas only :—

(*a*) Bijapur, (*b*) Bagalkot, (*c*) Badami, (*d*) Hungund.

District of Kanara in the following talukas only :—

(*a*) Supa, (*b*) Yellapur, (*c*) Karwar, (*d*) Sirsi, (*e*) Siddapur.

District of Nasik in the following talukas only :—

(*a*) Nasik, (*b*) Igatpuri, (*c*) Dindori, (*d*) Sinnar, (*e*) Niphad, (*f*) Yeola, (*g*) Chandor.

certain cases), as modified by Act VI of 1866, are in force in the following places, districts and portions of districts :—

Town and Island of Bombay.
District of Ratnágiri.
,, Poona
,, Ahmednagar.
,, Sátára.
,, Belgaum.
,, Dhárwár.
District of Sholápur, in the following talukas only :—
(*a*) Pandharpur.
(*b*) Sangola.
District of Kaládgi, in the following tálukas only :—
(*a*) Bijápur.
(*b*) Bágalkot.
(*c*) Bádámi.
(*d*) Hungund.
Kánara, in the following tálukas only :—
(*a*) Supa.
(*b*) Yellápur.
(*c*) Kárwár.
(*d*) Sirsi.
(*e*) Siddápur.
Násik, in the following tálukas only :—
(*a*) Násik.
(*b*) Igatpuri.
(*c*) Dindori.
(*d*) Sinnar.
(*e*) Niphád.
(*f*) Yeola.
(*g*) Chándor.

"2. And that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give the power of disarming in certain cases), as modified by Act VI of 1866, are with the exception of the several clauses of Section 32, which apply to the disarmament of any district, in force in the following districts and portions of districts :—

The Province of Sind, *viz.*, the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar, and the Upper Sind Frontier.
District of Ahmedabad.
,, Surat.
,, Broach.
,, Kaira.
,, Panch Maháls.
,, Thána.
,, Kolába.

District of Násik, in the following tálukas only :—

(*a*) Málegaon.
(*b*) Nándgaon.
(*c*) Báglán.
(*d*) Kalvan.

District of Kánara, in the following tálukas only :—

(*a*) Kumta.
(*b*) Honávar.

District of Kaládgi, in the following tálukas only :—

(*a*) Indi.
(*b*) Sindgi.
(*c*) Muddebihal.
(*d*) Bagevadi.

District of Sholápur, in the following tálukas only :—

(*a*) Sholápur.
(*b*) Bársi.
(*c*) Mádha.
(*d*) Karmála.

"3. The following officers are empowered to grant licenses under the sections of the Act specified against their names :—

All District Magistrates in their respective Districts, under—
Section 7 to manufacture and deal in arms.
Section 28 to carry arms.
Section 32 to have in possession or to carry arms.

"4. The same powers are exercised by—
The Agent for His Excellency the Governor in the Panch Maháls.
The Political Superintendent, Thar and Párkar Districts.
The Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier.
The Commissioner of Police in the Town and Island of Bombay.

"5. All the District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Police are authorized to exercise in their respective districts the powers specified in sections 14, 15 and 31 of the Act."

ORDER SPECIALLY EXTENDING SECTION 15 TO PEINT TALUKA IN THE NASIK DISTRICT

Notn. No. 8225, J. D., 12th Dec. 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 1160.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased specially to extend the said sections to the Peint Taluka in the district of Nasik.

RULES FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 16(4).

Notn. No. 1675, J. D., 20th Feb. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 570, as amended by Notn. No. 6658, J. D., 19th July 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (4), of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XX of 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said section, namely :—

1. Every licensed dealer with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall give to the depositor a receipt and shall maintain a register in the appended Form. A copy of the register, certified as a true copy under the signature of the licensed dealer, shall be forwarded on the last day of each quarter, in the City of Bombay to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Magistrate.

2. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at police stations shall, if not returned or disposed of within one month from the date of their deposit, be lodged at the head-quarters police stores.

Provided that arms so deposited and previously covered by a license in Form XV, Schedule VII, to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, may, at the discretion of the District Magistrate, be lodged at the police station at the head-quarters of the táluka in which the police station at which they have been deposited is situated.

3. Subject to the provisions of rule 7 any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act shall, after the expiration of three years from the date of their deposit, be forfeited to His Majesty.

4. The Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and elsewhere the District Magistrate may prescribe fees on payment of which arms, ammunition and military stores shall be periodically oiled, cleaned, etc., at the police station or head-quarters police stores where they are deposited or lodged.

5. Licensed dealers shall not return arms, ammunition or military stores deposited with them to depositors except in the manner and to the extent permitted them for the sale of such arms, ammunition or military stores to such depositors.

6. Licensed dealers shall submit on the 31st December of each year in the City of Bombay to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Magistrate, a statement showing the arms, ammunition and military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under rule 3.

7. Arms, ammunition or military stores by a guardian on behalf of a minor may be left in deposit until the expiration of one year from the date of such minor attaining majority, when, if the person entitled to receive them back or dispose of them as prescribed by section 16 (2) of the Act has not taken the requisite action, they shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

FORM.

Date of Deposit.	Description (No., etc.) of arms, ammunition or military stores.	Name and address of the depositor.	Date when due for forfeiture.	Date and method of disposal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN EXEMPTED PERSONS SHALL REGISTER FIRE-ARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION IN VIRTUE OF THE EXEMPTION AND PRESCRIBING THE FORMS OF REGISTRATION.

Notn. No. 7226, J. D., 2nd Aug. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2306.

In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (*b*) to rule 3 (*1*) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(*a*) all persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, under Schedule I of the said rules with the exception of those persons exempted under items 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 of the table sub-joined to the said Schedule shall, within two months of the publication of this notification and thereafter within one month of the date on which any firearm registrable under this notification comes into their possession, register, stating in writing the particulars specified in the sub-joined Form, in the case of persons residing in the City of Bombay with the Commissioner of Police and in the case of persons residing elsewhere, with the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, all firearms of which they may be possessed in virtue of such exemption ;

(*b*) the Commissioner of Police and all District Magistrates shall maintain in the sub-joined Form a register of all firearms registered under this notification.

Serial No.	Entry in the table subjoined to Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.	Persons or classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
4	(e) ..	Persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.	Two firearms (guns or rifles) and 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle at a time. No limit as regards arms (other than fire-arms) and ammunition for guns.
	(f) ..	Retired British and Indian Officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension.	Do.
	(g) ..	Landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by the Government of Bombay.	Do.
	(d) ..	Persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	The arms received as gifts.
5	(12) ..	The Second and Third Class Sardars of the Deccan and Second Class Sardars of Gujarat and the Mehwasi Chieftains in the Bombay Presidency who were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and Meherban Fattesing Gumansing, the Chieftain of Chikali.	Two firearms (guns or rifles) and 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle at a time; and also old family weapons not otherwise exempted under the rules which must be produced before the District Magistrate who will prepare a list of the same and furnish the Sardar or the Chieftain with a copy under his signature. No limit as regards arms (other than firearms) and ammunition for guns.

DECLARING THAT PERSONS EXEMPTED UNDER RULE 3 SHALL BE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

Notn. No. 343-Poll., H. D., Pol., 19th May 1921, B.G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1313.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the local Government by entry (11-A) in the table to Schedule I appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the persons

belonging to the classes specified in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, in respect of the arms which they can carry or possess within the limits of the Bombay Presidency in virtue of any exemption granted under rule 3 of the said rules and the said schedule, be subject to the restrictions specified in the fourth column of the said table :—

Serial No.	Entry in the table subjoined to schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.	Persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
1	(11-A) ..	All persons who before the first day of January 1920 had been admitted as members of the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Indian Order of Merit or the Order of British India, or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the Volunteer Decoration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	Two firearms (guns or rifles) and 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle at a time. No limit as regards ammunition for guns, and arms other than firearms.

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN ARMS AND OBSOLETE FIREARMS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PROHIBITIONS AND DIRECTIONS INDICATED IN THE TABLE IN THE CASE OF SPECIFIED PERSONS WITHIN THE SPECIFIED AREAS

Notn. No. 7228, J. D., 2nd Aug. 1920, B.G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2308, as amended by Notn. No. 697-Poll., H. D. (Political), 8th July 1921, and No. 1231-A, Poll., H. D. (Political), 29th Sept 1921.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the local Government by entry I in the table subjoined to Schedule II appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the arms and obsolete firearms described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, within the areas specified in the second column and in the case of persons or classes of persons specified or described in the fourth column, be subject to such prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as are indicated in the fifth column.

TABLE.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms and obsolete firearms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The whole of the Bombay Presidency.	All ..	All members of any tribe notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	All.
2	Do. ..	All arms except :— (a) Bows and arrows ; (b) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ; (c) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ; (d) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing any antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes ; (e) swords granted in Public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ; (f) all arms, including fire-arms, captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess.	All ..	Those contained in section 13.
3	Do. ..	All swords except :— (a) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local	All ..	All.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms and obsolete firearms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
		Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ; (*b*) uniform swords manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ; (*c*) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ; (*d*) ornamental swords of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes ; (*e*) swords captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in possession of such regiment or mess ; (*f*) swords which formed part of the equipment of Police officers of and above the ranks of sub-inspectors while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the Civil Service Regulations; "(*g*) *kirpans* not exceeding 9 inches in length carried by Sikhs."		
	Bombay City	Swordsticks, daggers, bayonets and kukries.	All	All

EXEMPTING LEADEN BULLETS AND BIRD SHOT FROM THE OPERATION OF ALL PROHIBITIONS AND DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THE ACT IN CERTAIN QUANTITIES

Notn. No. 5963, J. D., 30th June 1920, B.G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2022.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the local Government by entries 4 and 6 in the table subjoined to Schedule II appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that leaden bullets and bird shot are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in quantities not exceeding ½ cwt. in Aden and 1 cwt. in the rest of the Bombay Presidency.

EMPOWERING THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, AND ALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TO CANCEL CONDITION 8 IN ALL LICENSES IN FORM XIII

Notn. No. 9794, J. D., 18th Oct. 1920 B.G., 1920, Pt. I. p. 2858.

In exercise of the powers conferred by condition 9 of the conditions specified on Form XIII in Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency to cancel condition 8 of the said conditions in all licenses granted in the said form to any member of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XVI OF 1879

TRANSPORT OF SALT

EXEMPTING FROM THE OPERATION OF SECTION 2 OF THE ACT SALT NOT EXCEEDING HALF A BENGAL SEER CARRIED ON ANY VESSEL FOR CONSUMPTION BY HER CREW OR BY THE PASSENGERS ON BOARD

Notn. No. 66, R. D., 6th Jan. 1880 B.G., 1880, Pt. I, p. 37.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 3, Clause (*c*), of Act XVI of 1879, to exempt from the operation of Section 2 of the said Act such amount of salt not exceeding half a Bengal seer for each person on board as may be carried on any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers on board.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO ADJUDGE CONFISCATIONS

Notn. No. 11844, R. D., 3rd Oct. 1917. B.G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 2219.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Transport of Salt Act, 1879 (XVI of 1879), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 5408, dated the 28th July 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Customs, Bombay, the Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, and the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind within the local limits of their respective charges, to adjudge confiscations under section 6 of the said Act.

ORDER UNDER ACT XVIII OF 1879

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

EXTENDING SECTIONS 3 AND 4 TO THE REGULATION DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 1504, J. D., 28th Feb. 1885, B.G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 290.

Under the provisions of Section I of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the sections of that Act mentioned below to the Regulation Districts of this Presidency :—

Number of Section.	Extent of applicability.
3	The whole.
4	The whole except the following words—"and any person so entered who ordinarily practises in the Court on the roll of which he is entered or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding any thing herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered, and in any Revenue Office."

EXTENDING SECTIONS 13 (*e*), 34, 36 AND 40 TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCEPT SIND

Notn. No. 6147, J. D., 26th Nov. 1904, B.G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1635.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section I of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend Sections 13 [except clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) thereof], 34, 36, and 40 of that Act to the whole of the Bombay Presidency except the Province of Sind.

EXTENDING SECTIONS 13 (*e*), 34, 36 AND 40 TO THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 2613, J. D., 25th May 1905, B.G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 634.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend Sections 13 [except clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*f*) thereof], 34, 36 and 40 of the said Act to Sind.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XII OF 1880

KAZIS

ORDERS EXTENDING THE ACT

Notn No. 7971, J. D., 29th Nov. 1880, B.G., 1880, Pt. I, p. 1025.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the

said Act to the Sholapur, Mandrup and Mohol Parganas in the Sholapur District. * * * * *

Notn. No. 8322, J. D., 15th Dec. 1880, B.G., 1880, Pt. I, p. 1111.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act. 1880), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Barsi and Pangri Parganas in the Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur District * * *

Notn. No. 2130, J. D., 31st Mar. 1881, B.G., 1881, Pt. I, p. 181.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Native Town and Sadar Bazar of Satara, * *

Notn. No. 3379, J. D., 30th May 1881, B.G., 1881, Pt. I, p. 302.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Poona City, Poona Cantonment, Kasbas Karda, Talegaon and Pabal in the Poona District.

Notn. No. 7328, J. D., 21st Oct. 1884, B.G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 868.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the areas of the Poona District noted in the margin, * *

I. Tarf Chakan.
II. Tarf Ghoda.
The village of Chas Tarf Khed.

Notn. No. 1768, J. D., 17th Mar. 1882, B.G., 1882 Pt. I, p. 320.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Ahmednagar District, * * * * *

Notn. No. 8584, J. D., 17th Dec. 1883, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 1002.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section I of the Kazis Act, 1880, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend that Act to the Province of Sind.

ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1881

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN TRIBUNALS TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Notn. No. 4021, J. D., 31st July 1889, B.G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 643.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, the Governor of Bombay in Council is

pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to authorize the High Court of Judicature at Bombay throughout the territories subject to the Governor in Council, and all District Judges as defined in the said Act within the said territories, and such Judicial officers as the said High Court may from time to time appoint as District Delegates to receive applications for Probate and Letters of Administration.

PRESCRIBING FORMS FOR EXHIBITING AN ACCOUNT AND INVENTORY

Notn. No. A-1157, Judl. Commr., 26th July 1919, S. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1621.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is pleased to make the following forms under section 277 (2) of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, (X of 1865), and section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), as amended by section 7 of Act VI of 1889 :—

[Under section 277 (I) of Act X of 1865 and section 98 (I) of Act V of 1881, as amended by section 7 of Act VI of 1889]*

I

Accounts to be filed within the year from grant of Probate or Letters of Administration.

ASSETS.					APPLICATION OR DISPOSAL OF ASSETS.			
Property in possession of Executor under the Inventory.	Income from such property	Credits realized out of those entered in the Inventory.	Other assets or credits recovered or realized.	Total assets which have come into the hands of Executor or Administrator upto date of filing the account.	Debts paid out of those entered in the Inventory.	Legacies paid out of those entered in the Inventory.	Other payments made.	Total payments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I, the Executor (or Administrator) named in the above account, do hereby declare that the said account is true, perfect, and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and that it gives a full, true and perfect account of all the estate and effects of the deceased which has or have come into my hands, possession, power, control, custody, or knowledge, and of the disposition of the same.

* An executor or Administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, or within such further time as the Court which granted the probate or letters may from time to time appoint, exhibit in that Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character and shall in like manner, within one year from the grant or within such further time as the said Court may from time to time appoint, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets which have come to his hands and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

2. The High Court may from time to time prescribe the form in which an inventory or account under this section is to be exhibited.

3. If an executor or administrator, on being required by the Court to exhibit an inventory or account under this section, intentionally omits to comply with the requisition he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. The exhibition of an intentionally false inventory or account under this section shall be deemed to be an offence under section 193 of that Code.

II.

Inventory to be filed within six months from grant of Probate or Administration.

Property in possession of Executor or Administrator.						Credits.			Debits.			Property bequeathed by will of deceased.	
Immovable property.				Movable property.									
Description.	Government revenue payable (if any).	Recorded rental (if any).	Estimated market value.	Description.	Estimated value.	Amount due to estate.	From whom due.	Nature of security (if any).	Amount due.	To whom due by the estate.	On what account.	Amount or value.	To whom bequeathed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

I, the Executor (or Administrator) named in the above Inventory, do hereby declare that the said Inventory is in every respect true, perfect and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the same contains a full, true and perfect inventory of all the property in the possession of the deceased at the date of his death, and of all credits owing to him, and of all debts owing by him.

ORDER UNDER ACT XVI OF 1881

OBSTRUCTIONS IN FAIRWAYS

RULE PROHIBITING THE PLACING OF FISHING STAKES IN THE FAIRWAY LEADING TO THE PORT OF BOMBAY

G. of I., Finance and Commerce Dept., Notn. No. 339, 23rd Apr. 1885, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 40, 29th Apr. 1885, B.G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 550.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 8 of Act XVI of 1881 (The Obstructions in Fairways Act, 1881), and in supersession of Notification No. 3470, dated 28th September 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule prohibiting the placing of fishing stakes in the fairway leading to the Port of Bombay :—

Rule.—It shall not be lawful to place fishing stakes outside the limits of the Port of Bombay to seaward of the 10 fathom line of soundings within 22 miles of the Prongs Light-house, or within 18 miles of the Kennery Island Light-house ; or within that area of sea bounded by the 10 fathom line of soundings on the west, the south-west Prongs Light-house bearing east on the north, the limits of the Port of Bombay on the east, and the Kennery Island Light-house bearing east on the south.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XXVI OF 1881

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

APPOINTMENT OF NOTARIES PUBLIC

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 598, 24th Mar. 1888, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 1878, 7th Apr. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 336.

Under the provisions of Section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the persons named in the schedule below to be Notaries Public and to exercise their functions as such within the local areas mentioned in the second column of the said schedule. This cancels Home Department Notification No. 51, dated the 12th January 1886.

Schedule.

Persons.	Local Area.
BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.	
Ahmedabad.	
City Magistrate, Ahmedabad	District of Ahmedabad.
Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad and Daskroi ..	
Do. of Dhandhuka ..	
Do. of Gogo ..	
Do. of Parantij ..	

Persons.	Local Area.
Broach.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach ..	District of Broach.
Sub-Registrar of Broach ..	
Do. of Jambusar ..	
Kaira.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira	District of Kaira.
Sub-Registrar of Nadiad	
Do. of Borsad	
Do. of Umreth	
Do. of Kapadvanj	
Panch Mahals.	
Sub-Registrar of Godhra	District of Panch Mahals.
Do. of Dohad	
Surat.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat	District of Surat.
Sub-Registrar of Surat	
Do. of Olpad	
Do. of Bulsar	
Kolaba.	
Sub-Registrar of Alibag	District of Kolaba.
Do. of Pen	
Do. of Panvel	
BY NAME.	
* * * *	
BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.	
Ratnagiri.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri ..	District of Ratnagiri.
Sub-Registrar of Vengurla	
Do. of Malvan	
Do. of Ratnagiri	
Do. of Chiplun	
Thana.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana	District of Thana.
Sub-Registrar of Bassein	
Do. of Umbergaon	
Ahmednagar.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar ..	District of Ahmednagar.
Sub-Registrar of Sangamner	
Do. of Karjat	
Do. of Shevgaon	

Persons.	Local Area.
Khandesh.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Dhulia	District of Khandesh.
Sub-Registrar of Erandol	
Do. of Nandurbar	
Do. of Savda	
Do. of Pachora	
Nasik.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik	District of Nasik.
Sub-Registrar of Malegaon	
Do. of Nandgaon	
Do. of Yeola	
Poona.	
City Magistrate, Poona	District of Poona.
Sub- Registrar of Haveli	
Do. of Junnar	
Do. of Sirur	
Do. of Indapur	
BY NAME.	
* * * *	
BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.	
Satara.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara	District of Satara.
Superintendent, Malcolmpeth	
Do. Panchgani	
Sub-Registrar of Satara	
Do. of Karad	
Do, of Khatav	
Do. of Tasgaon	
Sholapur.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur	District of Sholapur.
Sub-Registrar of Sholapur	
Do. of Pandharpur	
Do. of Barsi	
Mamlatdar of Karmala	
Belgaum.	
Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum	District of Belgaum.
Sub-Registrar of Chikodi	
Do. of Athni	
Do. of Parasgad	

Bijapur.

Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur ..	District of Bijapur.
Sub-Registrar of Bagalkot ..	

Dharwar.

Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar.	District of Dharwar.
Sub-Registrar of Hubli	
Do. of Gadag	
Do. of Kod	

BY NAME.

* * * *

BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.

Kanara.

Huzur Deputy Collector, Karwar ..	District of Kanara.
Mamlatdar of Karwar	
Do. of Kumta	
Do. of Sirsi	
Sub-Registrar of Haliyal	

Aden.

Registrar of Aden	Settlement of Aden.
Sub-Registrar of Aden	
Port Officer, Aden	
Assistant Political Resident	Perim.

PROVINCE OF SIND.

Karachi.

Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi ..	District of Karachi.
Second Class Magistrate, Karachi ..	
Do. do. Kotri ..	
Sub-Registrar of Tatta	
Do. of Keti Bandar ..	

Hyderabad.

Huzur Deputy Collector, Hyderabad ..	District of Hyderabad.
Sub-Registrar of Tando Muhammad Khan	
Do. of Hala	
Do. of Naushahro	

Shikarpur.

City Magistrate, Sukkar	District of Shikarpur.
Public Prosecutor of Shikarpur.. ..	
Sub-Registrar of Larkhana	

Upper Sind Frontier.

Cantonment Magistrate, Jacobabad ...	District of Upper Sind Frontier.
Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad	

APPOINTING THE MUKHTYARKAR AT KARACHI TO BE A NOTARY PUBLIC

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 281, 19th Mar. 1897, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2391, 24th idem, B.G., 1897, Pt. I, p. 553.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881 as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in place of the Second Class Magistrate at Karachi appointed to be a Notary Public under Notification of this Department No. 598, dated the 24th March 1888, the person for the time being holding the office of Mukhtyarkar at Karachi shall be a Notary Public and shall exercise his functions as such within the district of Karachi.

APPOINTING THE CITY MAGISTRATE, KARACHI, TO BE A NOTARY PUBLIC

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1902, 4th Nov. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 5874, 12th Nov. 1904, B.G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1546.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the City Magistrate, Karachi, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the district of Karachi.

APPOINTING THE CITY DEPUTY COLLECTOR, KARACHI, TO BE A NOTARY PUBLIC

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1882, 24th Oct. 1913, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 7956, J. D., 12th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1952.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of City Deputy Collector, Karachi, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within that city.

ORDERS UNDER ACT II OF 1882

TRUSTS

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING THE SCHEDULED DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 4802, J. D., 8th Sept. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 743.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section I of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend that Act to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay including all the scheduled districts.

RULE MADE BY THE SADAR COURT DECLARING THAT TRUST PROPERTY CONSISTING OF MONEY MAY BE INVESTED IN THE DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY OR KARACHI

Notn. No. 2846, Sadar Court, 28th Sept. 1903, S. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 538.

The Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind is pleased to notify the following Rule made by him for general information :—

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (*f*), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, it is declared that trust-property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) or by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Karachi Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1886 as amended by Bombay Act II of 1902.)

ORDERS UNDER ACT IV OF 1882

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

EXTENSION OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 5947, J. D., 27th Oct. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 1071.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section I of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act, as amended by Act III of 1885, to the whole of the territories, other than the scheduled districts, under the administration of the Government of Bombay, with effect on and from 1st January 1893.

EXTENDING SECTIONS 54 (PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3), 59, 107 AND 123 TO THE WHOLE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND TO SHEIKH OTHMAN

Notn. No. 10788, R. D., 4th Nov. 1907, B. G., 1907. Pt. I p. 1847.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section I of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Act VI of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st day of January 1908, the provisions of Sections 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3), 59, 107, and 123 of the said Act to the whole of the Settlement of Aden and to Sheikh Othman.

EXTENDING SECTIONS 54, 59, 107 AND 117 TO THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 6502, J. D., 8th Dec. 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 2119.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section I of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Section 2 of the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904 (VI of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from this day the provisions of Sections 54, 59, 107 and 117 of the said Act to the Province of Sind.

EXTENDING SECTION 60 OF THE ACT TO THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 6092, J. D., 27th Aug. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1389.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section I of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Section 2 of the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904 (VI of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from this day the provisions of Section 60 of the said Act to the Province of Sind.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 7239, 7th Oct. 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 2306.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the province of Sind with effect from the 1st January 1915.

DIRECTING THAT WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF SIND CERTAIN LEASES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY MAY BE MADE BY UNREGISTERED INSTRUMENT OR BY ORAL AGREEMENT WITHOUT DELIVERY OF POSSESSION

Notn. No. 12501, R. D., 8th Dec. 1908, B.G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 2116.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to the second paragraph of Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Section 5 of the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904 (VI of 1904), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that within the Province of Sind leases of immovable property, other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, may be made by unregistered instrument or by oral agreement without delivery of possession.

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN LEASES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY MAY BE MADE BY UNREGISTERED INSTRUMENT EXCEPT IN SIND

Notn. No. 434-A., R. D., 17th Jan. 1910, B.G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 59, as amended by Notn. No. 4254-A., R. D., 5th May 1913 ; No. 5478, R.D., 10th June 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to the second paragraph of Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4201, dated the 23rd May 1905, that, elsewhere than in the Province of Sind, leases of immovable property other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, may be made by unregistered instrument.

DIRECTING THAT SECTION 107 OF THE ACT SHALL CEASE TO APPLY TO LEASES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN CERTAIN AREAS

Notn. No. 4254, R.D., 5th May 1913, B.G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 710.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 117 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 434, dated the 17th January 1910, that the provisions of Section 107

of the said Act shall, with effect from the 1st day of December 1913, cease to apply to leases for agricultural purposes of immovable property in the following areas :—

1. The Mahim, Bassein and Salsette Talukas of the Thana District.
2. The Pen and Panvel Talukas of the Kolaba District.

RULES UNDER ACT XII OF 1882

SALT

RULES FOR THE REMISSION OF THE DUTY ON SALT USED FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES EXCEPTING SALT USED FOR FLAVOURING OR PRESERVING ARTICLES OF HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND AND ADEN

Notn. No. 179, R. D., 19th Jan. 1921, B.G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 188, as amended by Notn. No. 3404-C., R. D., 11th May 1922.

In pursuance of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Nos. 2112-S. R. and 2114-S. R., dated 20th April 1903, issued under Section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, respectively, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the remission of the duty on salt used for industrial purposes excepting salt used for flavouring or preserving articles of human consumption, in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden :—

1. Any manufacturer wishing to be admitted to the concession shall make an application to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, stating the process of manufacture in which he intends to use the salt. If he wishes the concession to extend to more than one factory, a separate application must be made in each case.

2. If the application is sanctioned, the manufacturer shall forthwith execute and lodge with the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, an agreement in the form appended to these rules.

3. After the execution of the agreement the manufacturer shall in the first instance provide himself with duty paid salt either (*a*) from an approved firm of importers or (*b*) by purchase in the market. At the close of each quarter the manufacturer shall submit an application for refund of the duty on the salt used, supported by the receipt of the firm from which salt has been purchased, or the permits issued for the removal of the salt, as the case may be.

4. The application for refund of duty shall contain the following particulars :—

(*i*) The balance of salt in store at the beginning of the quarter,

(*ii*) The quantity of salt purchased during the quarter,

(*iii*) The quantity of salt used during the quarter, and on which a refund of duty is applied for,

(*iv*) The balance of salt in hand at the close of the quarter,

(*v*) The quantity, weight and such other details as may be required by the Superintendent of Salt and Excise of the sub-division of products manufactured during the quarter.

(*vi*) A declaration that the salt on which a refund of duty is applied for has been used *bonā fide* in the process of manufacture of within the applicant's factory at and has not been used for any other purpose.

5. The application for refund of duty shall be sent to the officer of the Department of Salt and Excise appointed in this behalf who shall after verifying the figures sent it on to the aforesaid Superintendent for disposal.

6. The manufacturer shall provide and set apart for the storage of the salt purchased for use in the factory, a store-room securely constructed, with a strong door capable of being locked, to the satisfaction of the aforesaid Superintendent. Salt manufactured in the Presidency and that imported should be stored separately in the store-room.

7. The store-room shall not be opened except during daylight, and then only (*a*) for the receipt of salt into store, (*b*) for the preparation by grinding or the issue of salt required for purposes connected with manufacture or (*c*) to allow the stock of salt to be checked by weighment or otherwise by officers of the Department of Salt and Excise. The store-room shall not be opened except by or in the presence of the Manager of the factory $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ the Storekeeper of the factory; the latter shall retain the key of the store-room in his own possession.

8. All spent-lye or other useless refuse containing salt shall be effectually destroyed on or near the premises in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise of the Division may direct.

9. The factory may be entered and examined at any time by any officer of the Bombay Salt and Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector or Sarkarkun, authorised by the aforesaid Superintendent, and due facilities for examining the manufacturer's salt register as well as for checking the stock of salt received, expended and in hand, shall be afforded by the Manager and all servants of the manufacturer. Salt shall be stored in the bags as received from the salt works or depôt and the bags arranged in tiers so as to facilitate checking and weighment.

10. The register referred to in the preceding rule shall be written up daily and signed by the Manager or Storekeeper and shall be in the form hereto annexed. Separate registers shall be maintained for salt manufactured in the Bombay Presidency and for imported salt.

11. The Manager of the factory shall furnish the aforesaid Superintendent through the officer of the Department of Salt and Excise appointed by him for this purpose with a monthly statement, to be posted by the 10th of each following month, showing the opening balance of salt at the beginning of the month, the quantity purchased during the month, the quantity expended during the month, the balance at the close of the month and the weight or quantity or other particulars required by the aforesaid Superintendent, of the article produced for which

salt was used during the month. The manufacturer's book showing the weight or quantity of the article dealt with and the product manufactured shall be open at any time to the inspection of any officer of the Department of Salt and Excise not below the rank of an Inspector or Sarkarkun.

SALT REGISTER.

(See rule 10.)

Register of salt purchased, expended and in store together with the weight or quantity of products manufactured.

Date.	Opening balance of salt.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Total quantity of salt in hand.	Quantity of salt issued and expended.	Closing balance of salt.	Quantity or weight of products manufactured.	Manager's signature.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	M s	M s	M s	M s	M s			

AGREEMENT.

(See rule 2.)

AN AGREEMENT made the day of BETWEEN carrying on the trade or business of at under the name and style of (hereinafter referred to as "the manufacturer" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) of the one part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary of State" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his successors in office and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the manufacturer has applied to the Secretary of State for remission of the duty on salt used in the manufacture of AND WHEREAS the Secretary of State has agreed to grant the said application in consideration of the manufacturer executing these presents

2. If the application is sanctioned, the manufacturer shall forthwith execute and lodge with the aforesaid Superintendent an agreement in the form appended to these rules.

3. After the execution of the agreement the manufacturer shall in the first instance provide himself with duty paid salt from a Government salt works or depôt or from a firm of salt dealers approved by the Commissioner in Sind. At the close of each quarter the manufacturer shall submit an application for refund of the duty on the salt used, supported by the receipt of the firm from which salt has been purchased, or the permits issued for the removal of the salt, as the case may be.

4. Applications for refund of duty shall be made to the aforesaid Superintendent and shall contain the following particulars :—

(*i*) The balance of salt in store at the beginning of the quarter,

(*ii*) The quantity of salt purchased during the quarter,

(*iii*) The quantity of salt used during the quarter, and on which the refund of duty is applied for,

(*iv*) The balance of salt in hand at the close of the quarter,

(*v*) The quantity, weight and such other details as may be required by the aforesaid Superintendent of products manufactured during the quarter,

(*vi*) A declaration that the salt on which a refund of duty is applied for has been used *bona fide* in the process of manufacture of within the applicant's factory at . and has not been used for any other purpose.

5. The manufacturer shall provide and set apart, for the storage of the salt purchased for use in the factory, a store-room securely constructed with a strong door capable of being locked, to the satisfaction of the aforesaid Superintendent. Salt manufactured in Sind and that imported should be stored separately in the store-room.

6. The store-room shall not be opened except during daylight, and then only (*a*) for the receipt of salt into store, (*b*) for the preparation by grinding or the issue of salt required for purposes connected with manufacture or (*c*) to allow the stock of salt to be checked by weighment or otherwise by officers of the Department of Salt and Excise. The store-room shall not be opened except by or in the presence of the Manager of the Factory $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ the Storekeeper of the factory ; the latter shall retain the key of the store-room in his own possession.

7. All spent-lye or other useless refuse containing salt shall be effectually destroyed on or near the premises in such manner as the aforesaid Superintendent may direct.

8. The factory may be entered and examined at any time by any officer of the Sind Salt and Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector, authorised by the aforesaid Superintendent, and due facilities for examining the manufacturer's salt register as well as for checking the stock of salt received, expended and in hand, shall be afforded by the Manager and all servants of the manufacturer. Salt shall be stored in

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the bags as received from the salt works, depôt or salt dealers and the bags arranged in tiers so as to facilitate checking and weighment.

9. The register referred to in the preceding rule shall be written up daily and signed by the Manager or Storekeeper and shall be in the form hereto annexed. Separate registers shall be maintained for salt manufactured in Sind and for imported salt.

10. The Manager of the factory shall furnish the aforesaid Superintendent with a monthly statement, to be posted by the 10th of each following month, showing the opening balance of salt at the beginning of the month, the quantity purchased during the month, the quantity expended during the month, the balance at the close of the month and the weight or quantity or other particulars required by the aforesaid Superintendent, of the article produced for which salt was used during the month. The manufacturer's book showing the weight or quantity of the article dealt with and the product manufactured shall be open at any time to the inspection of any officer of the Department of Salt and Excise not below the rank of an Inspector.

SALT REGISTER.

(*See rule 9.*)

Register of salt purchased, expended and in store together with the weight or quantity of products manufactured.

Date	Opening balance of salt.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Total quantity of salt in hand.	Quantity of salt issued and expended.	Closing balance of salt.	Quantity or weight of products manufactured.	Manager's signature.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9
	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.			

AGREEMENT.

(*See rule 2*).

AN AGREEMENT made the day of BETWEEN carrying on the trade or business of at under the name and style of (hereinafter referred to as "the manufacturer" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) of the one part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary of State" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his successors in office and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the manufacturer has applied to the Secretary of State for remission of the duty on salt used in the manufacture of

AND WHEREAS the Secretary of State has agreed to grant the said application in consideration of the manufacturer executing these presents and performing and observing the conditions hereinafter mentioned. NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES HERETO AS FOLLOWS :—

(1) The manufacturer shall be bound by and observe the rules for the time being in force for the remission of duty on salt issued for industrial purposes.

(2) The salt in respect of which a refund is claimed shall *bona fide* have been used for the purposes of in the manufacturer's factory at and shall not at any time be used for any other purpose.

(3) The manufacturer shall pay the sum of one hundred rupees (Rs. 100) yearly to the Sind Salt and Excise Department to cover the costs of inspection and other departmental expenses at such time and place and in such manner as the Commissioner in Sind may prescribe in this behalf.

Provided that if the manufacturer be admitted to a concession both in regard to imported salt and also in regard to manufatured salt, not more than a single such fee of Rs. 100 shall be payable for each factory at work.

Provided further that no refund of the fee shall be granted for the unexpired portion of any year in which this agreement shall be determined.

(4) If in the opinion of the Secretary of State any default in the performance of or breach of the conditions herein contained and on the part of the manufacturer to be performed and observed has occured the Secretary of State may require as a condition of the continuance of this agreement that the manufacturer shall in addition to the moneys payable under clause 3 pay such further sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of State for the maintenance of a preventive establishment at the aforesaid factory and that the manufacturer shall refund any duty remitted for any quarter in which such breach or default shall have occurred or continued.

(5) On the determination of this agreement under the provisions of clause 4 the manufacturer shall not be entitled to any refund for the quarter in which such determination shall have occurred, and shall be bound to refund any duty remitted for any quarter in which any breach or default as aforesaid shall have occurred or continued and shall be responsible for any loss or damage incurred by reason of any breach or default as aforesaid.

(6) The manufacturer performing and observing the conditions of this agreement, shall be entitled to a refund of salt duty to the extent and in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the

aforesaid rules for such period as the Secretary of State shall choose to continue this concession.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said manufacturer has hereunto set his hand and Commissioner in Sind hath by order of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council set his hand and the seal of his office the day and year first above written.

Signed by

Esquire,

in the presence of

1.——————————

2.——————————

Signed sealed and

delivered by

Esquire,

Commissioner in Sind for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council in the presence of

1.——————————

1.——————————

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XV OF 1882

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 856, High Court, 2nd Apr. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 592, as amended by Notns. No. 2076, High Court, 9th Sept. 1910, No. 389, High Court, 23rd Jan. 1914, No. 1417, High Court, 13th July 1915, No. 1412, High Court, 14th Sept. 1917, No. 565, High Court, 21st Feb. 1920, No. 2307, High Court, 24th Aug. 1920, No. 4331, High Court, 23rd Dec. 1920 and No. 2819, High Court 17th Sept. 1921.

The following are the Rules of Procedure and Practice of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay framed by the High Court under the Presidency

N.B.—(1) This agreement should be stamped with an 8 anna stamp.
(2) This agreement does not require registration.

Small Cause Court Acts, 1882 and 1895, in supersession of all previous Rules :—

I.—The portions of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act V of 1908, specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed shall, subject to the additions, alterations and modifications specified in the 2nd and 3rd columns of such schedule, extend and shall be applied to the Small Cause Court and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of the Presidency Small Cause Court Acts, 1882 and 1895.

II.—All suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 shall be instituted by an application, to be made by a plaintiff or his agent duly authorised in that behalf, to the Registrar, for a summons accompanied with or containing such particulars as are specified in the two Rules next hereafter following, which particulars shall be furnished to the Registrar by such plaintiff or agent as aforesaid, and such summons shall be issued on the date of such application.

III.—In all suits for sums exceeding Rs, 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 the plaintiffs shall cause to be served on each defendant, together with the summons, a copy of the particulars of the claim, in writing, specifying the nature and amount of each item of such claim, and the dates whereon the same respectively became claimable, and the particulars of any sums allowed in set-off by the plaintiffs, together with the dates whereon the same respectively became due to the defendant ; and if the suit be brought on a document executed, or an entry signed, by the defendant, then a copy of such document or entry.

IV.—In all suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 500 the summons to be served on each defendant shall contain a statement of the nature of the cause of action, and the date or dates on or within which the same arose, and the amount, if any, allowed by the plaintiff in set-off, together with the date or dates on or within which the same became due to the defendant.

V.—At the time of making such an application as is mentioned in Rule II, the plaintiff or his agent shall produce to the Registrar the original of any document, account or entry in his possession on which he sues, to be marked or initialled by the Registrar before issuing a summons in respect thereof.

VI.—In the case of defendants resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, the summons, in a suit for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 shall ordinarily be made returnable on or as soon as possible after the 14th day after the date of its issue, and served three clear days before such return date unless one of the Judges shall otherwise order.

VII.—In a like case, the summons in a suit for a sum exceeding Rs. 500 shall ordinarily be made returnable on or as soon as possible after the 21st day after the date of its issue and served eight clear days before such return date unless one of the Judges shall otherwise order.

VIII.—Any Judge may, on sufficient cause being shown, direct any summons to be made returnable on any such other later or earlier day as he may think fit.

IX.—In the case of defendants not resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, the summons shall be made returnable on such day as shall in the opinion of the Registrar afford sufficient time for the service of the summons and for the defendants to appear in obedience thereto.

X.—All applications made under section 18 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, for leave to institute a suit, shall be in writing, signed and verified on oath or solemn affirmation by the person making the same. Such applications shall set forth exactly the facts of the case, and the grounds on which they are made, and also the names and residences of the witnesses whom the plaintiff intends to examine. Applications for arrest before judgment, or attachment before judgment, and for the issue of Distress Warrants shall also be in writing, signed and verified as aforesaid.

XI.—At any time before the final disposal of a suit the Court may alter or amend any summons or particulars issued under Rules II, III or IV in such manner as it thinks fit; upon such terms as to adjournment, the taking of additional evidence, the payment of costs, and otherwise as may to the Court seem fit; provided that no alteration or amendment shall be made so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

XII.—In no suit settled by agreement before hearing shall the parties be entitled under section 73 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, to a refund of half the fees paid by them, unless notice of such settlement shall have been given to the Clerk of the Judge before whom such suit is set down for trial before the same shall have been called on for hearing.

XIII.—The Court may direct any party calling a witness to pay such sum as in the opinion of the Court is a reasonable compensation to such witness, having regard to his position and calling, for his loss of time in attending the Court; and may, in the event of such sum not being paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Court, exempt such witness from attending and giving evidence. But such sum shall not be included in the costs of the suit, nor shall execution issue in respect thereof.

XIV.—No costs shall be allowed in respect of the expense of employing a legal practitioner unless the Judge trying the cause certify that he allows such costs.

XV.—No such costs as last aforesaid shall be allowed in the case of a legal practitioner required by O. III, R. 4, of the Civil Procedure Code to file his appointment unless he shall have so filed the same at least one clear day before the cause is called on for hearing; provided always that this rule shall have no application in the case of a legal practitioner appearing on behalf of a defendant on whom the summons has been served less than three clear days before the day on which the cause is called on for hearing.

XVI.—Costs in respect of the expenses of employing a legal practitioner, when allowed, shall be on the following scale:—

(a) In suits for sums between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100.	To any legal practitioner entitled to appear.	Not more than Rs. 10 on the conclusion of the suit.

(*b*) In suits for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.	To any legal practitioner entitled to appear.	Not more than Rs. 30 on the conclusion of the suit.
(*c*) In suits for sums between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500.	Do. ..	Not more than Rs. 45 on the conclusion of the suit.
(*d*) In suits for sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.	Do. ..	Not more than Rs. 68 on the conclusion of the suit.
(*e*) In suits for sums between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000.	Do. ..	Not more than Rs. 45 per diem or Rs. 85 if the case be disposed of on the first day.

Note.—Rs. 5, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 34 from the lower scale of costs in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), respectively.

XVII.—(*a*) In all suits for sums below Rs. 1,000 disposed of *ex parte*, the costs of employing a legal practitioner should ordinarily be allowed, but on the lower scale, where the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

(*b*) Ordinarily the costs of employing a legal practitioner shall be allowed in all suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000 in which the legal practitioner has drafted the plaint, but such costs shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Rule XVI, be allowed only on the lower scale, *viz.*, Rs. 34, unless the suit is contested at the hearing.

XVIII.—In all suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000, in which a party appears by a legal practitioner he shall if so required in writing at any time before the suit is on board for hearing and final disposal by any other party to the suit state his defences to the action and in default of his doing so the party applying for defences may apply to the Court when the suit is on the board for hearing and the Court may thereupon adjourn the case and make such order as to costs of the adjourrment as it may think fit.

XIX.—When a legal Practitioner is prevented by sickness or engagement in another Court from appearing in any case in which he has been retained he may appoint another legal practitioner to appear on his behalf and the case shall proceed unless the Court otherwise directs.

Provided that no Advocate shall appoint a Solicitor or Pleader to appear on his behalf unless such Solicitor or Pleader has himself filed his appointment as required by O. III, R. 4, of the Civil Procedure Code.

XX.—In Suits in which no order has been made by the Judge passing the decree as to the manner or time of payment, execution shall not issue until the expiration of eight days from the date of the decree except by special order of a Judge.

XXI.—In suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, warrants for the execution of the decree shall be made returnable within two months from the date of issue. In suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000, such warrants shall be made returnable within four months from the date of issue.

XXII.—(*a*) Where a judgment-debtor, upon being arrested, is committed to prison by order of the Court or the Registrar, the judgment-creditor or some person on his behalf shall accompany the bailiff to prison and shall pay to the officer in charge of the prison so much subsistence allowance as will suffice till the end of the current month, calculated in accordance with the rates that may be fixed by the Court from time to time in pursuance of scales of monthly subsistence allowance fixed by Government under section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*b*) Subsequent payments of the subsistence allowance shall be made by the judgment-creditor to the officer in charge of the prison by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each calendar month.

(*c*) In cases where it is not possible to bring the judgment-debtor under arrest before the Court or the Registrar forthwith, the judgment-creditor or some person on his behalf shall accompany the bailiff to the prison and shall pay to the officer in charge there so much subsistence allowance as will suffice to lodge the judgment-debtor in jail until the first available day on which he can be brought before the Court, and the said officer shall thereupon retain the judgment-debtor in his custody until such day.

(*d*) If the judgment-creditor or some person as aforesaid fails to accompany the bailiff to prison or to pay the amount of subsistence allowance as required, the bailiff shall sign an endorsement to that effect upon the warrant and shall forthwith release the judgment-debtor.

(*e*) Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in the Civil Prison shall be deemed to be costs in the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in the civil prison or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

XXIII.—No sale of any goods which shall be taken in execution under a warrant issued in a suit not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value shall be made until the end of at least fifteen days next following the day on which such goods have been so taken, unless such goods be of a perishable nature, or upon the request, in writing, of the party whose goods have been taken.

XXIV.—Live-stock and other movable property taken in execution under a warrant of attachment shall either be deposited, by the bailiff by whom they were taken, in custody of the appraiser of the Court, or be kept on the premises where they were taken, in charge of peons engaged by the appraiser for that purpose.

XXV.—The Chief Judge may, from time to time, and for such time as he shall think proper, appoint such and so many persons for keeping possession, and so many of the bailiffs or other fit persons to be brokers or appraisers for the purpose of selling or valuing any live-stock or other

movable property taken in execution, as shall appear to him to be necessary.

XXVI.—No goods taken in execution shall be sold for the purpose of satisfying the warrant of execution except by one of the brokers or appraisers so appointed, and all such sales, when held at the Court House, shall take place on some fixed day of each week which the Court shall cause to be generally known.

XXVII.—The costs to be demanded or taken for the sale and custody of goods shall be as follows :—

(*a*) On the sale of live-stock or other movable property one anna in the rupee on the first Rs. 500 of the proceeds of the goods sold, nine pies in the rupee on the second Rs. 500 of such proceeds and six pies in the rupee on all such proceeds above Rs. 1,000, and if special peons have been kept in charge of the goods, a further sum not exceeding annas twelve, *per diem* for each peon so kept.

(*b*) For the custody of live-stock or other movable property removed before sale,

(*i*) Four pies in the rupee on the appraised value of the movable property attached, other than live-stock, which shall have been in the custody of the Court for more than one clear day, and if special peons have been kept in charge thereof, a further sum not exceeding annas twelve *per diem* for each peon so kept,

(*ii*) Two annas *per diem* for each head of live-stock (other than sheep, goats, calves or birds for which the charge shall be six pies for each head), for such time as it has been in the custody of the Court, and, if special peons have been kept in charge thereof a further sum not exceeding annas twelve *per diem* for each peon so kept.

(*c*) If the live-stock or other movable property attached has been advertised for sale under O. XXI, R. 67, of the Code of Civil Procedure, the costs of such advertisement shall be an additional charge.

XXVIII.—Before making any order for the attachment of live-stock, or other movable property or at any time after any such order has been passed, the Court may require the person at whose instance the order of attachment is sought or has been made to deposit in Court such sum of money as the Court may consider necessary.

(*a*) For the removal of the property to the Court premises and its maintenance, guarding and custody till arrival thereat ;

(*b*) For the maintenance, guarding and custody of the property at the Court premises till it is sold or otherwise disposed of ;

(*c*) For the maintenance, guarding and custody of the property at the place at which it was attached.

In case of failure to deposit such sum within the time required by the Court, the Court may either refuse to issue or may cancel the order of attachment as the case may be.

XXIX.—An account of the expenses actually incurred shall, on demand being made on or before the date of the sale, be furnished to the attaching

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creditor and to the person whose property was attached, and the amount which the Court, after hearing their objections to the account, if any, made within three days after furnishing the same, finds to be properly due, shall be deducted as a first charge from the proceeds of the sale of the property and paid to the attaching creditor together with any balance that there may be of the deposit.

XXX.—If in consequence of the cancellation of an order of attachment, or for any other reason, the person whose property has been attached becomes entitled to receive back his live-stock or other property attached, it shall be given to him on payment of all charges found by the Court to have been properly incurred which have not been defrayed, or for the defrayal of which no money has been deposited by the attaching creditor, and in default of his paying the same within the time prescribed by the Court, the property, or so much there of as may be necessary, shall be sold by auction, and after defraying the abovementioned charges and the expenses of the sale and advertisement thereof, the balance of the sale-proceeds of the property shall be delivered to him.

XXXI.—The Chief Judge may apply the sums raised by the preceding rules towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said brokers, appraisers, and special peons in such manner as may to him appear expedient.

XXXII.—Every Bailiff levying or receiving any money by virtue of any process issuing out of the Court shall not later than the first day after the receipt thereof, on which the office is open, pay the same to the Registrar.

XXXIII.—The office of the Registrar shall be open daily except on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and other authorized holidays and the office hours shall be from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. No money shall be paid out of Court before 12 a.m. nor shall any be received after 4-30 p.m., unless the Registrar so orders.

XXXIV.—The Registrar shall grant a receipt for all sums of money paid into Court by suitors and no money shall be paid out of the Court except on production of such receipt, or by special order of a Judge.

XXXV.—No correspondence relating to any proceedings before the Court shall be entered into, but parties having business with the Registrar or at his office shall transact the same in person or by an accredited agent.

XXXVI.—Every process sent by any other Court for service by the Presidency Small Cause Court at Bombay, when not in the English language shall be accompanied by an English translation and also, when not in the vernacular character of the person on whom it is to be served, by a translation into such character, if possible.

XXXVII.—In the ordinary course the following work shall be disposed of by the Registrar:—

(i) Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*.

(ii) Applications for substituted service in all mofussil suits of which the summonses have been sent to this Court for service.

(iii) Applications for the issue of Distress Warrants.

(*iv*) Committal of prisoners.

(*v*) Commissions to take evidence.

In case of any question arising in regard to No. (*iv*) which the Registrar is unable readily to dispose of at once he shall refer it to the Judge who passed the decree and the order for committal or discharge shall then be made by such Judge.

XXXVIII.—Applications under section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act shall be heard by a Court consisting of at least two Judges, one of whom shall be the Chief Judge, or, in his absence the next available Judge in rank and precedence, and the other any other Judge of the Court who may or may not be the Judge who tried the case.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See Rule 1.*)

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
PRELIMINARY.	s. 1 omit .. .. s. 2 clause (13) omit .. .. ss. 4 to 8 (both inclusive) omit ..	s. 1 omit. s. 2 clause (13) omit. ss. 4 to 8 (both inclusive) omit.
PART I.		
Suits in General ..	s. 9 omit .. .. ss. 15 to 23 (both inclusive) omit .. s. 24 (3) and (4) omit .. .. s. 25 omit .. s. 30 (*a*) omit the words "delivery and answering of interrogatories, the admission of documents and facts, and the discovery, inspection." s. 34 Where and in so far as the decree is for the payment of money not less than Rs. 1,000. s. 35 (2) and (3) omit	s. 9 omit. ss. 15 to 23 (both inclusive) omit. s. 24 (3) and (4) omit. s. 25 omit. s. 30 (*a*) omit the words "delivery and answering of interrogatories the admission of documents and facts, and the discovery, inspection." s. 34 omit. s. 35 (2) and (3) omit.
PART II.		
Execution ..	s. 39 (1) (*c*) and (2) omit .. ss. 43 and 44 omit .. .. s. 48 omit .. .. s. 54 omit .. .. s. 55 (3) and (4) omit .. .. s. 58 (1) (*a*) for the words "of six months" substitute "not longer than six months and exceeding 30 days"; (*b*) for the words "six weeks" substitute "30 days"; in the first proviso omit the words "said" and "of six months or six weeks as the case may be" and after the word "period" insert "fixed". s. 60 omit such portions as relate to the attachment of immoveable property or decrees therefor. s. 60 (1) omit and substitute, instead "the wages of labourers and other servants to the extent of Rs. 20 per mensem and the wages of domestic servants, whether payable in money or in kind". ss. 65 to 72 (both inclusive) omit .. s. 73 (1) after the words "the same judgment-debtor and" insert "having levied the execution" in the proviso omit (*c*).	s. 39 (1) (*c*) and (2) omit. ss. 43 and 44 omit. s. 48 omit. s. 54 omit. s. 55 (3) and (4) omit. s. 58 (1) (*a*) for the words "of six months" substitute "not longer than six months and exceeding 30 days"; (*b*) for the words "six weeks" substitute "30 days"; in the first proviso omit the word "said" and "of six months or six weeks as the case may be" and after the word "period" insert "fixed". s. 60 omit such portions as relate to the attachment of immovable property or decrees therefor. s. 60 (1) omit and substitute, instead, "the wages of labourers and other servants to the extent of Rs. 20 per mensem and the wages of domestic servants, whether payable in money or in kind". ss. 65 to 72 (both inclusive) omit. s. 73 (1) after the words "the same judgment-debtor and" insert "having levied the execution"; in the proviso omit (*c*).

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
	s. 74 omit the words "or that the purchaser of immovable property sold in execution of a decree" and the words, twice occurring "or purchaser".	s. 74 omit the words "or that the purchaser of immovable property sold in execution of a decree" and the words, twice occurring "or purchaser".
PART III.		
Incidental Proceedings ..	s. 75 (*d*) omit	s. 75 (*d*) omit.
PART IV.		
Suits in particular cases..		s. 80 omit the words "and the plain shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left".
	ss. 86 and 87 omit	ss. 86 and 87 omit.
PART V.		
Special proceedings. ..	ss. 91, 92 and 93 omit	ss. 91, 92 and 93 omit.
PART VI.		
Supplemental proceedings	s. 94 (*c*) omit	s. 94 (*c*) omit.
	s. 95 (1) omit the words "or a temporary injunction granted"; (1) (*a*) and (2) omit the words "or injunction".	s. 95 (1) omit the words "or a temporary injunction granted"; (1) (*a*) and (2) omit the words "or injunction."
PART VIII.		
Reference, Review and Revision.	s. 114 omit	s. 114 omit.
PART X.		
Rules ..	ss. 123 to 131 (both inclusive) omit ..	ss. 123 to 131 (both inclusive) omit.
PART XI.		
Miscellaneous ..	ss. 137 and 138 omit	ss. 137 and 138 omit.
	s. 140 omit	s. 140 omit.
	s. 144 omit	s. 144 omit.
	s. 150 omit	s. 150 omit.
	s. 154 omit	s. 154 omit.
FIRST SCHEDULE.		
ORDER I.		
Parties to suits ..	rule 10 (4) after the word "plaint" add the words "or summons" and omit the words "and of the plaint".	rule 10 (4) after the word "plaint" add the words "or summons" and omit the words "and of the plaint".
	rule 12 (2) omit	rule 12 (2) omit.
	rule 13 for the words "where issues are settled, at or before such settlement" substitute the words "before any evidence is recorded".	rule 13 omit.
ORDER II.		
Frame of suit ..	rule 4 omit	rule 4 omit.
	rule 7 for the words "where issues are settled, at or before such settlement." substitute "before any evidence is recorded".	rule 7 for the words "where issues are settled, at or before such settlement" substitute "before any evidence is recorded."
	rule 2, cl. (*a*) omit the word "general" and the words "from parties not resident" to "act is made or done."	
ORDER III.		
Recognised Agents and Pleaders.	rule 5 omit ..	rule 5 omit.

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
ORDER IV.		
Institution of suits ..	rule 2 omit	rule 1 omit. rule 2 omit.
ORDER V.		
Issue and service of summons.	rule 1 (i) omit the proviso .. rule 2 omit .. .. rule 5 omit the first para. and the words "Provided that" in the second para. rule 8 omit the words "where" and "is for the final disposal of the suit, it". rule 9 (2) omit .. .. rule 19 for the word "shall" substitute "may"; omit the words "if the return under..... so verified" and for the word "further" substitute "other." rule 21 add the words "provided that the summons may be sent by Registered post directed to the defendant if the Court so thinks fit".	rule 1 (i) omit the proviso. rule 2 omit. rule 5 omit the first para. and the words "Provided that" in the second para. rule 8 omit the words "where" and "is for the final disposal of the suit, it". rule 9 (2) omit. rule 19 for the word "shall" substitute "may"; omit the words "if the return under..... so verified" and for the word "further" substitute "other". rule 21 add the words "Provided that the summons may be sent by Registered post directed to the defendant if the Court so thinks fit".
ORDER VI.		
Pleadings Generally ..	....	omit the whole order.
ORDER VII.		
Plaint ..	rule 3 omit .. .. rule 9 omit .. .. rule 10 (1) and (2) after the word "plaint" add the words "or application for a summons". rule 12 omit .. .. rule 16 omit the words "when the plaint was presented.....with the plaint". rule 17 omit	rules 1 to 9 (both inclusive) omit. rule 10 (1) and (2) after the word "plaint" add the words "or application for a summons". rule 11 omit. rules 12, 13, 14 and 15 omit. rule 16 omit the words "when the plaint was presented.....with the plaint". rules 17 and 18 omit.
ORDER VIII.		
Written statement and set-off.	rule 1 omit the words "may, and"	rule 1 omit the words "may, and".
ORDER IX.		
Appearance of parties and consequence of non-appearance.	rule 2 after the word "summons" insert "or any renewed summons that may have been ordered to issue"; and after the word "Court-fee" insert "for such summons or renewed summons". rule 5 (1) for the words "one year" substitute "six months" and omit the words "made to the Court..... serving officers". rule 6 (1) (b) for "shall" and "second" substitute "may" and "renewed", respectively.	rule 2 after the word "summons" insert "or any renewed summons that may have been ordered to issue"; and after the word "Court-fee" insert "for such summons or renewed summons". rule 5 (1) for the words "one year" substitute "six months" and omit the words "made to the Court .....serving officers". rule 6 (1) (b) for "shall" and "second" substitute "may" and "renewed", respectively.
ORDER X.		
Examination of Parties by the Court.	rules 1 and 3 omit	rules 1 and 3 omit.
ORDER XIII.		
Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.	rule 1 (2) omit . .. .. rules 2 and 3 omit .. .. rule 4 (1) (a) omit the words "and title"; (b) omit the whole; (d) for "the Judge" substitute "an officer of the Court".	rule 1 (2) omit. rules 2 and 3 omit. rule 4 (1) (a) omit the words "and title"; (b) omit the whole; (d) for "the Judge" substitute "an officer of the Court".

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
	rule 5 (3) between the words "examined" and "compared" insert the word "and" and omit the words "and certified in..... Order VII." rule 6 omit rule 8 omit the words "or in rule 17 of Order VII". rule 10 (2) omit	rule 5 (3) between the words "examined" and "compared" insert the word "and" and omit the words "and certified in..... Order VII". rule 6 omit. rule 8 omit the words "or in rule 17 of Order VII". rule 10 (2) omit.
ORDER XIV.		
Settlement of Issues	rules 1, 2 and 4 omit	rules 1, 2 and 4 omit.
ORDER XV.		
Disposal of suit at the first hearing.	rules 3 and 4 omit	rules 3 and 4 omit.
ORDER XVI.		
Summoning and attendance of Witnesses.	rules 10, 11, 12 and 13 omit rule 17 omit	rules 2, 3 and 4 omit. rules 10, 11, 12 and 13 omit. rule 17 omit.
ORDER XVII.		
Adjournments	rule 1 (2) omit the proviso	rule 1 (2) omit the proviso.
ORDER XVIII.		
Hearing of the suit and Examination of Witnesses.	rules 5 to 15 (both inclusive omit) rule 16 (1) after the word "take" insert "or direct the Registrar to take"; (3) for the words "so taken" substitute "if taken by the Registrar" and omit the words "and the Judge shall.....sign it."	rules 5 to 15 (both inclusive) omit. rule 16 (1) after the word "take" insert "or direct the Registrar to take"; (3) for the words "so taken" substitute "if taken by the Registrar" and omit the word "and the Judge shall.....sign it."
ORDER XIX.		
Affidavits.		
ORDER XX.		
Judgment and Decree	rules 3, 4 and 5 omit rule 6 (1) omit the words "shall agree with the judgment: it" and "and particulars of the claim"; (2) omit the words "or out of what property". rule 8 omit the words "or if the Court.....was subordinate". rule 9 omit rule 11 (1) omit the words "with or without interest"; (2) omit the words "and with the consent of the decree-holder" and "the payment of interest". rules 12 to 15 (both inclusive) omit. rule 18 omit rule 19 (2) omit rule 20 omit the words "judgment and".	rules 3, 4 and 5 omit. rule 6 (1) omit the words "shall agree with the judgment: it" and "and particulars of the claim"; (2) omit the words "or out of what property". rule 8 omit the words "or if the Court was subordinate". rule 9 omit. rule 11 (1) omit the words "with or without interest"; (2) omit the words "and with the consent of the decree-holder" and "the payment of interest". rules 12 to 15 (both inclusive) omit. rule 18 omit. rule 19 (2) omit. rule 20 omit the words "judgment and".
ORDER XXI.		
Execution of Decrees and Orders.	rule 1 (2) omit rules 3, 8 and 9 omit rules 13 and 14 omit rule 15 (2) omit rule 17 (1) for the figures "11 to 14" substitute "11 and 12". rule 22 (2) omit the words "for reasons to be recorded".	rule 1 (2) omit. rule 2 omit. rules 3, 8 and 9 omit. rules 11 (2) and 12 omit. rules 13 and 14 omit. rule 15 (2) omit. rule 17 omit. rule 22 (2) omit the words "for reasons to be recorded".

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
	rule 25 (2) for "shall" substitute "may".	rule 25 (2) for "shall" substitute "may".
	rule 31 (2) and (3) omit ..	rule 31 (2) and (3) omit.
	rules 32 to 36 (both inclusive) omit .	rules 32 to 36 (both inclusive) omit.
	rule 38 omit the words "together with the interest thereon".	rule 38 omit the words "together with the interest thereon".
	rule 39 omit	rule 39 omit.
	rule 42 omit	rule 42 omit.
	rule 43 for the words "keep the property in.....custody thereof" substitute "forthwith deposit the property in the custody of the proper officer of the Court".	rule 43 for the words "keep the property in..... custody thereof" substitute "forthwith deposit the property in the custody of the proper officer of the Court".
	rules 44 and 45 omit ..	rules 44 and 45 omit.
	rules 47 after the words "in movable property" insert "other than a share in partnership property".	rule 47 after the words "in movable property" insert "other than a share in partnership property".
	rule 49 omit	rule 49 omit.
	rule 53 so far as relates to decrees for movable property only.	rule 53 so far as relates to decrees for movable property only.
	rule 54 omit	rule 54 omit.
	rule 55 (c) omit the words "and in the case of immovable property .....last preceding rule".	rule 55 (c) omit the words "and in the case of immovable property ....last preceding rule".
	rule 66 (2) omit the words "after notice to the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor"; omit (2) (b); omit (3).	rules 66 and 67 omit.
	rule 68 omit the words "of at least thirty days in the case of immovable property, and", and "in the case of movable property" and for the words "on which the copy ....the sale" substitute "of seizure".	rule 68 omit the words "of at least thirty days in the case of immovable property, and", and "in the case of movable property" and for the words "on which the copy. .....the sale" substitute "of seizure".
	rule 69 (2) omit	rule 69 (2) omit.
	rule 71 omit the words "or to the Collector or subordinate of the Collector as the case may be".	rule 71 omit the words "or to the Collector or subordinate of the Collector as the case may be".
	rule 72 (2) omit	rule 72 omit the whole.
	rules 74 and 75 omit	rules 74 and 75 omit.
	rules 82 to 96 (both inclusive) omit..	rules 82 to 96 (both inclusive) omit.
	rule 97 (1) omit the words "or the purchaser of any such property sold in execution of a decree".	rule 97 (1) omit the words "or the purchaser of any such property sold in execution of a decree".
	rule 100 (1) omit the words "or, where such property has been sold in execution of a decree, by the purchaser thereof".	rule 100 (1) omit the words "or, where such property has been sold in execution of a decree, by the purchaser thereof".
ORDER XXII.		
Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.	rule 11 omit	rule 11 omit.
ORDER XXIII.		
Withdrawal and Adjustment of suits.		
ORDER XXIV.		
Payment into Court ..	rule 4 (1) omit the words "and, if the Court decides.....in the plaintiff's claim"; (2) omit the words "he shall present ..... be filed and" and "and, in directing..... for the litigation"; omit the illustrations.	rule 4 (1) omit the words "and, if the Court decides.....in the plaintiff's claim"; (2) omit the words "he shall present.....be filed and" and, in directing..... ....for the litigation"; omit the illustrations.
ORDER XXV.		
Security for costs ..		

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For Suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
ORDER XXVI.		
Commissions ..	rules 13 and 14 omit .. .. rule 18 after sub-rule (2) add "(3) If either party against whom an order has been passed under rule 15 to pay into Court any sum for expenses fails to do so within the time fixed he shall be precluded from appearing before the Commissioner except with the special leave of the Court."	rules 13 and 14 omit. rule 18 after sub-rule (2) add "(3) If either party against whom an order has been passed under rule 15 to pay into Court any sum for expenses fails to do so within the time fixed he shall be precluded from appearing before the Commissioner except with the special leave of the Court".
ORDER XXVII.		
Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their official capacity.	rule 1 after the words "written statement" insert "if any".	rule 1 after the words "written statement" insert "if any".
ORDER XXVIII.		
Suits by or against Military men.		
ORDER XXIX.		
Suits by or against Corporations.		
ORDER XXX.		
Suits by or against firms and persons carrying on business in names other than their own.	rule 9 omit.	rule 9 omit.
ORDER XXXI.		
Suits by or against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.		
ORDER XXXII.		
Suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind.	rule 2 (1) after the word "plaint" add the words "or summons". rule 3 (4) omit .. .. rule 9 (2) omit the words "for reasons to be recorded by it".	rule (2) (1) after the words "plaint" add the words "or summons." rule 3 (4) omit. rule 9 (2) omit the words "for reasons to be recorded by it".
ORDER XXXV.		
Interpleader..		
ORDER XXXVI.		
Special Case ..	rule 1 (1) (*b*) between the words "some" and "property" insert the word "movable" and omit the words "movable or immovable".	rule 1 (1) (*b*) between the words "some" and "property" insert the word "movable" and omit the words "movable or immovable".
ORDER XXXVII.		
Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.	Omit the whole order	omit the whole order.
ORDER XXXVIII.		
Arrest and Attachment before judgment. (Except as regards the attachment of immovable property).	rule 4 in the first proviso for the words "six weeks" substitute "thirty days".	rule 4 in the first proviso for the words "six weeks" substitute "thirty days".

Portions of the Civil Procedure Code, extending to the Court.	Additions, Alterations and Modifications.	
	For suits for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.	For Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
ORDER XXXIX.		
Temporary Injunction and Interlocutory Orders.	rules 1 to 5 (both inclusive) omit .. rule 9 omit	rules 1 to 5 (both inclusive) omit. rule 9 omit.
ORDER XL.		
Appointment of Receivers (Except as regards immovable property).	rule 5 omit	rule 5 omit.
ORDER XLVI.		
Reference ..	rule 7 omit	rule 7 omi
ORDER XLVIII.		
Miscellaneous. ..		
SECOND SCHEDULE.		
Arbitration ..	rule 16 (2) omit the words "and no appeal shall ..... the award." rule 17 omit .. .. rules 19 to 21 (both inclusive) omit.	rule 16 (2) omit the words "and no appeal shall ..... the award". rule 17 omit. rule 19 to 21 (both inclusive) omit.

SEAL TO BE USED BY THE SMALL CAUSE COURT, BOMBAY

Notn. No. 4003-11-P., J.D., 1st July 1882, para. 2, B.G. 1882, Pt. I, p. 489.

* * * * * * *

Under the provisions of Section 12 of the said Act, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Seal at present used by the Small Cause Court, Bombay, shall continue to be used by the said Court.

VARYING THE AMOUNT OF THE INSTITUTION-FEES AND PROCESS-FEES PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 71 AND 72

Notn. No. 5049, J. D., 15th Aug. 1882, B.G. 1882, Pt. I, p. 613.

* Published at pages 595-596 of the *Government Gazette* of 10th August 1882, Part I.

The following Notification is published in substitution of Government Notification No. 4739, dated the 2nd instant* :—

Under the provisions of Section 75 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to vary the amount of the Institution-fees payable under Section 71 of that Act, as follows :—

(*a*) When the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees—the sum of annas 1¼ in the rupee on such amount or value.

(*b*) When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees—the sum of thirty-nine rupees one anna ; and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over five hundred rupees.

Under the provisions of the same section, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to vary the amount of the Process-fees payable under Section 72 and the third column of the fourth Schedule, as follows :—

In suits up to Rs. 20	..	Annas 2
" between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50	..	Annas 4
" between Rs. 50 and 100..	..	Annas 8
" between Rs. 100 and 200..	..	Rupee 1
" between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300	..	Rupee 1-8
In all suits above Rs. 300 ..	..	Rupee 1-8

PLACE FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS ORDERED BY THE SMALL CAUSE COURT TO BE IMPRISONED

Notn. No. 4003-11-P., J.D., 1st July 1882, para. 1, B.G. 1882, Pt. I, p. 489.

Under the provisions of Section 95 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Her Majesty's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, to be the place in which persons ordered by the Small Cause Court, Bombay to be imprisoned, shall be imprisoned.

RULES UNDER ACT XIX OF 1883

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS

RULES REGARDING THE MAKING OF LOANS

Notn. No. 2677, F.D., 13th Sept. 1916, B. G. 1916, Pt. I, p. 2101, as amended by Notns. No. 3703, F.D., 27th Nov. 1917, No. 3722, F.D., 5th June 1919, No. K-17, F.D., 17th Nov. 1920, No. 258, F.D., 13th Apr. 1921, No. 780-E., F.D., 6th Nov. 1921 and No. P-29-2, F.D., 26th June 1922.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 1691-A, dated the 3rd March 1886, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the making of loans under the said Act, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1916.

(2) In these rules " the Act " means the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

2. The powers conferred by these rules may be exercised by the following officers in the areas specified below :—

(*a*) in the districts where the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888 (Bom. VI of 1883), is in force, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, with reference to all immovable property under his management shall exercise the powers of a Collector ;

(*b*) in the Akrani Pargana, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of a Collector and the Range Forest Officer those of a Mahalkari;

(*c*) in the Dangs the Assistant Political Agent shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka, and the Political Agent Surat, those of a Collector;

(*d*) in Chopda, Raver and Yaval taluka of the East Khandesh district and in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh divisions, of the West Khandesh district, for Forest Settlements, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka;

(*dd*) in the North Khandesh Division of the West Khandesh District, for Forest Settlements, the range forest officer of Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda shall in their respective ranges exercise the powers of a Mahalkari.

(*e*) in any area in which the Collector considers famine to be prevalent every officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem whom the Collector shall appoint in this behalf shall, with reference to the area for which he is so appointed, be deemed to be an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.

3. (1) Loans may be granted for any purpose which is an Improvement within the meaning of section 4 (2) of the Act.

(2) Government in the case of Loans requiring their sanction, and each Commissioner or Collector in the case of loans requirin his sanction, may call for such detailed plans and estimates or for such professional opinion on the project for which the loan is required as may seem necessary.

4. (1) Applications may be presented to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun.

(2) The application may be made in writing in the application form, hereto annexed; or if orally made, shall be reduced to writing by the Officer in that form. Blank copies will be supplied free to intending applicants. When the security offered is land, extracts from the Record of Rights relating thereto must be attached to the application.

(3) Provided that when there is a joint application by a number of inhabitants of one village for an advance to be taken and severally under a joint bond, or severally upon a *common* bond, there need be no separate application from each applicant, but the necessary particulars will be compiled in the schedules to Bond Forms Nos. 2 and 3.

5. Loans may be granted and the functions of a Collector under the Act may be exercised by the authorities and to the extent specified in the following table :—

Authority.	Amount in rupees.
Collector with the previous sanction of Government Exceeding	5,000

Authority.	Amount in rupees.
Collector with previous sanction of Commissioner Exceeding	2,500
Collector. Not exceeding	2,500
Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka ..	1,000
Mamlatdar or in Sind Mukhtyarkar specially authorised by Collector	250
In Sind, for clearing water courses any Mukhtyarkar or Mahalkari	200
Any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari or extra Aval Karkun for the following objects :—	
Levelling and embanking fields (tals)	50
Clearing out deep weeds or stones ..	
Boring with jumpers, and trial-pits for wells ..	
Clearing silt from wells	
Any other purpose allowed by Commissioner ..	
In Sind, any Mukhtyarkar or Mahalkari for the following objects :—	
Boring with jumpers, and trial-pits for wells ..	50
Clearing Silt from wells	50

6. (1) The officer entertaining the application shall either make an enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Kárkun, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars in the application form.

(2) A Mámlatdár may, by general or special order, direct his Aval Kárkun to enquire, or send any application to him for enquiry. If any application is made to an Aval Kárkun, he may, if the Mámlatdár has authorised him by general or special order, complete the enquiry and forward the application with his recommendation to the Mámlatdar for disposal.

7. (1) The objections, if any, submitted under section 5 of the Act to the officer who received the application, or to the enquirer, shall be disposed of by such officer at the time when he makes the local enquiry, if he makes it himself and, if not, upon receipt of the report of the officer who made it. He shall then record the particulars of the objections and of his orders thereon in the appropriate space in the application form.

(2) If the officer who receives the application is empowered by rule 5, he may himself grant or refuse the loan. Otherwise he shall forward the application, with his report and recommendation thereon, through the usual channel, to the Mámlatdár, Assistant or Deputy Collector, in charge of the táluka, Collector, or Commissioner, as the case may be.

8. No loan may be granted unless the grantor shall be satisfied of the sufficiency of the security with a margin for safety.

9. When the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved will clearly cover the amount of the loan with interest and

the cost (if any) likely to be incurred in making the same, no collateral security need be required.

10. (1) Movable property shall rarely be accepted as security. Personal security may be accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is certain.

(2) If the sureties are more than one they should preferably be required to bind themselves jointly and severally.

(3) Except in times of scarcity or famine, loans shall not be given to persons who are in arrears for Government dues of any kind, unless the grantor is quite satisfied of the amplitude of the security.

(4) When the amount of a loan is large, the security of immovable property should almost invariably be taken.

11. A loan shall be paid to the borrower in one or more instalments as may seem fit to the grantor. Large loans will invariably be paid in two or more instalments.

12. Interest shall ordinarily be charged on all loans at 8¼ per cent. per annum; but Government, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, in any case, may sanction a reduced rate, or no interest.

13. The order granting a loan shall be endorsed on the application, if separate, and also be made out in any of the Forms 1 to 3 hereto annexed suitable to the case, and shall, at the time of or before the issue of the loan or the first instalment of it, be signed by the applicant and other persons concerned in token that he and they understand and agree to the conditions contained therein.

14. The conditions under which every loan shall be granted shall include the following, namely, that if the borrower fails to carry out in the time prescribed the work or part of the work for which he has received the loan or an instalment of it the grantor may order summary recovery; but instead of enforcing this condition he may, on reasonable cause being shown for the failure in carrying out the work in time, extend the period fixed for its completion; and if the borrower fails to complete the work or part of the work within the period thus extended, prompt steps shall be taken to recover summarily with simple interest the whole or the misapplied portion, as may be decided by the grantor.

15. A copy of the order and the counterpart agreement, certified by the grantor to be a true copy, shall be given on demand to the borrower at the time of or just after making the payment to him.

16. When a loan is being paid to a borrower by instalments, the grantor may withhold payment of any instalment subsequent to the first if he is satisfied that any condition of the order and counterpart agreement has not been complied with.

17. The cost, if any, incurred in making a loan shall be paid by the borrower along with the repayment of the first annual instalment.

18. An instalment should be suspended whenever from causes beyond the borrower's control his crops fail to such an extent as to render the

payment unduly burdensome to him. Whenever suspensions of land revenue are granted, general suspensions of loan should be granted at the same time and to the same extent; so that when only one-half of the land revenue is suspended, only one-half of the current instalment should be suspended. Unless the season is bad enough to justify general suspensions of land revenue, *general* suspensions of loans will not be justifiable. In case of general suspensions of loans it will be in the Collector's discretion, with the sanction of Government, to except any class of persons from the operation of the order.

19. Where an advance has been granted for the improvement of land on condition that if any land mortgaged as security for the advance is transferred the whole amount outstanding may be recovered immediately, this condition shall not be enforced if the transferree at the discretion of the grantor either pays the amount outstanding or executes a fresh bond mortgaging the land as security for repayment of the amount outstanding.

20. The grantor, if at any time satisfied that the borrower has failed to comply with any of the conditions—

(*a*) shall, if the failure appears to be due to the misapplication of the loan, and

(*b*) may, if the failure is due to any other cause, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision,

proceed to recover under the provision of section 7 of the Act, any sum still payable by the borrower.

21. (1) When any loan or portion of a loan is found to be irrecoverable if may be written off by the Collector—

(*a*) if the amount is Rs. 100 or less, of his own authority;

(*b*) if the amount exceeds Rs. 100, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(2) The Collector shall report to the Commissioner in the half-yearly return all sums written off, giving reasons for each sum orders to be written off by him under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1).

22. The accounts for all loans shall be kept in such form as Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I.—Applicant's name and residence.

II.—Amount and object of loan and nature of the proposed improvement.

Notes.—(1) This application may be made to any Revenue Officer not lower in rank than an Aval Karkun free of Court-fee stamp.

(2) Interest at 8¼ per cent. per annum will be charged on the loan and instalments will be distributed over a number of years not exceeding 20.

(3) If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved covers the loan no other security will be required; if that value will not cover the loan, other security will be required, ordinarily in the form of personal sureties or by the mortgage of other immovable property besides the land to be improved.

III.—Village, Survey No., assessment (and Judi if alienated) of land to be improved, with extracts of Village Form No. VI or No. VII.

IV.—Applicant's rights in the land to be improved.

V.—Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.

Date

Applicant's signature.

INQUIRY FORM.

Particulars to be filled in by inquirer after verifying the details in the application.

[At whatever stage of the inquiry it appears that the loan cannot be granted, the inquirer should stop and endorse the reason and cease filling up any more of the particulars.]

VI.—Status of the applicant as in col. 10 of Village Form No. VI; if he has no right to make the improvement, does the superior holder consent to the loan?

VII.—Is he a Government servant or a member of a co-operative society? Or tenant of an Inamdar or Khot, or a Watandar, in respect of the land offered?

VIII.—Security offered:—

(1) if the land itself the value of the applicant's interest in it;

(2) if personal, the names and status of the surety or sureties, and the value of their immovable property;

(3) if property other than the land itself, its nature, Survey No., area, assessment (and Judi), and value and extent of pre-existing encumbrances.

IX.—The improvement:—

(1) Sketch (*on a separate sheet*) of the land to be improved;

(2) Full description of the state of and measurements of any existing work;

(3) Full description and measurements of the improvements proposed;

(4) in the case of wells whether bore or jumper experiment has been tried and with what result;

(5) Description of materials to be used;

(6) Estimated cost of proposed improvement;

(7) Estimate of the area that will be benefited ;

(8) Estimated value of the net increased produce from the work ;

(9) Year in which the work will begin to yield profit, and life of improvement ;

(10) Capacity of borrower ; note if he has other resources.

X.—Outstanding balance, if any, *e. g.*, Land Revenue, Tagai, Irrigation, *vide* Village Form No. VIII-B, Tagai Form No. IV, and Irrigation Accounts.

XI.—(1) Whether the loan should be advanced in one lump sum or in instalments ;

(2) If in instalments their dates with condition as to which part or parts of the proposed work are to be completed before issue of subsequent instalments.

XII.—Period within which the work is to be completed or object carried out.

XIII.—Repayment :—

(1) Year of first instalment with reference to IX (9) ;

(2) Amount of instalment (consolidating principal and interest) ;

(3) Period of repayment ;

(4) Signature in token of correctness of, and consent to, the above particulars :—

(1) applicant,

(2) person, other than the applicant having interest in the land,

(3) personal surety,

(4) person pledging collateral security.

(5) attesting officer.

XIV.—Objections, if any :—

(1) Date of publication of notice under section 5 ;

(2) Nature of objections raised, and orders thereon.

XV.—List of papers to be annexed :—

(1) Extracts from Record of Rights, and Village Forms Nos. VI and VII.

(2) Deeds, if any, presented.

(3) Panchnamas or officer's own figured estimates as to :—

(*a*) value of land to be improved,

(*b*) value of collateral security,
(*c*) estimated cost of work,
(*d*) estimated amount of profit.

(4) Notice, under section 5, with objections received, and order.

XVI.—Opinion and recommendation in the inquirer's own hand :—

Note.—The inquirer should, among other remarks, particularly make a note (as to whether the work is feasible, also) as to the Applicant's character for thrift and regularity in fulfilling his obligations (see X above).

Submitted for sanction to

Mamlatdar or other Inquirer.

XVII.—Sanctioned for Rs. (in words)
Date

Grantor.

XVIII.—Endorsement as to completion of the work :—

(1) Date of orders (to the Circle Inspector) for inspection and for report;
(2) Result of inspection, with action taken, if any, owing to misapplication.

FILED.

Date

Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

BOND FORM NO. 1.

Order granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

a—*a* To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of previous loan (s) outstanding.						
Date of loan.	Amount of loan.	Principal.	Rate of interest.	Interest.	Total.	Remarks.

Total outstanding.

WHEREAS *A B* of (hereinafter called the Borrower) has applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883;

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrower has previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding against the Borrower on account of the said previous loan (s) is as detailed in the margin AND the Borrower has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments]. *a*

b—b To be cancelled where the Borrower has the right to make the improvement.

c Here describe in detail the $\frac{\text{proposed improvement}}{\text{object of the loan.}}$

Details of land for benefit of which the loan is granted.			
Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

d—d To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of instalments.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrower *b* (with the consent of *C D* of the record whereof is hereto annexed) *b* at simple interest of 8½ per cent. per annum for the PURPOSE of *c*

4. And for the BENEFIT of the land described in the margin.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *d* [together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s)] *d* in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates mentioned in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

6. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) This loan shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{work}}{\text{object}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor.

(3) Neither the Borrower nor his heirs executors administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage sale gift partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for this loan.

(4) The statement $\frac{\text{of the encumbrances}}{\text{that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the land mortgaged by the Borrower as security for this loan (which

'statement is appended to the mortgage deed endorsed hereon) is true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date hereinbefore fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

7. The amount of this loan shall be paid to the Borrower on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the following instalments :—

Date Amount

8. In default of the due observance by the Borrower of any of the foregoing conditions or if any instalment is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against the Borrower may be recovered immediately, notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

* * * * * * *

b—*b* To be cancelled where the Borrower has the right to make the improvement.

b 9. I hereby consent to the grant of this loan to *A B* and to his undertaking the improvement hereinbefore mentioned with respect to the land hereinbefore in the margin specified.

(Signature of person consenting.)

(Signatures of witnesses.) *b*

Agreement by endorsement, to be executed by the Borrower.

10. I agree to all the conditions in the above-written order.

Trumb Print of Borrower.

(Signature of Borrower.)

(Signatures of witnesses.)

* * * * * * *

Suretyship Bond by endorsement.

11. We, *E F* and *G H* of are SURETIES for the said *A B* and do hereby agree that if the said *A B* shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ or any portion thereof at any time when the same shall become payable, then the amount of the default shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally.

Dated this day of

Thumb prints.

(Signatures of Sureties.)

Thumb prints.

(Signatures of witnesses.)

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

x—x Where the Borrower or Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

12. I, the abovementioned *A B*, hereby agree to repay to the Secretary of State $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to me}}{\text{my total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof I hereby mortgage to the Secretary of State the lands specified in the margin *x* [to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances]. *x*

13. AND in the event of my making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment, I hereby agree that the Secretary of State shall be

at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding at the time of sale.

14. AND I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan (s) referred in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Borrower.)

Thumb print.

(Signatures of two witnesses.)

* * * * * * *

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is some person other than Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

15. In consideration of the monies advanced to the abovementioned *A B* and referred to in the above written Order and as security for the due repayment of the same, I hereby mortgage to the Secretary of State the lands specified in the margin *x* [to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances] *x*.

x—x Where the Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

16. AND in the event of the said *A B* making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, I hereby agree to pay to the Secretary of State the amount of the default, AND I also agree that in the event of my making default in any such payment the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default.

17. AND I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan (s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

dated this day of

(Signature of mortgagor.)

Thumb print.

(Signature of two witnesses.)

BOND FORM No. 2.

Order granting a joint loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

WHEREAS the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers, being residents of in the taluka of and district of have applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

a—*a* Cancel where there are none.

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loans (s) is as detailed in col. 3 of Schedule A.] *a*.

3. AND the BORROWERS have agreed to be jointly and severally liable for the payment of $\frac{\text{the said previous and present loans}}{\text{the loan now granted to them}}$ with interest in fixed instalments.

b—*b* To be cancelled where all the Borrowers have the right to make the improvement.

4. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of the total amount of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrowers *b* [with the consent of the persons mentioned in col. 8 of Schedule A

as to the land specified in the corresponding entry in col. 7 of the same Schedule, each of the said persons having signed his name or made his thumb impression in col. 8 of the same Schedule in token of his consent] *b* at simple interest of 6¼ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in col. 6 of the same Schedule, and for the BENEFIT of the land mentioned in col. 7 of the same Schedule.

c—c To be cancelled where there is no previous loan outstanding.

Details of instalments of total amount to be paid jointly and severally by the Borrower.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *c*[together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan (s)] *c* in fixed instalments of the aggregate amounts and on the dates specified in the margin, such instalments to be credited to iuterest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of he dues outstanding shall have been repaid. (Provided that any futher interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance withthe rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

6. THIS LOAN shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the amounts specified in respect of each Borrower and on the dates and in the instalments mentioned in col. 10 of Schedule A.

7. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) As to the repayment of the aggregate principal amount of the loan now granted each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute the amount specified in col. 4 of Schedule A ;

(2) As to the payment of the aggregate instalments hereinbefore mentioned, which are inclusive of principal, interest and costs of the loan now granted (and previous loans outstanding) each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute (subject to condition 7) the amount specified in col. 5 of Schedule A in respect of each Borrower and such amounts shall (subject to condition 6) be payable on the dates hereinbefore mentioned for the payment of each aggregate instalment ;

(3) All the Borrowers are nevertheless jointly and severally liable for and bound to repay to Government the total amount of the

loan now granted with interest and costs (together with the total amount outstanding on the previous loans hereinbefore referred to with interest and costs), and the total amount so payable shall (subject to conditions 6 and 7) be payable in the aggregate in the instalments and on the dates hereinbefore specified;

(4) This loan shall be applied solely to the purposes for which it is granted;

(5) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor;

(6) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan (s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final);

(7) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan (s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

8. In default of the due observance by any of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not fully paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts outstanding against the Borrowers may be recovered immediately from the Borrowers jointly and severally, notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

* * * * *

9. We the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 11 of the under written Schedule A hereby agree to all the terms and conditions of the above written Order and to the particulars specified in the under written Schedule A and accept the same as correct and our signatures or thumb impressions hereunder made witness this our agreement and acceptance.

10. And we further agree that when any disbursement has been made to any of us, the signature or thumb impression of the recipient if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

Schedule A.

1	2	3					4	5		6	7			
Serial number.	Name and Account No. of Borrowers.	Detail balances of previous loans still unrecovered.					Portions of present loan for repayment of which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.	Consolidated instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans) for which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.		Purpose of which present loan is granted.	Details of land for the benefit of which loan is granted.			
		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*								
		Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	Principal.	Interest.		No.	Amount of each.		Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

8	9			10						11	12
Signature or thumb impression of person having the right to make the improvement whose consent is hereby given to the loan.	Details of land in occupation of Borrower (to be inserted in cases to which col. 7 does not apply).			Instalments in which the loan is to be disbursed.						Signatures or thumb impressions of Borrowers.	Remarks.
				1st.		2nd.		3rd.			
	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.		

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Schedule B.

Serial number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated this *day of*

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

BOND FORM No. 3.

Order granting loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, to a number of borrowers in severalty.

WHEREAS each of the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers), being residents of in the taluka of and district of , has applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883:

a—a To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) has/have been previously granted a loan/loans under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A AND each of the Borrowers to whom a loan has previously been granted has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments.] *a*

b—b To be cancelled where all the Borrowers have the right to make the improvements.

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan is hereby granted to each of the Borrowers of the amount stated in column 4 of Schedule A opposite the name of each Borrower *b* [with the consent of each of the persons mentioned in column 7 of Schedule A as to the land specified in the corresponding entry in column 6 of the same Schedule each of the said persons having signed his name or made his thumb impression in column 7 of the same Schedule in token of his consent] *b* at simple interest of 8⅓ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 9 of the same Schedule and for the BENEFIT of the lands respectively mentioned in column 6 of the same Schedule.

c—c To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

4. REPAYABLE in each case with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *c* [together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loans] *c* in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates specified in column 5 of Schedule A, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding in each case shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest, simple or compound, which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. Each of these loans is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) Each of these loans shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purposes of which these loans are granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the date specified in column 10 of Schedule A hereto in respect of each loan, or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the officer granting the loan.

(3) None of the Borrowers, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for these loans.

(4) The $\frac{\text{details of the encumbrances}}{\text{statements that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the lands mortgaged by the Borrowers as security for these loans (which statements are contained in column 12 of Schedule A) are true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of any of these (and previous) loans shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in this behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-Divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of these (and previous) loans may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount herein fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final).

6. In default of the due observance by any one of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not paid by any Borrower within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against such Borrower may be recovered immediately, notwithstanding that the period fixed for payment has not elapsed.

7. These loans shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at on the dates and in the instalments specified in respect of each Borrower in column 20 of Schedule A.

* * * * * *

8. EACH OF US the persons mentioned as Borrowers in column 2 of Schedule A hereunder written who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 15 of the said Schedule hereby agrees to all the terms and conditions of this Order and to the particulars specified in the said Schedule A so far as the said terms, conditions and particulars apply in respect of the loan granted to him, and each of us accepts the same as correct and his signature or thumb impression made in the said column 15 witnesses this his agreement and acceptance.

9. AND each of us further agrees that when any disbursement has been made to him, his signature or thumb impression, if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written, shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

* * * * * *

Suretyship agreement.

10. WE the persons who have signed our names or made our thumb impressions in column 16 of the underwritten Schedule A as sureties, opposite the names of the Borrowers, entered in column 2 of

the same, hereby declare that we are, as to any one or any two or more of us whose names or thumb impressions are entered opposite the name of any Borrower, sureties for such Borrower and every one and every two or more of us so entered does and do hereby agree that if the said Borrower shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagái outstandings}}$ at any time when the same shall become payable, then the said monies shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally. AND we hereby declare that our signatures or thumb impressions made in column 16 of the said Schedule are evidence of this our agreement.

* * * * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by Borrowers).

11. EACH OF US Borrowers who has signed his name or whose thumb impression has been recorded in column 13 of the underwritten Schedule A does hereby agree to repay to the Secretary of State $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagái outstandings}}$, and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof each such Borrower hereby mortgages to the Secretary of State the lands specified opposite his name in column 11 of the said Schedule A in which lands he has the interest specified in column 12 of the said Schedule.

12. AND in the event of his making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment each such Borrower hereby agrees that the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding against him at the time of sale; AND he the Borrower and each such Borrower further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Borrower and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

13. AND each such Borrower hereby lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 13 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by persons other than Borrowers).

14. EACH OF US being the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 18 of the underwritten Schedule A as Mortgagors hereby agrees as follows namely :—

In consideration of the monies advanced to each Borrower (opposite whose name each Mortgagor has made his signature or thumb impression and hereinafter referred to in this agreement as the Borrower) and as security for the due repayment of the same, each such Mortgagor hereby mortgages to the Secretary of State the lands specified opposite his name in column 17 of the said Schedule A;

AND in the event of the Borrower making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, each such Mortgagor hereby agrees to pay to the Secretary of State the amount of the default; AND each such Mortgagor also agrees that in the event of his making default in any such payment the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default; AND each such Mortgagor further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Mortgagor and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due :

AND each such Mortgagor lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 18 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * * *

Declaration by attesting witnesses.

15. WE the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 14 and column 19 of Schedule A hereunder written as attesting witnesses hereby declare that we have and each of us declares that he has thereby attested the mortgage of the land described in column 11 or column 17 of the said Schedule by the persons mentioned in column 2 or column 18 of the said Schedule, as the case may be.

Schedule A referred to above.

1	2	3						4	5						6			
Serial Number.	Name and Account number of borrower.	Details of previous loans.						Amount of Principal of present loans.	Consolidated instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans) in which repayment is to be made, with dates of payment.						Details of land for the benefit of which the loan is granted.			
		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		1st.		2nd.		3rd.					
		Date.	Amount.	Principal outstanding.	Rate of interest.	Interest outstanding.	Total outstanding.		Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

7	8			9	10	11				12	13	14
Signature or thumb impression of person having the right to make the improvement, whose consent is hereby given to the loan.	Details of land in occupation of borrowers (to be inserted in cases to which column 6 does not apply).			Purpose for which the loan is granted.	Date for completion of work or object of loan.	Land mortgaged by borrower (all in the village of and tálluka of and district of unless otherwise stated).				Statement of encumbrances (or that there are no encumbrances) and extent of interest of borrower as to land in column 11.	Signature or thumb impression of borrower in token of correctness of entries in columns 11 and 12 and in evidence of the mortgage.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.
	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.			Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.			

Schedule A referred to above—contd.

15	16	17				18	19	20					
Signature or thumb impression of borrower in token of assent to conditions of the Order.	Signatures or thumb impressions of sureties.	Land mortgaged by persons other than the borrower.				Name, etc., and signature or thumb impressions of mortgagors of land entered in column 17.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.	Instalments in which the loans are to be disbursed to the borrowers.					
								1st.		2nd.		3rd.	
		Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.

Schedule B referred to above.

Particulars of Disbursement..

Serial Number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mámlatdár if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (1) OF THE PROVISO TO SECTION 11 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 6676, R. D., 29th Sept. 1891, B.G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 800.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of the Proviso to section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, to frame the following rule for the Presidency of Bombay, *viz.* :—

1. When waste-land has been reclaimed with the aid of a loan obtained under the said Act, the increase in value of the said land, derived from the reclamation thereof, may be taken into account, in revising the assessment of land revenue on the said land.

(*a*) in the case of land granted under No. 19 or No. 21 of the rules noted in the margin, after the expiration of the period fixed by the Collector in the grant thereof for the enjoyment of the said land-revenue free or at a reduced assessment.

Rules made by the Governor in Council under Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and published in Notification No. 7368 at pages 792-816 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, Part I.

(*b*) in any other case, after the expiration of the period prescribed in the grant of the land or in any rule, order or instruction respecting the same or applicable thereto, for the enjoyment of the said land as aforesaid.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT IV OF 1884

EXPLOSIVES

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVE WITHIN THE PORT OF ADEN

Notn. No. 9724-B, R. D., 24th Dec. 1889, B.G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 1083, as amended by Notns. No. 4978, R. D., 10th July 1893, No. 163-A, R. D., 11th Jan. 1899, No. 7130, G. D., 18th Dec. 1901, No. 5749, G. D., 19th Sept. 1908, No. 3300, G. D., 14th July 1910.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules to regulate the transport of explosives within the limits of the Port of Aden :—

Rules.

Rules 1 to 12 and 14 to regulate the transport of explosives made by the Governor General in Council and published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4555-4 dated the 31st May 1907, and Government of Bombay Notification in the General Department, No. 3516, dated the 4th June 1907, shall, subject to the following rules, apply to the transport of explosives other

than those mentioned in section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), within the limits of the Port of Aden.

Rule (*a*).—The master of any vessel arriving with explosives exceeding in weight 100 lbs. on board as cargo shall give notice thereof to the pilot immediately on his boarding, but if any vessel is not boarded by a pilot it should display a distinguishing flag by day and a light by night.

Rule (*b*).—No sea-going vessel having explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight on board intended to be discharged, moved or exposed in any way shall enter the inner harbour or anchor within 800 yards of the red buoy showing two red lights four feet apart, moored off the Saluting Battery or 600 yards of the nearest vessel, and no vessel or boat shall within the inner harbour or 800 yards of the said buoy take on board from any other vessel or boat explosives exceeding 100 lbs. in weight. Every sea-going vessel having more than 100 lbs. of explosives on board excepting explosives of Division I* of the Ammunition class (class 6) shall carry during the day a square red flag at the fore truck and night a red light in the same place, in addition to the regulation lights.

Rule (*d*).—Explosives brought to Aden on regular licenses for local consumption shall be landed at the Pilots' Bandar, and deposited in the Port Magazine until cleared in accordance with the license.

Rule (*e*).—Explosives brought to Aden for transhipment shall, if there is not sufficient accommodation in the Port Magazine, be discharged and deposited in decked boats with closed hatches; such boats shall lie at anchor at least 600 yards north from No. 14 Buoy in bad weather, and 600 yards from the red buoy showing two red lights four feet apart moored off the Saluting Battery in fine weather and shall keep a red flag flying until the cargo is transhipped on regular licenses, if such consignment can be stored in the Port Magazine until transhipped on regular licenses.

Rule (*f*).—No boats shall be used for the conveyance or deposit of explosives excepting decked boats approved by the Port Officer with closed hatches under lock and key, and they shall have the word "Explosive" in white letters a foot long painted on a black ground on each side of the boat above the water line and shall keep a red flag hoisted during the time any such explosives are on board.

Provided that safety cartridges not exceeding 4,000 in quantity may be landed in such manner as the Port Officer may direct and shall be deposited in accordance with rule (*d*).

Rule (*g*).—All boats laden with explosives, when required to remain at anchor, shall lie in bad weather at least 600 yards north from No. 14 Buoy and in fine weather at least 600 yards north from the red buoy showing two red lights four feet apart moored off the Saluting Battery.

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* *Division I.*—Safety cartridges, safety fuzes for blasting, railway fog-signals, percussion caps, fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided that there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Rule (*h*).—The consignee, agent, or other person concerned in the explosives described in Rule (*e*) shall, within one hour after the arrival of the vessel, give written notice to the Port Officer, and the Assistant Resident in charge Police and Abkari, and the last-named officer shall depute a special officer to remain in charge of such explosives until the same has been transhipped.

Rule (*i*).—The Port Officer is authorized, on occasions when he deems it expedient, to permit ammunition properly packed in cases, when such cases do not exceed fifty in number, to be shipped on board a vessel lying at the ordinary anchorage in the Inner Harbour on the day or day before such vessel is intended to sail; ammunition permitted to be shipped under this rule must be taken in immediately on the boat going alongside, and no cargo boat or other vessel having fire on board shall be permitted to lie in the vicinity of the vessel during the time of such shipment. All fires and lights on deck must be put out one hour before any explosives are taken on board or discharged and the fires of the main boilers must be banked unless ordered to be put out.

Rule (*j*).—If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules (*a*) to (*i*) he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVE WITHIN THE PORT OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 639, G. D., 7th Feb. 1910, B.G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 232, as amended by Notns No. 5806, G. D., 31st Aug. 1912, No. 6539, G. D., 19th Aug. 1914, and No. 3122, G. D., 3rd May 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued by the Government of Bombay on the same subject, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following special rules for the transport of explosives other than those mentioned in section 14 of the said Act in the Port of Karachi, namely :—

1. The rules for the transport of explosives made by the Government of India under section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and for the time being in force shall apply also to the Port of Karachi so far as they are not inconsistent with those rules.

2. Except that rule 3 shall apply to the articles mentioned in clause (*e*) of this rule. Nothing in these rules of the Government of India referred to in rule I shall apply to—

(*a*) Safety cartridges.

(*b*) Safety fuzes for blasting.

(*c*) Railway fog-signals.

(*d*) Percussion caps.

(*e*) Wonder candles, star matches, aluminium metals, meteor matches, Chinese crackers, Silbera sparklers, Golda sparklers, electric sparkler candles, magic candles, margic wire and brilliant star matches.

3. The master of any vessel arriving with explosives exceeding in weight 100 lbs. on board shall give notice thereof in writing to the Pilot immediately on his boarding.

4. (1) Every sea-going vessel having on board explosives exceeding 100 lbs. in weight shall proceed to the southernmost fixed moorings on the east side of the channel hereinafter called the "Explosives Moorings".

(2) The explosives shall be discharged from such vessel immediately the vessel reaches the Explosives Moorings and shall be placed in the powder barge with the required precautions.

5. (1) Every sea-going vessel on which it is desired to embark explosives exceeding 100 lbs. in weight shall proceed to the Explosives Moorings.

(2) After all the explosives have been embarked such vessel shall proceed to sea as soon as the state of the tide permits.

6. (1) Where explosives in course of transit to another port are stowed on board a vessel in a properly constructed magazine approved by the Port Officer or any other Officer appointed by the Port Officer in this behalf, it shall not be necessary to discharge such explosives.

(2) In such case before the vessel leaves the Explosives Moorings, the Master or Chief Officer shall hand the keys of the magazine to the Harbour Master and the Harbour Master, after satisfying himself that the magazine is properly locked, shall enclose the keys in a sealed envelope and return them to the Master or Chief Officer.

(3) The Harbour Police Inspector shall keep a special guard over the magazine until the vessel leaves the Harbour.

(4) A magazine fitted with flooding valves, light rooms, ventilators and in every respect similar to those constructed in vessels of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine according to the Admiralty specifications or constructed in accordance with the Board of Trade requirements and under the supervision of their Surveyors shall be deemed to be properly constructed within the meaning of these rules.

(5) Where the quantity of explosives on board of any vessel provided with a properly constructed magazine is in excess of the capacity of such magazine the exemption granted by this rule shall not extend to such excess quantity.

7. Every sea-going vessel, having more than 100 lbs. of explosives on board, shall carry during the day a square red flag at the foretruck and at night a red light in the same place in addition to the regulation lights. The master and all the crew are to remain on board until the gunpowder or other explosive stores are discharged unless it be necessary for the master to proceed on shore for urgent business, in which case notice is to be given to the Port Officer, but the vessel is not to be left without an Officer on board.

8. The master of any sea-going vessel or boat, when discharging or receiving explosives, shall have the platform in the vessel's hold, the

gangways and combing of the hatchways covered with tanned hides or other suitable paddings and shall see that no person uses anything made of iron or steel in connection with cases containing explosives.

9. No boats shall be used for the conveyance or deposit of explosives excepting decked boats, approved by the Port Officer, with closed hatches under lock and key during such time that they shall have explosives on board, and shall exhibit on a board or otherwise the word "Explosives" painted in white letters a foot long on a black ground on each side above the water line and keep a red flag hoisted during the day and a red light at night.

10. All boats laden with explosives, when required to remain at anchor, shall anchor between the Explosives Pier and the Port Trust Floating Magazine *Manora* or in such place as the Port Officer may direct.

11. All boats having or taking on board explosives shall be kept scrupulously clean and free from loose gunpowder.

12. No fires, smoking, matches or articles for striking a light shall be allowed on board any boat employed for the conveyance of explosives to the magazine or for the storage of explosives while such explosives are on board, nor any light of any kind except the red light mentioned in rule 9. Kerosine or other explosive oil shall not be used for the lights in question. The tindal and at least half of the crew of every such boat shall remain on board thereof, until all explosives are discharged therefrom.

13. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one boat at any one time shall not exceed 50 tons.

14. The consignee, agent or other person concerned shall give written notice 48 hours before the expected arrival of any vessel having explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight on board or before shipment of any such explosives to the Port Officer and the Superintendent of Police or other Police Officer deputed by the Superintendent of Police, who will remain in charge of such explosives until the same have been deposited in the Floating Magazine *Manora*, or the vessel carrying the same proceeds to sea.

15. The Port Officer is authorized on occasions when he may deem it expedient to permit ammunition, properly packed in cases, such cases not exceeding fifty in number, to be shipped on board a vessel lying at the ordinary anchorage on the day or the day before such vessel is intended to sail. Shipment shall be effected under the same precautions and conditions as are prescribed in these Rules. Ammunition permitted to be shipped under this rule must be taken in immediately on the boat going alongside, and no cargo boat or other vessel having fire on board shall during the time of such shipment be permitted to lie on the same side of the vessel as the boat conveying the ammunition.

16. Any person committing a breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

RULES REGULATING THE TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES WITHIN THE PORT OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 3121, G. D., 3rd May 1916, B.G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 854.

In supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9270, dated the 22nd December 1897, as amended by Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5748, dated the 19th September 1908, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport of explosives within the limits of the Port of Bombay.

Rules.

1. The possession and transport of explosives within the limits of the Port of Bombay shall be governed by these Rules, and the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, shall apply within those limits only where they are not in conflict or inconsistent with these Rules.

2. These rules and the word "explosives", as hereinafter used, shall not apply to the following ammunition if it does not infringe the conditions stated in this rule, namely :—

Ammunition in Division 1 in Rule 9 (*a*) of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, *viz* :—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals,
Percussion caps.

3. These rules, except rule 4, and the word "explosives" as hereinafter used, except in rule 4, shall not apply to the following fireworks, namely, manufactured fireworks comprised in Division 2 in rule 10 (*b*) of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, *viz.* :—

Wonder candles, star matches, aluminium matches, meteor matches, Chinese crackers, Silbera sparklers, Golda sparklers, electric sparkler candles, magic candles, magic wire and brilliant star matches.

4. The Master of any vessel arriving with explosives exceeding in weight 100 lbs. on board shall give notice thereof to the Pilot immediately on his boarding.

5. No sea-going vessel having on board explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight shall carry the same nearer to the shipping or City of Bombay than half a mile eastward of the shipping and one mile eastward of the Middle Ground Battery, and no vessel shall within such limits take on board from any other vessel more than 100 lbs. weight of explosives or such quantity as with explosives already on board would exceed in weight 100 lbs.

Provided that during stormy weather the Port Officer may berth sea-going vessels having explosives on board in excess of 100 lbs. weight north of the Explosives Anchorage, and not nearer than one-half of a mile from the easternmost shipping.

6. Notwithstanding the last preceding Rule it shall not be necessary for any sea-going vessel having explosives on board in course of transit to another port to discharge such explosives, but such vessel shall be allowed to proceed to any berth in the ordinary anchorages in the Harbour or alongside the Harbour Wall of the Docks; provided (1) that the explosives are stowed in a magazine or magazines constructed so as to comply in all respects with the Admiralty or Board of Trade requirements and in a position approved by the Port Officer or any other officer deputed by the Port Officer on his behalf; (2) that the requirement of Rule 3 shall have been duly complied with, and that before the vessel leaves the Explosives Anchorage all the keys of the magazine or magazines shall have been handed by the Master or Chief Officer to the Harbour Master or his representative and such Officer shall have satisfied himself that the magazine or magazines are properly locked; and (3) that every facility is given to enable the Harbour Police Inspector to keep a special guard over the magazine or magazines while the vessel is in the Harbour.

Note.—The keys of the magazine or magazines will be enclosed by the Harbour Master or his representative in a sealed envelope and so returned by him to the Master or Chief Officer of the vessel, upon whom it shall be obligatory to keep such sealed envelope unopened while the vessel is in the Harbour.

7. Every sea-going vessel having on board more than 100 lbs. of explosives shall carry during the day a square red flag at the foretruck and at night a red light in the same place, in addition to the regulation lights, and every vessel or boat used in transporting explosives in the port shall exhibit on a board or otherwise the word "Explosives" painted in white letters a foot long on a black ground, on each side of the vessel or boat above the water line. Vessels and boats employed in landing or shipping explosives and having on board more than 100 lbs. of explosives when required to remain at anchor, shall anchor to the eastward of the shipping and not nearer to any of the shipping than half a mile to the east thereof and when under way shall proceed to the discharging depôt keeping at least half a mile to the eastward of the shipping until approaching Sewri or other Bunder.

8. The Consignee, Agent or other person concerned shall give written notice 48 hours before the expected arrival of any vessel having on board explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight or before shipment of any explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight, to the Port Officer and the Superintendent of Water Police, and the latter shall depute a special officer to remain in charge of such explosives until the same have been deposited in the magazine, or the vessel carrying the same proceeds to sea.

9. The amount of explosives conveyed in any one vessel or boat at any one time shall not exceed 560 lbs. unless the vessel or boat has a closed deck approved by the Port Officer.

10. No decked vessel or boat shall carry more than 50 tons of explosives at one time. This rule does not apply to sea-going vessels.

11. The Consignee, Agent or other person concerned shall see that the Port Officer's endorsement on the boat's certificate is complied with as regards the cooking places, fires and lights on the vessels and boats employed in landing and shipping explosives.

12. The Port Officer is authorised, on occasions when he may deem expedient, to permit ammunition when properly packed in cases, when such cases do not exceed fifty in number, to be shipped on board a vessel lying at the ordinary anchorage on the day or the day before such vessel is intended to sail. Shipments shall be effected under the same precautions and conditions as are prescribed in these rules. Ammunition permitted to be shipped under this rule must be taken in immediately on the boat going alongside and no cargo boat or other vessel having fire on board shall be permitted to lie on the same side of the vessel during the time of such shipment.

13. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules numbered 3 to 11, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

AUTHORISING THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, TO GRANT LICENSES FOR THE IMPORTATION BY SEA AT THE PORT OF BOMBAY OF CERTAIN AUTHORISED EXPLOSIVES

Notn. No. 6591, G. D., 3rd Oct. 1916, B.G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 2179.

In exercise of the powers conferred by article 2 of Schedule II, appended to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published in Government Notification No. 4563, dated the 9th June 1914, and in supersession of Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 3783, dated the 29th May 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to grant licenses for the importation by sea at the Port of Bombay of all authorised explosives other than those mentioned specifically in the first two items in column 4 of the abovementioned article.

AUTHORISING ALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, TO GRANT LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES (NOT BEING FULMINATES)

Notn. No. 8869, G. D., 4th Nov. 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 2616.

In exercise of the powers conferred by articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II, appended to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which are republished in Government Notification No. 4563, dated the 9th June 1914, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 1061, dated the 15th February 1907, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to grant within the respective local limits of their authority licenses for the possession and sale of explosives (not being fulminates) in any quantity.

RULES UNDER ACT XII OF 1884

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS

SPECIAL RULES AS TO LOANS TO BE MADE TO OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF ARABLE LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUGAR CULTIVATION IN CERTAIN TALUKAS OF THE POONA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 3948, F. D., 29th Sept. 1908, B. G., 1908. Pt. I, p. 1536, as amended by Notns. No. 1548, F. D., 25th Apr. 1910, and No. 1944, F. D., 9th June 1911.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, and in addition to the rules published by the Notification of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 678, dated the 27th January 1886, as subsequently amended from time to time, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following special rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land for the purpose of sugarcane cultivation in the talukas of Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur of the district of Poona, namely :—

1. Every application for a loan in respect of sugarcane cultivation shall be made to the Special Officer appointed in this behalf by Government.

2. The Special Officer before granting the loan make such personal inquiry as may seem to him necessary subject to the special or general orders in this behalf of Government.

3. The Special Officer may, if satisfied with the result of such inquiry, grant the loan whether the applicant is in arrears or not for land revenue or other demand of Government.

4. The Special Officer shall not grant loans in respect of the same sugarcane crop exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 450 per acre of the land cropped or to be cropped or Rs. 4,000, per crop.

5. The Special Officer shall advance the loans personally in the presence of the village officers or other respectable witnesses in such instalments and at such seasons as the Special Officer may fix subject to the special or general orders in this behalf of Government, and the loans shall be repayable upon the sale of the jagri produced from the sugarcane crop or upon the prior expiration of such period as the Special Officer may fix, subject to the special or general orders in this behalf of Government.

6. When the loans are advanced for the purchase of manure or oil-cake, the Special Officer may take measures to purchase the same and hand them over to the applicant subject to the special or general orders in this behalf of Government.

7. The rate of interest shall be 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum.

8. Security bonds in the form prescribed in Appendix A shall be taken at the time of payment of first advances. Security bonds in the form prescribed in Appendix B may be taken at the time of making any advance after the sugarcane crop has already come into existence and is actually growing on the land. When a security

bond is taken in the form prescribed in Appendix B, actual possession shall be taken of the crop, which shall then be handed back to the applicant for management as agent or servant after taking from him an agreement in the form prescribed in Appendix C.

Receipts in the form prescribed in Appendix D shall be taken at the time of payment of all advances other than first advances or advances in respect of which security bonds in the form prescribed in Appendix B have been taken.

APPENDIX A.*

Whereas I , profession , residing at the village of , in the taluka of , in the district of , have this day received a loan of Rs. from the Secretary of State for India in Council for the purpose of† (preparing land, and purchasing and applying manure for) the plantation of acres gunthas of sugarcane crop in the holding which is at present in my possession and enjoyment, namely, ‡ (Survey No. measuring (a portion measuring acres acres gunthas as gunthas) shown in the plan drawn in the margin hereof out of Survey No.) situated in the village of , taluka , in the district of Poona.

And whereas I shall require hereafter further loans from the said Secretary of State† (for the purchase of seed and for weeding) up to a maximum of Rs. per acre, including the present and all such further loans.

Now therefore I hereby bind myself and do agree to repay the present loan and all such further loans as may hereafter be made to me at the discretion of the said Secretary of State or his Special or other officer appointed in this behalf up to the said maximum together with simple interest at the rate of $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum on the said loan and all such further loans upon the sale of jagri made from the said sugarcane crop or the expiration of months from this day, whichever event shall first occur.

And in case of my making any default therein I hereby bind myself and do agree that the said loans with interests and costs of recovery shall be recoverable at once as an arrear of land revenue as provided by section 187 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and by section 5 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

And as Security for the repayment as aforesaid of the said loans upto the said maximum with interest I do hereby mortgage to the said

* If the land is taken in mortgage the deed should be registered under section 89 of the Registration Act, 1877, as required by section 59, Transfer of Property Act, 1852, and the mortgage should be reported under section 4 of the Record of Rights Act, 1903.

† Enter details as required.

‡ Enter whichever is appropriate.

Secretary of State* (all my right, title and interest in the said holding together with) the said sugarcane crop and the jagri to be made from the said crop and I do hereby authorize the said Secretary of State or his Special or other officer appointed in this behalf to take possession at any time of the said crop and the said jagri and to convert the said crop into jagri and to sell the said crop or the jagri made therefrom and after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the expenses thereof including the brokerage and the expenses of converting the said crop into jagri and of storing the said jagri to repay to the said Secretary of State the amount due on account of the said loans with interest and to pay to me the balance.

And I do hereby agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State or his Special or other officers appointed in this behalf to sell the said crop or the jagri made therefrom and to do all acts necessary for the purpose of such sale without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the said loans or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) where some interest on the said loans amounting to at least 500 rupees is in arrear and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

In witness whereof I the said have hereunto set my hand this day of one thousand nine hundred and

(Borrower's signature)

(Two witnesses)

†(We) (I) hereby declare (ourselves sureties) (myself surety) for the abovesaid that we shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform and in case of his making default therein (We) (I) hereby bind (ourselves) (myself) and do (agree severally and jointly) (agree) to perform the same.

Dated

(Signature)

* These words may be omitted in case the borrower is only a lessee of the land or in case the land is already mortgaged to third persons, if the mortgage of the land is not considered necessary by the Special or other officer appointed in this behalf by Government.

† These words may be added in case the borrower is only a lessee of the land or in case the land is already mortgaged to third persons, if sureties are considered necessary by the Special or other officer appointed in this behalf by Government.

APPENDIX B.*

Whereas I, , profession , residing at the village of in the taluka of in the district of , have this day received from the Secretary of State for India in Council a loan of Rs. in respect of †(manure)/(oil-cake) for the sugarcane crop of acres gunthas growing in the holding which is at present in my possesssion and enjoyment, namely, † (Survey No. measuring acres / (a portion measuring acres gunthas as shown in the plan drawn in the margin hereof out of Survey No.)) situated in the village of taluka in the district of Poona.

Now therefore I hereby bind myself and do agree to repay the said loan together with all future loans which I may hereafter receive from the said Secretary of State in respect of the said sugarcane crop together with simple interest at the rate of $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum on the said loan and all such future loans upon the sale of the jagri made from the said crop or the expiration of months from this day, whichever event shall first occur.

And in case of my making any default therein I hereby bind myself and do agree that the said loans with interest and costs of recovery shall be recoverable at once as an arrear of land-revenue as provided by section 187 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and by section 5 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

And as Security for the repayment as aforesaid of all the said loans with interest I do hereby mortgage with possession to the said Secretary of State‡ (all my right, title and interest in the said holding together with) the said sugarcane crop and the jagri to be made from the said crop and I do hereby authorize the said Secretary of State or his Special or other officer appointed in this behalf to convert the said crop into jagri and to sell the said crop or the jagri made therefrom and after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the expenses thereof including brokerage and the expenses of converting the said crop into jagri and of storing the jagri to repay to the said Secretary of State the amount due on account of the said loans with interest and to pay to me the balance. And I do hereby agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State or his Special or other officers appointed in this behalf to sell the said crop or the jagri made therefrom and to do all acts necessary for the purpose of such sale without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the

* If the land is taken in mortgage the deed should be registered under section 89 of the Registration Act, 1877, as required by section 59, Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and the mortgage should be reported under section 4, Record of Rights Act, 1903.

† Enter whichever is appropriate.

‡ These words may be omitted in case the borrower is only a lessee of the land or in case the land is already mortgaged to third persons, if the mortgage of the land is not considered necessary by the Special or other officer appointed in this behalf by Government.

Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the said loans or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) where some interest on the said loans amounting to at least 500 rupees is in arrear and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

In witness whereof I the said have hereunto set my hand this day of one thousand nine hundred and

(Borrower's signature)

(Two witnesses)

*$\frac{\text{(We)}}{\text{(I)}}$ hereby declare $\frac{\text{(ourselves sureties)}}{\text{(myself surety)}}$ for the abovesaid that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform, and in case of his making default therein, $\frac{\text{(We)}}{\text{(I)}}$ hereby bind $\frac{\text{(ourselves)}}{\text{(myself)}}$ and do $\frac{\text{(agree severally and jointly)}}{\text{(agree)}}$ to perform the same.

Dated (Signature)

Appendix C.

Whereas by a security bond dated , I profession residing at the village of , in the taluka of , in the district of , have mortgaged with possession to the Secretary of State for India in Council sugarcane crop in the holding therein mentioned.

And whereas in accordance with the said security bond I have given possession to the said Secretary of State of the said crop.

And whereas I have this day been replaced in possession of the said crop on behalf of the said Secretary of State for the purpose of rearing the same and converting it when ready into jagri and of bringing the jagri to such place as the said Secretary of State or his Special or other officer appointed in this behalf may direct.

Now therefore I hereby acknowledge the receipt of possession of the said crop on behalf of and as agent or servant of the said Secretary of State.

And I do hereby agree to hold the said crop on behalf of and as such agent or servant of the said Secretary of State and properly to manure, water and rear the said crop and to convert it when ready into jagri and to bring the jagri to such place as the said Secretary of State or his Special or other officer appointed in this behalf may direct.

* These words may be added in case the borrower is only a lessee of the land or in case the land is already mortgaged to third persons, if Sureties are considered necessary by the Special or other officer appointed in this behalf by Government.

And in case of my making any default in the proper discharge of any of the aforesaid duties, of which default the said Special or other officer shall alone be the judge, I do hereby agree forthwith to make good to the said Secretary of State the amount of any damage resulting therefrom, of which amount the said Special or other officer shall alone be the judge, and in case of my making default in the payment of the said amount I do hereby further agree that the said amount shall be recoverable from me as an arrear of land-revenue as provided by section 187 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

(Borrower's signature)

(Witnesses)

Appendix B.

Whereas by a security bond dated , I , profession residing at the village of in the taluka of , in the district of , bound myself to repay to the Secretary of State for India in Council certain loans advanced in respect of a sugarcane crop in the holding therein mentioned.

And whereas I have this day received from the said Secretary of State a further loan of Rs. in respect of the said crop.

Now therefore, I acknowledge the receipt of the said loan of Rs. this day of one thousand nine hundred and as a loan recoverable and secured under and as provided in the security bond aforesaid.

(Borrower's signature)

(Witnesses).

RULES REGARDING THE MAKING OF LOANS

Notn. No. 2678, F.D., 13th Sept. 1916, B. G. 1916, Pt. I, p. 2116, as amended by Notns. No. 1032, F.D., 3rd Apr. 1917 ; No. 3703-A, F.D., 27th Nov. 1917 ; No. K-17-A, F.D., 17th Nov. 1920 ; No. 258-A, F.D., 13th Apr. 1921 and No. P-292, F.D., 26th June 1922.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 678, dated the 27th January 1886, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the making of loans under the said Act, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Agriculturists' Loans Rules, 1916.

(2) In these rules "the Act" means the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

2. The powers of granting loans under these rules may be exercised by the following officers in the areas specified below :—

(*a*) in the districts where the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888 (Bom. VI of 1888), is in force, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, with reference to all immoveable property under his management, shall exercise the powers of a Collector ;

(*b*) in the Akrani Paragna the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of a Collector, and the Range Forest Officer those of a Mahalkari ;

(*c*) in the Dangs, the Assistant Political Agent shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka and the Political Agent, Surat, those of a Collector ;

(*d*) in Chopda, Raver and Yaval talukas of the East Khandesh district and in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh divisions of the West Khandesh District, for Forest Settlements, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka ;

(*dd*) in the North Khandesh Division of the West Khandesh District, for Forest Settlements, the Range Forest Officers of Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda shall in their respective ranges exercise the powers of a Mahalkari ;

(*e*) in any area in which the Collector considers famine to be prevalent every officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem whom the Collector shall appoint in this behalf shall, with reference to the area for which he is so appointed, be deemed to be an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.

3. Government may, by general or special order, appoint any person to perform, for the purposes of these rules, the duties of a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka, a Mamlatdar, or Mahalkari.

4. Loans may be granted to holders of arable land for the following objects :—

(*a*) purchase of seed, seedlings, fodder, cattle, agricultural stock, agricultural implements, including mots (well-buckets), ropes, jumping bars, manure and hire of cattle or agricultural implements ;

(*b*) rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood or any other calamity ;

(*c*) maintenance of the cultivators while engaged in sowing and tilling their lands prior to the next crop ;

(*d*) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, connected with agricultural objects.

5. (1) Applications may be presented to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun.

(2) The applications may be made in writing in the application form, hereto annexed ; or if orally made, shall be reduced to writing by the officer in that form. Blank copies will be supplied free to intending applicants.

(3) When the security offered is land, extracts from the Record of Rights relating thereto must be attached to the application.

(4) Provided that when there is a joint application by a number of inhabitants of one village for an advance to be taken jointly and severally under a *joint* bond or severally upon a *common* bond, there need be no separate application from each applicant, but the necessary particulars will be compiled in the schedules to Bond Forms Nos. 2 and 3.

6. Loans may be granted by the authorities and to the extent specified in the following table :—

Authority.	Amount in rupees.	
	Presidency excluding Sind.	Sind.
Collector with previous sanction of Commissioner.	Exceeding 500	Exceeding 1,000
Collector ..	Not exceeding 500	Not exceeding 1,000
Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.	200	500
Mamlatdar specially authorised by Collector	100	....
Any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari or extra Aval Karkun.	50	200

7. (1) The officer entertaining the application shall either make an enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars in the application form.

(2) A Mamlatdar may, by general or special order, direct his Aval Karkun to enquire, or send any application to him for enquiry. If any application is made to an Aval Karkun, he may, if the Mamlatdar has authorised him by general or special order, complete the enquiry and forward the application with his recommendation to the Mamlatdar for disposal.

8. (1) The objections, if any, submitted to the officer who received the application, or to the enquirer, shall be disposed of by such officer at the time when he makes the local enquiry, if he makes it himself, and, if not, upon receipt of the report of the officer who made it. He shall then record the particulars of the objections and of his orders thereon in the appropriate space in the application form.

(2) If the officer who receives the application is empowered by rule 6, he may himself grant or refuse the loan. Otherwise he shall forward the application, with his report and recommendation thereon, through the usual channel, to the Mamlatdar, Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, Collector, or Commissioner, as the case may be.

9. No loan may be granted unless the grantor shall be satisfied of the sufficiency of the security with a margin for safety.

10. (1) Moveable property shall rarely be accepted as security. Personal security may be accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is certain.

(2) If the sureties are more than one they should preferably be required to bind themselves jointly and severally.

(3) Except in times of scarcity or famine, loans shall not be given to persons who are in arrears for Government dues of any kind, unless the grantor is quite satisfied of the amplitude of the security.

(4) When the amount of a loan is large, the security of immoveable property should almost invariably be taken.

11. Interest shall ordinarily be charged on all loans at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum, but Government on the recommendation of Commissioner, in any case may sanction a reduced rate, or no interest.

12. The order granting a loan shall be endorsed on the application, if separate, and also be made out in any of the Forms 1 to 3 hereto annexed suitable to the case, and shall, at the time of or before the issue of the loan or the first instalment of it, be signed by the applicant and other persons concerned in token that he and they understand and agree to the conditions contained therein.

13. The following are prescribed as the maximum periods over which repayments may be permitted to extend :—

——	By Grantor.	By specially empowered Mamlatdar or by Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.
	Years.	Years.
Seed and manure and hire of cattle ..	1	2
Khavti, weeds, fodder, trial-pits, leather-mots, clearing silt and similar purposes ..	2	4
For cattle or for house-building or for implements of a durable type ..	4	8

14. An instalment should be suspended whenever from causes beyond the borrower's control his crops fail to such an extent as to render the payment unduly burdensome to him. Whenever suspensions of land revenue are granted, general suspensions of loans should be granted at the same time and to the same extent so that when only one-half of the land revenue is suspended, only one-half of the current instalment should be suspended. Unless the season is bad enough to justify general suspensions of land revenue, *general* suspensions of loans will not be justifiable. In case of general suspensions of loans it will be in the Collector's discretion, with the sanction of Government, to except any class of persons from the operation of the order.

15. Where an advance has been granted on condition that if any land mortgaged as security for the advance is transferred the whole

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amount outstanding may be recovered immediately, this condition shall not be enforced if the transferree at the discretion of the grantor either pays the amount outstanding or executes a fresh bond mortgaging the land as security for repayment of the amount outstanding.

16. The grantor, if at any time satisfied that the borrower has failed to comply with any of the conditions—

(*a*) shall, if the failure appears to be due to the misapplication of the loan, and

(*b*) may, if the failure is due to any other cause, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision,

proceed to recover under the provisions of section 5 any sum still payable by such person.

17. (1) When any loan or portion of a loan is found to be irrecoverable; it may be written off by the Collector—

(*a*) if the amount is Rs. 100 or less, of his own authority;

(*b*) if the amount exceeds Rs. 100, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(2) The Collector shall report to the Commissioner in the half-yearly return all sums written off, giving reasons for each sum ordered to be written off by him under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1).

18. The accounts for all loans shall be kept in such form as Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I.—Applicant's name and residence.

II.—Amount and object of loan.

III.—Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.

Date

Applicant's signature.

Notes.—(1) This application may be made to any Revenue officer not lower in rank than an Aval Kárkun free of Court-fee stamp.

(2) Interest at 8⅓ per cent. per annum will be charged on the loan and instalments will be distributed over a number of years not exceeding 20.

INQUIRY FORM.

Particulars to be filled in by inquirer after verifying the details in the application.

[At whatever stage of the inquiry it appears that the loan cannot be granted, the inquirer should stop and endorse the reason and cease filling up any more of the particulars.]

IV.—Status of the applicant as in column 10 of Village Form No. VI; if he has no right to make the improvement, does the superior holder consent to the loan?

V.—Is he a Government servant or a member of a co-operative society? Or tenant of an Inámdar or Khot, or a Watandar in respect of the land offered?

VI.—Security offered:—

(1) If the land itself, the value of the applicant's interest in it;

(2) if personal, the names and status of the surety or sureties and the value of their immoveable property;

(3) if property other than the land itself, its nature, Survey No., area, assessment (and Judi), and value and extent of pre-existing encumbrances.

VII.—Outstanding balance, if any, *e.g.*, Land Revenue, Tagai, Irrigation, *vide* Village Form No. VIII-B, Tagai Form No. IV, and Irrigation Accounts.

VIII.—Whether the loan should be advanced in one lump sum or in instalments.

IX.—Period within which the work is to be completed or object carried out.

X.—Repayment:—

(1) Amount of instalment (consolidating principal and interest).

(2) Period of repayment.

(3) Signatures in token of correctness of, and consent to, the above particulars:—

(1) applicant,

(2) personal surety,

(3) person pledging collateral security,

(4) attesting officer.

XI.—List of papers to be annexed:—

(1) Extracts from Record of Rights, and Village Forms Nos. VI and VII.

(2), Deeds, if any, presented.
(3) Panchnamas or officer's own figured estimates as to value of collateral security.

XII.—Opinion and recommendation in the inquirer's own hand :—
Note :—The inquirer should, among other remarks, particularly make a note as to the Applicant's character for thrift and regularity in fulfilling his obligations (see VII above).

Submitted for sanction to

Mámlatdár or other Inquirer.

XIII.—Sanctioned for Rs. (in words)
Date

Grantor.

FILED.

Date

Mámlatdár or Mahálkari.

BOND FORM No. 1.

Order granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

a—a To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of previous loan (s) outstanding.						
Date of loan.	Amount of loan.	Principal.	Rate of Interest.	Interest.	Total.	Remarks.

Total outstanding.

b Here describe in detail the object of the loan.

WHEREAS *A B* of (hereinafter called the Borrower) has applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 ;

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrower has previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding against the Borrower on account of the said previous loan (s) is as detailed in the margin AND the Borrower has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments]. *a*.

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrower at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum for the PURPOSE of *b*.

c—c To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of instalments.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

4. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *c* [together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s)] *c* in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates mentioned in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amounts as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) This loan shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{work}}{\text{object}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor.

(3) Neither the Borrower nor his heirs executors administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage sale gift partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for this loan.

(4) The statement $\frac{\text{of the encumbrances}}{\text{that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the land mortgaged by the Borrower as security for this loan (which statement is appended to the mortgage deed endorsed hereon) is true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date hereinbefore fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

6. The amount of this loan shall be paid to the Borrower on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the following instalments :—

Date Amount

7. In default of the due observance by the Borrower of any of the foregoing conditions or if any instalment is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against the Borrower may be recovered immediately notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor).

* * * * * * *

Agreement by endorsement, to be executed by the Borrower.

8. I agree to all the conditions in the above-written order.

Thumb print of Borrower.

(Signature of Borrower.)

(Signatures of witnesses.)

* * * * * * *

Suretyship Bond by endorsement.

9. We, *E F* and *G H* of are SURETIES for the said *A B* and do hereby agree that if the said *A B* shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings.}}$ or any portion thereof at any time when the same shall become payable, then the amount of the default shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally.

Dated this day of

Thumb prints.

(Signatures of Sureties.)

Thumb prints.

(Signatures of witnesses.)

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

x—x Where the Borrower or Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

10. I, the abovementioned *A B*, hereby agree to repay to the Secretary of State $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to me}}{\text{my total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof I hereby mortgage to the Secretary of State the lands specified in the margin *x* [to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances]. *x*

11. AND in the event of my making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment, I hereby agree that the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding at the time of sale.

12. AND I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Borrower.)

Thumb print.

(Signatures of two witnesses).

* * * * * * *

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is some person other than Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

x—x Where the Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

13. In consideration of the monies advanced to the abovementioned *A B* and referred to in the above written order, and as security for the due repayment of the same, I hereby mortgage to the Secretary of State the lands specified in the margin *x* [to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances.]*x*.

14. AND in the event of the said *A B* making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, I hereby agree to pay to the Secretary of State the amount of the default, AND I also agree that in the event of my making default in any such payment the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default.

15. AND I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

(Signature of mortgagor.)

Thumb print.

(Signatures of two witnesses.)

BOND FORM No. 2.

Order granting a joint loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

WHEREAS the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers) being residents of in the taluka of and district of have applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

a—a Cancel where there are none.

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A.] *a*.

3. AND the Borrowers have agreed to be jointly and severally liable for the payment of $\frac{\text{the said previous and present loans}}{\text{the loan now granted to them}}$ with interest in fixed instalments.

4. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of the total amount of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrowers at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 6 of Schedule A.

b—b To be cancelled where there is no previous loan outstanding.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *b* [togetherwith the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s) *b* in fixed instalments of the aggregate amounts and on the dates specified in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

Details of instalments of total amount to be paid jointly and severally by the Borrower.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

6. THIS LOAN shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the amounts specified in respect of each Borrower and on the dates and in the instalments mentioned in column 8 of Schedule A.

7. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS namely :—

(1) As to the repayment of the aggregate principal amount of the loan now granted, each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute the amount specified in column 4 of Schedule A ;

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(2) As to the payment of the aggregate instalments hereinbefore mentioned, which are inclusive of principal, interest and costs of the loan now granted (and previous loans outstanding) each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute (subject to condition 7) the amount specified in column 5 of Schedule A in respect of each Borrower and such amounts shall (subject to condition 6) be payable on the dates hereinbefore mentioned for the payment of each aggegate instalment ;

(3) All the Borrowers are nevertheless jointly and severally liable for and bound to repay to Government the total amount of the loan now granted with interest and costs (together with the total amount outstanding on the previous loans hereinbefore referred to with interest and costs), and the total amount so payable shall (subject to conditions 6 and 7) be payable in the aggregate in the instalments and on the dates hereinbefore specified ;

(4) This loan shall be applied solely to the purposes for which it is granted ;

(5) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor ;

(6) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final) ;

(7) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

8. In default of the due observance by any of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not fully paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts outstanding against the Borrowers may be recovered immediately from the Borrowers jointly and severally, notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

* * * * * *

9. WE the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 9 of the under written Schedule A hereby agree to all the terms and conditions of the above written Order and to the particulars specified in the under written Schedule A and accept the same as correct and our signatures or thumb impressions hereunder made witness this our agreement and acceptance.

10. AND we further agree that when any disbursement has been made to any of us, the signature or thumb impression of the recipient if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

Schedule A.

1	2	3					4	5		6
		Detail balances of previous loans still unrecovered.						Consolidated instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans) for which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.		
		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*				
Serial number.	Name and Account No. of Borrowers.	Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	Principal.		Portions of present loan for repayment of which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.	No.	Amount of each.	Purpose for which present loan is granted.

7			8						9	10
Details of land in occupation of Borrower.			Instalments in which the loan is to be disbursed.							
			1st.		2nd.		3rd.			
Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Signature or thumb impressions of Borrowers.	Remarks.

Schedule B.

Serial number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

BOND FORM No. 3.

Order granting loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, to a number of borrowers in severalty.

WHEREAS each of the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers) hereinafter called the Borrowers), being residents of in the taluka of and district of has applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 :

a—a To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

a 2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been previously granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A AND each of the Borrowers to whom a loan has previously been granted has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments] *a*.

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan is hereby granted to each of the Borrowers of the amount stated in column 4 of Schedule A opposite the

name of each Borrower at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 7 of the same Schedule.

b—b To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

4. REPAYABLE in each case with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *b*[together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loans]*b* in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates specified in column 5 of Schedule A, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding in each case shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest, simple or compound, which may be chargeable fordelay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. Each of these loans is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) Each of these loans shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purposes of which these loans are granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the date specified in column 8 of Schedule A hereto in respect of each loan, or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the Officer granting the loan.

(3) None of the Borrowers, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for these loans.

(4) The $\frac{\text{details of the encumbrances}}{\text{statements that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the lands mortgaged by the Borrowers as security for these loans (which statements are contained in column 10 of Schedule A) are true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of any of these (and previous) loans shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in this behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of these (and previous) loans may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount herein

fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final).

6. In default of the due observance by any one of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not paid by any Borrower within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against such Borrower may be recovered immediately, notwithstanding that the period fixed for payment has not elapsed.

7. These loans shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at on the dates and in the instalments specified in respect of each Borrower in column 18 of Schedule A.

* * * * * * *

8. EACH OF US the persons mentioned as Borrowers in column 2 of Schedule A hereunder written who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 13 of the said Schedule hereby agrees to all the terms and conditions of this Order and to the particulars specified in the said Schedule A so far as the said terms, conditions and particulars apply in respect of the loan granted to him, and each of us accepts the same as correct and his signature or thumb impression made in the said column 13 witnesses this his agreement and acceptance.

9. AND each of us further agrees that when any disbursement has been made to him, his signature or thumb impression, if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written, shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

* * * * * * *

Suretyship agreement.

10. WE the persons who have signed our names or made our thumb impressions in column 14 of the underwritten Schedule A as sureties, opposite the names of the Borrowers entered in column 2 of the same, hereby declare that we are, as to any one or any two or more of us whose names or thumb impressions are entered opposite the name of any Borrower, sureties for such Borrower and every one and every two or more of us so entered does and do hereby agree that if the said Borrower shall make default in payment or $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ at any time when the same shall become payable, then the said monies shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally AND we hereby declare that our signatures

or thumb impressions made in column 14 of the said Schedule are evidence of this our agreement.

* * * * * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by Borrowers).

11. EACH OF US Borrowers who has signed his name or whose thumb impression has been recorded in column 11 of the underwritten Schedule A does hereby agree to repay to the Secretary of State $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$, and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof each such Borrower hereby mortgages to the Secretary of State the land specified opposite his name in column 9 of the said Schedule A in which lands he has the interest specified in column 10 of the said Schedule.

12. AND in the event of his making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above-written Order for payment each such Borrower hereby agrees that the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding against him at the time of sale; AND he the Borrower and each such Borrower further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Borrower and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

13. AND each such Borrower hereby lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 11 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by persons other than Borrowers).

14. EACH OF US being the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 16 of the underwritten Schedule A as Mortgagors hereby agrees as follows namely :—

In consideration of the monies advanced to each Borrower (opposite whose name each Mortgagor has made his signature or thumb impression

and hereinafter referred to in this agreement as the Borrower) and as security for the due repayment of the same, each such Mortgagor hereby mortgages to the Secretary of State the lands specified opposite his name in column 15 of the said Schedule A ;

AND in the event of the Borrower making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the date fixed in or under the said Order for payment, each such Mortgagor hereby agrees to pay to the Secretary of State the amount of the default ; AND each such Mortgagor also agrees that in the event of his making default in any such payment the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default ; AND each such Mortgagor further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Mortgagor and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due :

AND each such Mortgagor lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 16 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * * * *

Declaration by attesting witnesses.

15. WE the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 12 and column 17 of Schedule A hereunder written as attesting witnesses hereby declare that we have and each of us declares that he has thereby attested the mortgage of the land described in column 9 or column 15 of the said Schedule by the persons mentioned in column 2 or column 16 of the said Schedule, as the case may be.

Schedule A referred to above.

1	2	3						4	5					
Serial Number.	Name and Account number of borrower.	Details of previous loans.						Amount of Principal of present loans.	Consolidated instalments [including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans] in which repayment is to be made, with dates of payment.					
		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		1st.		2nd.		3rd.	
		Date.	Amount.	Principal outstanding.	Rate of interest.	Interest outstanding.	Total outstanding.		Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.

6			7	8	9				10
Details of land in occupation of borrowers.			Purpose for which the loan is granted.	Date for completion of work or object of loan.	Land mortgaged by Borrower [all in the village of and taluka of and district of unless otherwise stated].				Statement of encumbrances [or that there are no encumbrances] and extent of interest of Borrower as to land in Col. 9.
Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.			Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.	

Schedule A referred to above—contd.

11.	12	13	14	15				16	17						
Signature or thumb impression of Borrower in token of correctness of entries in Cols. 9 and 10 and in evidence of the mortgage.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.	Signature or thumb impression of Borrower in token of assent to conditions of the Order.	Signatures or thumb impressions of sureties.	Land mortgaged by persons other than the Borrower.				Name, etc., and signature or thumb impressions of mortgagors of land entered in Col. 15.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.	Instalments in which the loans are to be disbursed to the borrowers.					
										1st.		2nd.		3rd.	
				Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.

Schedule B referred to above.

Particulars of Disbursements.

Serial Number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated this *day of*

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor)

ORDERS UNDER ACT VI OF 1886

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION

ESTABLISHING A GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE IN BOMBAY

Notn. No. 624, G. D., 13th Feb. 1889, para. 1, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 124.

Under Section 6 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to establish in the City of Bombay a General Registry Office for the purposes specified in the said section under the charge of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

APPOINTING REGISTRAR GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Notn. No. 3348, G. D., 25th Sept. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 771.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6, clause 1 (*b*), of Act VI of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Bombay, to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

AUTHORIZING THE SUB-REGISTRAR OF BOMBAY UNDER ACT III OF 1877 TO CERTIFY COPIES OF ENTRIES

Notn. No. 1878, G. D., 10th May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 579.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Sub-Registrar of Bombay under Act III of 1877 to certify, in the absence from the City of Bombay of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, copies of entries required by Section 8 of the said Act to be given to persons applying for them.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Notn. No. 624, G. D., 13th Feb. 1889, para. 2, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 124, as amended by Notns. No. 4421, G. D., 23rd Oct. 1889, and No. 1732, G. D., 25th Mar 1908.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under Section 12 of the said Act, to make the following appointments :—

(*a*) by virtue of their office, all persons appointed Registrars of Districts under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be Regisrtars of Births and Deaths for the local areas within their respective Districts ;

(*b*) by virtue of their office, all persons appointed under the said Registration Act as Sub-Registrars of the Sub-Districts mentioned in List A to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the local areas respectively defined by the corresponding entries in the third column of the said list ;

(c) by name, the Ministers of Religion mentioned in List B to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

A.—By virtue of office.

District.	Persons.		Local areas.
Bombay ..	The Sub-Registrar of Bombay ..		Bombay Presidency.
Ahmedabad ..	Do.	Ahmedabad .	Ahmedabad District.
Broach ..	Do.	Broach ..	Broach do.
Kaira ..	Do.	Kaira ..	Kaira do.
Panch Mahals ..	Do.	Godhra ..	Panch Mahals do.
Surat ..	Do.	Surat ..	Surat do.
Kolaba ..	Do.	Alibag ..	Kolaba do.
Ratnagiri ..	Do.	Ratnagiri ..	Ratnagiri do.
Thana ..	Do.	Salsette ..	Thana do.
Ahmednagar ..	Do.	Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar do.
Khandesh ..	Do.	Dhulia ..	Khandesh do.
Nasik ..	Do.	Nasik ..	Nasik do.
Poona ..	Do.	Haveli ..	Poona do.
Satara ..	Do.	Satara ..	Satara do.
Sholapur ..	Do.	Sholapur ..	Sholapur do.
Belgaum ..	Do.	Belgaum ..	Belgaum do.
Dharwar ..	Do.	Dharwar ..	Dharwar do.
Bijapur ..	Do.	Bijapur ..	Bijapur do.
Kanara ..	Do.	Karwar ..	Kanara do.
Aden ..	Do.	Aden ..	Settlement and Cantonment of Aden.
Deesa ..	Do.	Deesa ..	Cantonment of Deesa.
Karachi ..	Do.	Karachi ..	Karachi District
Hyderabad ..	Do.	Hyderabad ..	Hyderabad do.
Shikarpur ..	Do.	Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur do.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Do.	Jacobabad ..	Upper Sind Frontier District.
Thar and Parkar ..	Do.	Umarkot ..	Thar and Parkar District.

B.—By Name.

* * * * *

Notn. No. 4422, G. D., 5th Nov. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 1114, as amended by Notns. No. 1606, G. D., 4th Apr. 1910, and No. 3083-A, G. D., 15th May 1912.

Under Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons, by virtue of their offices, as Registrars of Births and Deaths for the areas marked against their names :—

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
	Church of England.	
Aden (Steamer Point) ..	Chaplain ..	Settlement of Aden.
Aden (Camp) ..	Do. ..	Do.
Ahmedabad ..	Do. Christ's Church ..	Bombay Presidency.
Ahmednagar ..	Chaplain ..	Do.
Do. ..	The Missionary in charge Mission Church.	Do.

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
	Church of England—continued.	
Bandra ..	The Church Trustee, St. Stephen's Church.	Bombay Presidency.
Belgaum ..	The Chaplain of Belgaum, Fort and Camp.	Do.
Bijapur ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge of Church Establishment.	Do.
Bhusaval ..	The Railway Chaplain in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (St. Thomas' Cathedral).	The Senior Chaplain ..	Do.
Broach ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge St. Mathias' Church.	Do.
Bombay (Byculla) ..	Chaplain, Christ Church ..	Do.
Bombay (Colaba) ..	Chaplain of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.	Do.
Dapoli ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge St. John's Church.	Do.
*Devlali ..	Do. ..	Do.
Dharwar ..	Do. ..	Do.
Bombay (Girgaon) ..	The Clergyman in charge Mission Church.	Do.
Ghorepuri ..	Chaplain ..	Do.
Igatpuri ..	The Railway Chaplain, St. Mathias' Church.	Do.
Junnar ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (Kamathipura) .	Do. St. Paul's Church ..	Do.
Karagav ..	Do. Church Establishment	Do.
Karwar ..	Do. do.	Do.
Kaira ..	Do. do.	Do.
Kirkee ..	Chaplain ..	Do.
Khadambe ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Khandala ..	Do. Christ Church ..	Do.
Lonavli ..	The Railway Chaplain in charge of Church Establishment.	Do.
Malegaon ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (Malabar Hill)..	The Archdeacon in charge All Saints' Church.	Do.
Matheran ..	The Clergyman or Superintendent in charge St. Paul's Church.	Do.
Bombay (Mazagaon) ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge St. Peter's Church.	Do.
Nasik ..	Do. Church Establishment	Do.
Panchgani ..	Do. do.	Do.
Poona (Panch Howds) ..	Do. in charge of the Church of the Holy Name.	Do.
Bombay (Parel) ..	Do. St. Mary's Church..	Do.
Poona ..	The Chaplain, St. Mary's Church..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. St. Paul's Church ..	Do.
Do. ..	The Clergyman in charge of Church Mission Society.	Do.
Bombay (Prince's Dock)..	The Harbour Chaplain, St. Nicholas Church.	Do.
Purandhar ..	The Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, in charge Purandhar Church.	Do.

* This order is modified by Notn. No. 481, G. D., 27th Oct. 1921, printed on page 279 *infra*.

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
Ratnagiri ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Bombay Presidency.
Satara ..	The Chaplain, St. Thomas' Church.	Do.
Sholapur ..	The Railway Chaplain, Christ Church.	Do.
Surat ..	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Christ Church.	Do.
Thana ..	The Church Trustee in charge St. James' Church.	Do.
	Church of Scotland.	
Bombay ..	Minister for the time being in charge of any Baptismal or Burial Registers belonging to the station	Bombay Presidency.
Karachi ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Poona ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Kirkee ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
	Roman Catholic Vicars and Chaplains under the Archdiocese of Bombay.	
Bombay (Kalbadevi) ..	The Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope.	Bombay Presidency.
Bombay (Mazagaon) ..	Do. of N. S. de Rozario ..	Do.
Bombay (Mazagaon) ..	Do. of St. Anne's ..	Do.
Bombay (Upper Mahim).	Do. of N. S. de Victoria's ..	Do.
Bandra ..	Do. of St. Peter's Church ..	Do.
Salsette (Juvem) ..	Do. of St. Joseph's Church.	Do.
Trombay (Mane) ..	Do. of St. Anthony's Church	Do.
Salsette (Candoli) ..	Do. of N. S. de Assumption	Do.
Salsette (Culvem) ..	Do. of the Cathedral of Sacred Heart Church.	Do.
Bombay (Colaba) ..	The Roman Catholic Chaplain ..	Do.
Bombay ..	Do. of Mount Carmel (Fort Chapel).	Do.
Bombay (Grant Road) ..	The Roman Catholic Chaplain ..	Do.
Ahmedabad ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Sukkur ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Hyderabad (Sind) ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Karachi ..	Do. do. ..	Do.
Bombay (Siwri) ..	The Municipal Registrar of Deaths	Do.

APPOINTING THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWAR, BY VIRTUE OF HIS OFFICE, TO BE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR MAHABLESHWAR

Notn. No. 3083A, G. D., 15th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 729.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of so much of Government Notification in the General Department, No.4422, dated the 5th November 1890, as relates to the appointment of the clergyman or officer in charge Christ Church, Mahableshwar, as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the area marked against his name, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Mahableshwar

by virtue of his office, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for Mahableshwar in the Satara District.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR DEOLALI AND MANMAD

Notn. No. 481, G. D., 27th Oct. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2779.

Under Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886, and in modification of Government Notification No. 4422, dated the 5th November 1890, the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to appoint the following persons, by virtue of their offices, as Registrars of Births and Deaths for the areas marked against their names :—

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
Deolali ..	Cantonment Magistrate ..	Cantonment limits.
Manmad ..	Resident Magistrate ..	Nandgaon Taluka.

RULES UNDER THE ACT

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1173, 19th July 1888, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2600, G. D., 25th July 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 622, as amended by G. of I., Home Dept., Notns. No. 185, 27th July 1894, and No. 7224-A, G. D., 19th Dec. 1911.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under Sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886 :—

1. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "the Act" means the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, :

(2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules :

(3) "Registrar-General" and "Registrar" mean respectively a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act : and

(4) "sign" used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

3-A. The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless—

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (*a*) to Section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey, or when a person giving notice of birth or death was compelled by duty or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area, any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7 the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port:

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death and in the entry thereof in the register there shall be specified in lieu of the name of the place at which the name of the ship on which the event occurred and the name of the Commander of the ship and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under Section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under Section 9 or Section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 or by the Registrar as the case may be that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep in the form set forth in Schedule F a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries, births and deaths which Registrars are required by Section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

15. The indexes which are required by Section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of the registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of the person of European descent the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname ; and in the case of any other person the first letter of his name and not that of his rank, title or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct in manner prescribed in Section 28 of the Act any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated within one week from the date of the correction being made to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made the Registrar may correct the error in manner prescribed in Section 28 of the Act on application made in writing and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature by any person authorised under Section 20 or 21 as the case may be to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates :

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Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to :

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar, who is a Government servant and not a minister of religion, shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are ministers of religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULE A

Notice of Birth.

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for_____

I, (†)
hereby give notice for the purposes of Section 19 of Act VI of 1886 that on (††) (‡‡)
(§) the wife of
(¶) gave birth to a $\frac{\text{male}}{\text{female}}$ child which has been named
§ is by race and by religion
¶ is by race and by religion
and by occupation

* For provisions of Section 20 of Act VI of 1886, see page 283 *infra*.

I am qualified under Section 20 of Act VI of 1886 to give notice of this birth inasmuch as I_____ I have satisfied myself of the truth of all the facts above stated.

Date.

Signature_____
Occupation_____
Residence_____

† Name in full. †† Enter date. ‡‡ Enter the name of town or village.
§ Enter mother's name. ¶ Enter father's name.

When the signature of the person giving notice is not known to the Registrar, the following certificate should be filled up :—

I, ( ), being a $\frac{\text{Magistrate exercising jurisdiction}}{\text{Gazetted officer of Government in the}}$ in _____ Department, hereby certify that affixed his signature above in my presence and that the said is known to me.

Seal of Magistrate.

_____

_____

Signature and

Designation of certifying Officer.

The following extracts from Act VI of 1886 and the Rules framed thereunder are printed below for public information :—

Act VI of 1886.

S. 19.—Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area or among the class for which he is appointed shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorised by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book :

Provided that—

(*a*) if he has reason to believe the notice to be in any respect false, he may refuse to register the birth or death until he receives an order from the Judge of the District Court directing him to make the entry and prescribing the manner in which the entry is to be made ; and

(*b*) he shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of an illegitimate child, unless at the request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child.

S. 20.—Any of the following persons may give notice of a birth, namely :—

(*a*) the father or mother of the child ;

(*b*) any person present at the birth ;

(*c*) any person occupying at the time of the birth any part of the house wherein the child was born and having knowledge of the child having been born in the house ;

(*d*) any medical practitioner in attendance after the birth and having personal knowledge of the birth having occurred ;

(*e*) any person having charge of the child.

S. 22.—(1) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 19, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar :

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the person giving notice to attend before the Registrar or to sign the entry in the register if he has given such notice in writing and has furnished to the satisfaction of the Registrar such evidence of his identity as may be required by any Rules made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Until the entry has been so signed or the conditions specified in the proviso to sub-section (i) have been complied with, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(3) When the birth of an illegitimate child is registered, and the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child jointly request that that person may be registered as the father, the mother and that person must both sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

S. 23.—The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

Rules under Act VI of 1886.

Rule 2.—Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

Rule 3.—Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

Rule 3A.—The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

Rule 4.—Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be :

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar General after that time.

N. B.—The fee payable under section 23 for a certificate of registration of a birth or death is one Rupee.

Rule 7.—When a birth or death has occurred during a journey, or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled, by duty or urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of Death.

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for _____

I, (*)

hereby give notice for the purposes of section 19 of Act VI of 1886 that on (†) at (‡)

(§) died of _____

The deceased was by race and by religion and by occupation and was aged years.

The deceased's father (*)

is/was by race and by religion and by occupation .

The deceased's mother (*)

is/was by race and by religion .

‖The deceased's husband (*)

is/was by race and by religion and by occupation .

I am qualified under section 21 of Act VI of 1886 to give notice of this death inasmuch as I _____ I have satisfied myself of the truth of all the facts above stated.

For provisions of section 21 of Act VI of 1886, see page 286 *infra*.

Date. Signature _____

Occupation _____

Residence _____

When the signature of the person giving notice is not known to the Registrar, the following certificate should be filled up :—

I, ( ), being a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction / Gazetted officer of Government in the in _____ Department hereby certify that

* Name in full. † Enter date. ‡ Enter the name of town or village.
§ Enter name, surname, etc., of deceased. ‖ If deceased was a married woman or a widow.

affixed his signature above in my presence and that the said
is known to me.

Seal of Magistrate.

Signature and
Designation of certifying Officer.

The following extracts from Act VI of 1886 and the Rules framed thereunder are printed below for public information :—

ACT VI OF 1886.

S. 19.—Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area or among the class for which he is appointed shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorised by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book:

Provided that—

(*a*) if he has reason to believe the notice to be in any respect false, he may refuse to register the birth or death until he receives an order from the Judge of the District Court directing him to make the entry and prescribing the manner in which the entry is to be made ;

* * * * *

S.21.—Any of the following persons may give notice of a death, namely :-

(*a*) any relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death ;

(*b*) any person present at the death ;

(*c*) any person occupying at the time of the death any part of the house wherein the death occurred and having knowledge of the deceased having died in the house ;

(*d*) any person in attendance during the last illness of the deceased ;

(*e*) any person who has seen the body of the deceased after death.

S. 22.—(1) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 19, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar :

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the person giving notice to attend before the Registrar or to sign the entry in the register if he has given such notice in writing and has furnished to the satisfaction of the Registrar such evidence of his identity as may be required by any Rules made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Until the entry has been so signed or the conditions specified in the proviso to sub-section (i) have been complied with the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

* * * * *

S. 23.—The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

Rules under Act VI of 1886.

Rule 2.—Notices of Births and Deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

Rule 3.—Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

Rule 3A.—The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

Rule 4.—Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar General after that time.

Rule 7.—When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty or urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.

N. B.—The fee payable under section 23 for a certificate of registration of a birth or death is one Rupee.

4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice. (*Signature to appear only when the notice is presented personally to Registrar.*)
9. Signature, description and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father [*column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3)*].
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion and occupation of deceased.
5. Name, race, religion and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of the husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice. (*Signature to appear only when the notice is presented personally to Registrar.*)
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(Rule 11.)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (*or* death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (*or* Deaths) of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the of

A. B.,

Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or copies of entries granted.

(Rule 13.)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of copies of entries sent to Registrar-General.

(Rule 14.)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending day of 18

Dated the of

_____(Signature)

Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Births.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of Register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of Register.

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SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified copies of entries of marriages.

(Rule 15.)

Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under Sections 8, 23 and 25 of the Act.

(Rule 19).

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*i*) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of ..	5	0	0
(*ii*) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General	1	0	0
(*iii*) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(*iv*) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of ..	5	0	0
(*v*) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees.

(Rule 20.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Act (*or* Registrar, *as the case may be*).
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in Treasury.
9. Remarks.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS AND PERSONS TO CERTIFY COPIES OF ENTRIES IN REGISTERS AND RECORDS

Notn. No. 1939, G. D., 23rd May 1894, B. G., 1894, Pt. I, p. 465.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the respective officers and persons in whose custody the registers and records referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section are kept, in accordance with rules for the time being in force under clause (*f*) of Section 36 of the said Act, to certify such copies of entries in those registers or records as are required by sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act to be given to persons applying for them.

Notn. No. 1878A, G. D., 10th May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 579.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Sub-Registrar of Bombay under Act III of 1877 to certify, in the absence from the City of Bombay of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, all such copies of entries in registers and records referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section as are by the said section required to be given to persons applying for them.

APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1557, 20th Oct. 1890, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4342, 29th Oct. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 1085.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 A (1) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent under Section 32 to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency :—

The Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.

The Registrar of the Bombay Diocese.

FEES PAYABLE UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE ACT

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 296, 26th Oct. 1894, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4053, G. D., 31st Oct. 1894.

In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 36 (*a*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886.

1. The following fees shall be payable under Section 35 of the said Act, namely :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the said Act ..	1	0	0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the above-mentioned descriptive lists ..	1	0	0

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a minister of religion.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person being a Government servant and not a minister of religion having the custody of any such registers or records as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated, as if they were fees realised under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XI OF 1886

TRAMWAYS

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCEPT TO BOMBAY AND KARACHI AND ITS SUBURBS

Notn. No. 84, P.W.D., 9th Nov. 1887, B.G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 899.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, except the City of Bombay and the town of Karachi and its suburbs.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE CANTONMENT OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 4974, G. D., 21st Sept. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1249.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Cantonment of Karachi.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRAMWAY RULES

Notn. No. 3097, G. D., 24th June 1896, B. G., 1896, Pt. I, p. 691.

The following Rules made in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, are published under Section 26 of the said Act for general information :—

Rules.

1. The Rules may be cited as "The Bombay Presidency Tramway Rules".

Short title.

They shall apply to all tramways in the Presidency of Bombay constructed under "The Indian Tramways Act, 1886".

Interpretation.

2. The several words and expressions defined in Section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, have in these Rules the same meanings respectively as are therein assigned to them.

Form of application by local authorities for an Order.

3. Every application by a local authority for an Order authorizing it to construct a tramway under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, shall be made in duplicate in the following form :—

"To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department.

Sir,

The (*here the local authority applying should be designated by its proper title*) having, by resolution passed at a general meeting of the (*Local Board, Municipality or other body, as the case may be*) duly convened for the purpose, a certified copy of which resolution is hereto annexed, decided that it is desirable that a tramway should be constructed and worked from to , a distance of not more than miles, I am instructed to submit this application on their behalf under Section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for an Order authorizing them to construct the said tramway.

This application is made with the consent of the , which is the road-authority of the road which is to be traversed by the tramway, as given in the resolution of that , dated , of which a certified copy is hereto annexed (*or the local authority aforesaid*) is the road authority of the road to be traversed by the tramway, *as the case may be*).

The particulars required by the Bombay Presidency Tramway Rules are herewith submitted, as per annexed list."

Such application shall be signed on behalf of the local authority making it by the President, Secretary, or other officer of the body who usually conducts correspondence on its behalf.

Form of application for Order in other cases.

4. Every application by any person other than a local authority for an Order authorizing him to construct a tramway under the said Act shall be made in duplicate in the following form and shall be signed by the applicant :—

"To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department.

Sir,

Being desirous of constructing and working a tramway from to , a distance of not more than

miles, I (*or we*) hereby apply under Section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for an Order authorizing me (*or us*) to construct the said tramway.

This application is made with the consent of the , which is the local authority, and of the , which is the road-authority (*or* of the , which is both the local authority and the road-authority, *as the case may be*) of the road which is to be traversed by the tramway, as given in the resolution (*or* resolutions) of that body (*or* those bodies respectively) of which a certified copy (*or* certified copies is (*or* are) hereto annexed.

The particulars required by the Bombay Presidency Tramway Rules are herewith submitted, as per annexed list."

Approval or consent of local authority to application for Order how to be obtained.

5. Whenever it is proposed that a local authority shall make an application for an Order or shall consent to an application for an Order being made under the said Act, the making of such application or the giving of such consent shall be approved by a resolution passed by a majority at a general meeting of the Local Board, Municipality or other body constituting the local authority, duly convened for the purpose.

Plans and sections of works to be submitted by applicants.

6. Applicants for an Order under the said Act shall submit with their application the following plans and drawings in duplicate:—

(1) Map or plan of the district to the scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or, if no such map or plan is procurable, then the best map obtainable, with the proposed tramway marked thereon.

(2) An index plan or diagram, on a scale of not less than two inches to a mile, showing the general location of the proposed tramway.

(3) A drawing consisting of a full-sized section of the proposed rail, and full-sized plan and elevation of the same extending to about nine inches on each side of the joint, and showing how the joint is proposed to be secured.

(*There should be a statement on this drawing giving the material, weight and length of the proposed rail and fish-plates, and the depth and width of the groove.*)

(4) A drawing, on a scale of two inches to the foot, consisting of a plan, cross-section and longitudinal section of the permanent-way and substructure of the tramway, and showing the mode of fixing the rails and chairs, if any, and the gauge ties, if any.

(*There should be a statement on this drawing giving the nature of the paving proposed to be adopted between the rails, and for a distance of eighteen inches outside the rails. There should also be on this drawing a plan, on a scale of one inch to a foot, of the points proposed to be employed at single line passing places and junctions.*)

(5) The drawings required under (2), (3) and (4) should be on tracing cloth.

7. Before an Order authorising the construction of a tramway is published under Section 6, sub-section (4), the promoters, unless they are a local authority, shall deposit with the Collector of the district within the limits of which it is desired to construct the tramway, a sum in Government paper, or in such other form as Government may direct, which shall be equal to five per cent. of the estimated cost of the works or such sum as the Governor in Council may decide.

Deposits required before publication of Order.

8. A receipt for all sums or securities so deposited shall be given to the promoters by the officer with whom the same are so deposited.

Receipts for deposits to be given.

9. All Government papers so deposited shall be lodged with the Accountant General.

Deposits to be lodged with the Accountant General.

Any sum deposited in cash may be invested in the Government Savings Bank by the officer with whom it is so deposited.

Investment of deposits.

10. (1) The interest, if any, accruing due on the Government securities during the period of deposit shall be drawn by the Accountant General and shall be invested by him in Government securities and added to the principal deposit.

Interest of deposits how to be dealt with.

(2) Any small balance of the interest which cannot be so invested shall be remitted to the Collector for deposit in the Savings Bank.

(3) When the amount of deposit by the Collector in the Savings Bank reaches the maximum amount permissible under the Savings Banks Rules, it shall be remitted by the Collector to the Accountant General, Bombay, for investment in Government securities, which shall be lodged, together with the principal deposit, with the Accountant General.

(4) The following fees shall, in addition to any actual outlay on brokerage, be chargeable by the Accountant General in respect of Government paper lodged with him under these Rules, *viz* :—

Fees to be charged in respect of Government paper lodged with the Accountant General.

(*i*) one-eighth per cent. on all purchases and sales of Government securities made by him under these Rules.

(*ii*) one-quarter per cent. on all interest realized by him under these Rules.

11. At the expiration of the time specified in the Order for the completion and opening of the tramway, should the promoter fail to discharge any liability to Government or to any local or road authority incurred by him in connection with the tramway or any penalty which under the provisions of any Order under Section 7 or further Order under Section 8 of the Act he may have incurred, such sum or securities shall be forfeited to Government, and the Governor in Council may apply any sum so deposited to the discharge of such liability or penalty or may realise by sale of any such securities any

Forfeiture of deposit and application thereof to liabilities and penalties incurred by promoters.

sum so due from the promoter and apply such sum to the discharge of such liability or penalty.

Return of balance to promoter.

12. Any surplus, whether as principal or interest, remaining to the credit of the promoter after the discharge of all such liabilities and penalties and after deducting such commission as may be chargeable under clause (4) of Rule 10 shall be paid or returned to the promoter on his producing and giving up the receipt for the original deposit granted by the officer with whom the original deposit was made and on the promoter giving to the officer who repays or returns such surplus a receipt acknowledging such repayment or return.

Maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each carriage to be notified.

13. The maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each carriage shall be distinctly exhibited in a conspicuous place on such carriage in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

Notice to be given by promoter when inspection is desired.

14. If the promoter of a tramway desires that the same or any portion thereof shall be inspected under Section 12 of the Indian Tramways Act in view to the same being opened for public traffic, he shall give to the Secretary to Government, General Department, or to such other officer as Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of his desire not less than fourteen days before the date on which the tramway or portion thereof will be ready for inspection,

Information to be given to accidents on tramway.

15. The manager or chief officer of a tramway shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the tramway of—

(*a*) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(*b*) any accident of a description which the Governor in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the Judicial and General Departments ; and shall be responsible that notice of such accident be given in writing or by telegram to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs, and to such other person, if any, as Government may from time to time direct.

Fares to be paid on demand.

16. Each passenger shall, upon demand, pay to the conductor or other duly authorized officer the fare legally demandable for the journey.

Tickets to be shown and delivered on demand.

17. Each passenger shall show his ticket (if any have been supplied to him) when required to do so by any duly authorized servant of the promoter, and shall also deliver up such ticket upon demand to any servant of the promoter duly authorized to collect tickets.

The public prohibited from riding on steps of carriages, etc.,

18. No passenger or other person, not being a servant of the promoter, shall ride or attempt to ride on the steps or any other part of a carriage upon any tramway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers.

or on engine.

19. No person shall, without permission of the promoter, ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine upon any tramway or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers.

Loaded fire-arms not allowed in carriage.

20. No person shall travel in or on any carriage on a tramway with loaded fire-arms.

Obstruction to tramway employees.

21. No person shall wilfully obstruct or impede any officer or servant of the promoter in the execution of his duty in connection with a tramway.

Entering carriage already full prohibited.

22. When any carriage contains the maximum number of passengers fixed by competent authority for such carriage, no additional passenger shall enter, mount, or remain in or on any such carriage when warned by a servant of the promoter not to do so.

Disorderly behaviour, etc., prohibited.

23. No person in a state of intoxication shall, after he has been desired by a servant of the promoter not to do so, enter or remain in or on any tramway-carriage, and no person who is suffering from any infectious disease shall enter any tramway-carriage, and no person shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency in any tramway-carriage or shall wilfully and without lawful excuse interfere with the comfort of any passenger or extinguish any lamp in any tramway-carriage.

Regulating the use of animal power on tramways.

24. When animal power is used the draught animals shall be subject to inspection by the police. The promoter shall afford all reasonable facilities for such inspection, and shall, on an order by a Magistrate, remove any animal found unfit for working on the tramway from such work and shall not re-employ such animal on such work unless and until, on its being again inspected by the police, it has been declared fit for such work by a Police officer not lower in rank than a Chief Constable.

Front lamp to be provided between sunset and sunrise.

25. When any engine or vehicle is run on a tramway between sunset and sunrise, it shall be provided with at least one lamp lighted and brightly burning to the front.

Lamp for convenience of passengers between sunset and sunrise.

26. When any vehicle is run on a tramway between sunset and sunrise for the conveyance of passengers, it shall be lighted with a lamp or lamps for the convenience of the passengers using the same.

Manner of publishing rules made by local authority, promoter or lessee.

27. The publication of any rule or rules made by a local authority or by a promoter or lessee under Section 24 (2) and (3) shall be

(*i*) by insertion once in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in not less than three issues of a local newspaper (if any);

(*ii*) by affixing copies in English and in the vernacular language of the district in conspicuous spots in the towns or villages served or to be served by the tramway, and at stations or other principal places on the line of the tramway.

Penalties.

28. Any person committing a breach of Rule 15 shall be punished with fine which may extend to forty rupees, and, for every day after the first during which the breach continues, with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Any person committing a breach of any of the foregoing rules, *viz.*, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Any person committing a breach of Rule 24 shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and for every day after the first during which the breach continues with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Languages in which orders are to be published.

29. Orders authorising the construction of tramways shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in the following languages as well as in English, *viz*:

In the case of tramways to be constructed in Sind—In the Sindhi and Hindustani languages.

In the case of tramways to be constructed in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Sholapur-Bijapur—In the Marathi and Kanarese languages.

In the case of tramways to be constructed in any other district—In the Marathi and Gujarathi languages.

Manner in which local authority shall approve requisition on promoter to sell undertaking.

30. The making of any requisition by a local authority requiring a promoter to sell to such local authority his undertaking or any part thereof shall be approved by a resolution passed by a majority at a general meeting of the Local Board, Municipality or other body constituting such local authority duly convened for the purpose.

Notice to be given by local authority of intention to lease undertaking.

31. A local authority intending to make a lease of the right of user of any tramway and of demanding and taking the authorised tolls of which it has authority to make a lease approved by Government, shall give notice of its intention to make such lease in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in at least one English and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay and in the local newspapers published within its circle. Such notice shall set forth the conditions which will be binding on the lessee.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT IX OF 1887

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS

CONSTITUTING A COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT PERIM AND FIXING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THAT COURT

Notn. No. 7486, P. D., 18th Dec., 1886, B. G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 1063.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to constitute a Court of Small Causes at Perim, and to order that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall include the island and harbour of Perim.

CONSTITUTING A COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DEOLALI AND FIXING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THAT COURT

Notn. No. 8034, J. D., 23rd Sept., 1919, B. G. 1919, Pt. I, p. 2239.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to establish a Court of Small Causes at Deolali in the Nasik District with effect from the 1st day of October 1919 ;

(2) to declare that the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall comprise the limits for the time being of the Cantonment of Deolali.

CONSTITUTING COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES IN THE CANTONMENTS OF KIRKEE, BELGAUM, AHMEDABAD, KARACHI AND AHMEDNAGAR

Notn. No. 2305, J. D., 19th Apr., 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 314, as amended by Notn. No. 7098, J. D., 19th Dec. 1890.

Under Section 1 of Act III of 1880, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend Sections 5 to 7 of the said Act to the Cantonments of Kirkee, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Ahmednagar.

The Governor in Council is further pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to constitute under Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, a Small Cause Court in each of the abovementioned Cantonments, *and to declare under Section 5 of Act III of 1880 the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of these Courts to be Rs. 200.*

TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT KARACHI

Notn. J. D., 23rd June 1866, para. 1, B. G. 1866, Vol. I, p. 1450.

It is hereby notified under Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, that the Government is pleased to fix as the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Karachi, the talukas of Karachi and Mirpur Sakro.

LOCAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT POONA

Notn. No. 10331, J. D., 3rd Dec., 1919, B. G. 1919, Pt. I, p. 2979.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 1436, dated the 4th March 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th day of December 1919, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Poona in the Poona District shall comprise the limits for the time being of the talukas of Poona and Haveli.

APPOINTING THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF TATTA TO BE EX-OFFICIO AN ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT KARACHI

Notn. No. 806, J. D., 7th Feb. 1911, B. G. 1911, Pt. I, p. 257, as amended by Notn. No. 1922, J. D., 12th Mar. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint the Subordinate Judge of Tatta in the Karachi District to be *ex-officio* an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

APPOINTING REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT KARACHI AND INVESTING HIM WITH SMALL CAUSES COURT POWERS UP TO RS. 20

Notn. No. 7247, J.D., 1st Dec., 1879, B. G. 1879, Pt. I, p. 956.

Under the provisions of section 35 of Act XI of 1865, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Head Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi to be also Registrar of that Court, and under section 40 of the same Act to invest that officer with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits not exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value arising within the territorial limits of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

APPOINTING SECOND CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF NADIAD TO BE EX-OFFICIO REGISTRAR OF COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT NADIAD

Notn. No. 2044, J. D., 13th Mar. 1912, B. G. 1912, Pt. I, p. 381.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the appointment of Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nadiad to be *ex-officio* Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad.

RULES AUTHORIZING THE NAZIR OF THE CANTONMENT COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT KARACHI TO RECEIVE AND DISPOSE OF APPLICATIONS FOR COPIES OR TRANSLATIONS OF DOCUMENTS

Notn. No. 859, Sadar Court, 7th Apr. 1892, S. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 400.

Under the provisions of section 14 (2) of Act IX of 1887, the judge of the Sadar Court has been pleased to make the following Rule :—

"Subject to the control of the Judge of the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, Karachi, the Nazir of that Court is authorized to receive and dispose of formal applications (made by parties to any suit or application before that Court) for copies or translations of any document on the records of such suit or application, including the power of signing certified copies"

EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT POONA TO RS. 1,000 IN CERTAIN SUITS

Notn. No. 592, J. D., 27th Jan. 1883, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 102.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of Act XI of 1865, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, to Rs. 1,000 in suits of the nature described in section 6 of the said Act and thereby made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes.

ALL CIVIL SUITS OF RS. 1,000 IN VALUE TO BE COGNIZABLE BY THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT KARACHI

Notn. No. 5237, J. D., 27th July 1894, B. G., 1894, Pt. I, p. 777.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause 3, section 15 of Act IX of 1887 (The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887) His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that, commencing from the 1st day of September 1894, all suits of a civil nature, of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

ALL CIVIL SUITS OF RS. 1,000 IN VALUE TO BE COGNIZABLE BY THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT AHMEDABAD

Notn. No. 7556, H. D., 2nd Aug. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1850.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause 3, section 15 of Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that, with effect from the date of this notification, all suits of a civil nature, of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

ABOLISHING THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BROACH

Notn. No. 964, J. D., 14th, Feb., 1907, B. G., 1907 Pt., I, p. 339.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Court of Small Causes at Broach with effect from the 1st day of April 1907.

ABOLISHING THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT SURAT

Notn. No. 7213, J. D., 2nd Aug. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2064.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of September 1920, to abolish the Court of Small Causes at Surat, constituted by Government Notification in the Judicial Department dated 7th April 1869.

INVESTING SUBORDINATE JUDGES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER WITH AUTHORITY TO TRY ON THE SMALL CAUSES SIDE OF THEIR COURTS ALL SUITS FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENT

Notn. No. 5271, J. D., 15th Sept. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1694.

With reference to clause (8) of the second schedule of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Subordinate Judges of all districts in the Bombay Presidency proper (except the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar) with authority to try on the Small Cause Side (if any) of their Courts all suits for the recovery of rent arising within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of their Courts and falling within the pecuniary limits up to which suits are cognizable by them, as Judges of Courts of Small Causes.

INVESTING THE JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES OF AHMEDABAD, NADIAD AND SURAT WITH AUTHORITY TO TRY SUITS FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENT

Notn. No. 6321, J. D., 1st Nov. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1972.

With reference to clause (8) of the second schedule of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat with authority to try all suits for the recovery of rent arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of their Courts and falling within the pecuniary limits up to which suits are cognizable by them.

ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1888

POLICE

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN OFFICERS SHALL EXERCISE POWERS OF AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OR AN INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE WITHIN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF RAILWAY MENTIONED IN THE SCHEDULE ATTACHED

Notn. No. 2431, J. D., 26th Apr. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 665.

Whereas a general police district comprising the lands occupied by the sections of the railways mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed was created by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home

Department, Police, No. 922, dated the 10th July 1908, as amended by the like Notification No. 233, dated the 4th March 1909, the Governor of Bombay in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and section 4 of Act V of 1861, is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3839, dated the 3rd June 1898, as subsequently amended, that each of the officers mentioned in the 5th, 6th and 7th columns of the said schedule shall exercise the powers of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, a District Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector-General of Police, as the case may be, within the sub-section of the section of the railway mentioned opposite his name in the said schedule: provided that such powers shall not be exercised by such officer in any portion of such section which is outside the limits of the Province, Presidency or State mentioned opposite his name in the said schedule:—

Schedule.

Railway.	Section.	Sub-Section.	Province, Presidency or State.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector-General of Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Bombay to Viramgam.	Colaba to Viramgám.	Bombay Presidency (Bombay Island, Thána, Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts), Jawhár and Sachin States.	Nil ..	Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.
Tapti Valley Railway.	....	Surat to Amalner.	Bombay Presidency (Surat, East Khándesh and West Khandesh Districts), Sachin and Baroda States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Rájpipla State Railway.	....	Ankleshwar to Nandod.	Bombay Presidency (Broach District), Rajpipla State.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Baroda-Godhra Chord Line.	Baroda to Godhra.	Bombay Presidency (Panch Mahals District), Baroda State.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Anand-Godhra Branch.	Anand to Godhra.	Bombay Presidency (Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts), Baroda and Pándu-Mewás States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Godhra-Rutlám-Nagda Railway.	....	Godhra to the Western end of the bridge over the Anas River.	B(ombay Presidency (Panch Mahals District), Baria State.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Anand-Petlad Cambay Railway.	....	Anand to Cambay.	Bombay Presidency (Kaira District), Baroda and Cambay States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Ahmedabad-Prántji Railway.	....	Ahmedabad to Idar Road.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District), Baroda and Idar States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.

Railway.	Section.	Sub-Section.	Province, Presidency or State.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector General of Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway.	....	Ahmedabad to Dholka.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District).	Nil ..	Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Inspector General of Police Bombay Presidency.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Patri Branch (Viramgam Kharaghoda Branch).	Viramgám to Khárághoda.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District), Patri and Bajana States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
The Gaekwár's Mehsána Railway.	....	Mehsána to Viramgám.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District), Baroda State and Mahi Kánthá Agency.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Viramgam Wadhvan Branch.	Viramgám to Wadhwan.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District), Bojána, Lakhtar and Wadhván States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
R.-M. Railway.	Sabarmati Roho Section.	Sábarmati to the Rájputána Frontier near Roho.	Bombay Presidency (Ahmedabad District), Baroda and Palánpur States.	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Pálanpur-Deesa Railway.	Deesa Branch.	Pálanpur to Deesa.	Palánpur State ..	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.

APPOINTING THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTIONS AS SUCH UNDER ACT V OF 1861 WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL POLICE DISTRICT EMBRACING THE LAND OCCUPIED BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND ITS BRANCH LINES AND THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY AND THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY AND ITS BRANCH LINES, AND WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICE FORCE ENROLLED FOR SERVICE THEREIN

Notn. No. 608, J. D., 29th Jan. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 211, as amended by Notn. No. 7280, J. D., 21st Dec. 1911.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Inspector-General of Police for the time being appointed under section 5, sub-section (1), of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), to discharge the functions of the Inspector-General of Police under Act V of 1861, and any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the general Police district embracing the lands occupied by (1) the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and its branch lines and the Barsi Light Railway, the Bombay Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and (2) the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway and its branch lines, which is created by the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 921, dated

the 10th July 1908 (republished at pages 1026 and 1027 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1908, Part I), and with respect to the Police force enrolled for service therein: and to empower every Police officer of the Police force aforesaid of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector to act, under sub-section (4) of the said section, as an officer in charge of a Police station.

APPOINTING THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTIONS AS SUCH UNDER ACT V OF 1861 WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL POLICE DISTRICT EMBRACING THE LANDS OCCUPIED BY THE SIND SECTIONS OF THE N. W. RAILWAY AND CERTAIN OTHER RAILWAYS AND WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICE FORCE ENROLLED FOR SERVICE THEREIN

Notn. No. 129, J. D., 10th Jan. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 20.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner in Sind for the time being appointed under section 5 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), to discharge the functions of the Inspector-General of Police under Act V of 1861 and any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the general police district embracing the lands occupied by the Sind sections of the N. W. Railway and certain other Railways, which is created by the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 923, dated the 10th July 1908 (republished at page 1027 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1908, Part I), and with respect to the police force enrolled for service therein; and to empower every police officer of the police force aforesaid of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector to act, under sub-section (4) of the said section, as an officer in charge of a Police Station.

APPOINTING THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTIONS AS SUCH UNDER ACT V OF 1861 WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL POLICE DISTRICT EMBRACING THE LANDS OCCUPIED BY THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND CERTAIN OTHER RAILWAYS AND WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICE FORCE ENROLLED FOR SERVICE THEREIN

Notn. No. 7188, J. D., 5th Oct. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 2440.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Inspector-General of Police for the time being appointed under section 5, sub-section (1), of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), to discharge the functions of the Inspector-General of Police under Act V of 1861, and any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the general police district embracing the

lands occupied by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and certain other Railways, which is created by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 922, dated the 10th July 1908 (republished at page 1027 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1908, Part I), as amended by Home Department Notifications No. 233, dated the 4th March 1909, No. 434, dated the 5th March 1912, No. 959, dated the 5th September 1913, and No. 855, dated the 28th August 1914 (republished at pages 440, 406, 1492 and 2066 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of the 18th March 1909, 21st March 1912, 18th September 1913, and 3rd September 1914, respectively), and with respect to the police force enrolled for service therein; and to empower every police officer of the police force aforesaid of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, and until further orders, every head constable who has been specially placed in charge of a Police Station to act, under sub-section (4) of the said section, as an officer in charge of a Police Station.

ORDERS UNDER ACT II OF 1889

MEASURES OF LENGTH

PUBLIC SERVANTS AUTHORIZED TO HAVE CHARGE OF CERTIFIED MEASURES

Notn. No. 2275-A, G. D., 12th June 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 530.

Under the provisions of the Measures of Length Act II of 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the public servant mentioned in the following schedule, who has been supplied with certified measures under the said Act, shall have charge of the said measures for the purposes of the said Act :—

The Schedule.

The public servant above referred to :—

The Mint Master, Bombay.

Notn. No. 2388, G. D., 18th June 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 551.

Under the provisions of the Measures of Length Act II of 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the public servants mentioned in the following schedule, who have been supplied with certified measures under the said Act, shall have charge of the said measures for the purposes of the said Act :—

The Schedule.

The public servants above referred to :—

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The District Magistrates in the Presidency proper and in Sind.

ORDERS UNDER ACT VII OF 1889

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES

INVESTING CERTAIN COURTS IN THE PRESIDENCY WITH THE FUNCTIONS OF A DISTRICT COURT

Notn. No. 4857, J. D., 12th Sept. 1889, B. G. 1889, Pt. I, p. 795.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Courts in the Bombay Presidency, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act :—

(i) the Court of the Joint Judge of Ahmedabad ;

(ii) the Courts of the Assistant Judges of Ahmedabad, Thana and Satara ;

(iii) the Courts of all the Second Class Subordinate Judges in the districts of Ahmedabad, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar.

Notn. No. 609, J. D., 31st Jan. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 77.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of the Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Belgaum District, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 725, J. D., 6th Feb. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 118.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of Subordinate Judges in the Sholapur-Bijapur District, with the exception of those at Sholapur and Bijapur, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 3527, J. D., 3rd July 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 631.

In exercise of the powers conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of all the Subordinate Judges in the Surat District (including Broach), inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 4192, J. D., 2nd Aug. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 803.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 5424, J. D., 3rd Oct. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 1008.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 5276, J. D., 27th Sept. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 993.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 5861, J. D., 25th Oct. 1890, B. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 1072.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest with the functions of a District Court under the said Act the Courts of all the Subordinate Judges in this Presidency which have not been already so invested.

Notn. No. 6477, J. D., 7th Dec. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 986.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the Deputy Collector (exercising the powers of a Civil Judge) in the Thar and Parkar District with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 805-B, J. D., 4th Feb. 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 114, as amended by Notn. No. 3904, J. D., 13th June 1895.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 26 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Nara Valley Sub-Division in that part of the Province of Sind which *at date of the passing of Bombay Act XII of 1866 was* in charge of the Political Superintendent of Thar and Parkar with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

Notn. No. 7230, J. D., 24th Oct. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 1533.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26(1) and section 28 of Act VII of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the Assistant Judge of Shikarpur, which is inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under Act VII of 1889 and under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XI OF 1890

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

EXTENDING THE ACT TO CERTAIN PLACES IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS :—

Ahmedabad District.

Notn. No. 3461, J. D., 18th June 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1078.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th July 1909 to the local areas and roads in the Ahmedabad District, hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein :—

The Municipal areas in the Ahmedabad District; all public roads upon which conveyances ply for hire and where the Public Conveyance Act is in force, *viz.*, Bhavnagar-Gogha Road within British limits; Ranpur-Dhandhuka Road within British limits; Talod-Modasa Road within British limits.

Notn. No. 869, J. D., 1st Feb. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 385.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th of February 1919, the provisions of section 3 of the said Act to the port limits of Gogo in the Ahmedabad District.

Broach District.

Notn. No. 2008, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 380.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the limits of the Broach City Municipality.

Notn. No. 7446, J. D., 15th Oct. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1831.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st November 1912, the provisions of the said Act to the limits of the Ankleshwar Municipality in the Broach District.

Kaira District.

Notn. No. 455, J. D., 16th Jan. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 141.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 1st February 1913 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas in the Kaira District hereinbelow specified :—

The municipal areas of Nadiad and Anand in the Kaira District.

Surat District.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SURAT

Notn. No. 192, J. D., 8th Jan. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 68.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st February 1902, to the local area in the Surat District hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of—

The Municipal District of Surat.

Notn. No. 2007, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 380.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section 2, of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas in the Surat district hereinbelow specified :—

The municipal district of Bulsar.
The town of Bardoli in the Bardoli taluka.
The municipal district of Rander including the Rander-Surat Road.
The town of Kadod in the Bardoli taluka.

Thana District.

Notn. No. 4996, J. D., 18th Sept. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 1296.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th October 1906 to the local area in the Thana District hereinbelow specified so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of the Municipal District of Bandra.

Notn. No. 2009, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 380.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the Act to the local areas in the Thana District hereinbelow specified :—

1. Town of Thana.
2. Town of Kalyan.
3. Town of Mahim.
4. Village Palghar.
5. Road between Mahim and Palghar.

Certain Districts in C. D.

Notn. No. 2004, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 380.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, the Governor in Council

is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

Municipal district of Karad in the Satara district.
Municipal district of Sholapur in the Sholapur district.
Municipal districts of Jalgaon and Amalner in the East Khandesh district.
Municipal districts of Nasik, Malegaon and Yeola in the Nasik district.
Municipal district of Nandurbar in the West Khandesh district.
Municipal districts of Ahmednagar and Sangamner and the town limits of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar district.
Municipal district of Baramati in the Poona district and the village limits of Manchar in the Ambegaon petha of the Khed taluka of the same district.

Khandesh Districts (East and West).

Notn. No. 7818, J. D., 30th Oct. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th November 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

(1) Municipal district of Savda in the East Khandesh District.
(2) Municipal district of Shirpur in the West Khandesh District.

Notn. No. 5280, J. D., 20th July 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 1646.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st day of September 1914, the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the East Khandesh District :—

The Municipal districts of Yaval, Bhusaval, Dharangaon, Parola, Chopda and Raver.
The Dhulia Bhusaval Road.
The Outram Ghat Road.
The Jalgaon Neri Ajantha Road.
The Raver Savda Road
The Yaval Chopda Road.
The Chalisgaon Bhusaval Road *via* Kajgaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora and Jamner.
The Savda Yaval Road.

Satara District.

Notn. No. 1580, J. D., 29th March 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 402.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1905 the whole of the said Act to the local areas in the Satara District hereinbelow specified :—

Satara, Koregaon, Wai and Javli Talukas.

Sholapur District.

Notn. No. 3487, J. D., 6th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 672.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th June 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

The municipal district of Barsi in the Sholapur District.

The municipal district of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

Certain Districts in S. D.

Notn. No. 2030, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 380.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 to the local areas in the Southern Division, hereinbelow specified, the provisions of the said Act, that is to say, to the local areas within the limits of—

District, Head-quarter Towns.

(1)	The Municipal District of	Belgaum.
(2)	Do.	Bijapur.
(3)	Do.	Dharwar.
(4)	Do.	Alibag.
(5)	Do.	Ratnagiri.

Taluka Head-quarter Towns.

	Towns.	District.
(1)	Bail-Hongal	Belgaum.
(2)	Chikodi	Do.
(3)	Bagalkot	Bijapur.
(4)	Hubli	Dharwar.
(5)	Gadag-Bettigeri	Do.
(6)	Sirsi	Kanara.

Notn. No. 5909, J. D., 5th Sept. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I., p. 2002, as amended by Notn. No. 4927, J. D., 24th June 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st October 1916 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the towns mentioned below in the Southern Division—

	Towns.	Districts.
1.	Saundatti	Belgaum.
2.	Athni	Do.
3.	Muddebihal	Bijapur.
4.	Chiplun	Ratnagiri.

Dharwar District.

Notn. No. 4926, J. D., 24th June 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1519.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th July 1919 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the town of Ranebennur in the Dharwar District.

Kolaba District.

Notn. No. 3673, J. D., 21st May 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1429.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 15th June 1915 the provisions of the said Act to the area within the limits of the taluka head-quarter of Panvel in the Kolaba district.

Notn. No. 3495, J. D., 20th May 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1008 b.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 10th June 1916 the provisions of the said Act to the area within the limits of the taluka head-quarter town of Mahad in the Kolaba District.

Certain Districts in Sind.

Notn. No. 6188-A., J. D., 3rd Oct. 1893, B. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th day of October 1893, to the local areas in the Province of Sind hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein, that is to say, to the local areas within the limits of :—

1. The Cantonment of Karachi.
2. The Cantonment of Hyderabad.
3. The Municipal District of Karachi.
4. The Municipal District of Hyderabad.
5. The Municipal District of Shikarpur.

Notn. No. 2892, J. D., 6th May 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 832.

In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), to extend the whole of the said Act, except sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6, to the Province of Sind with effect from the 15th May 1901.

Notn. No. 5355, J. D., 14th Oct. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1442.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 2892, dated the 6th May 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the tenth day of November 1905, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the local areas in the Province of Sind hereinbelow specified :—

(1) The Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi.
(2) Do. do. do. Hyderabad.
(3) Do. do. do. Jacobabad.
(4) Do. do. of Shikarpur.
(5) Do. do. of Larkana.

Hyderabad District.

Notn. No. 3745, J. D., 13th July 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 941.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in continuation of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 5355, dated the 14th October 1905, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 15th day of August 1906, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the town of Naushahro in taluka Naushahro of the Hyderabad District.

Notn. No. 1288, J. D.; 17th Feb. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p, 270.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in continuation of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3745, dated the 13th July 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 7th March 1913, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the town of Hala in taluka Hala of the Hyderabad District.

Nawabshah District.

Notn. No. 558, Commr., 2nd Aug. 1917, S. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 990.

In exercise of the power conferred on the local Government by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and delegated to him by Government Resolution No. 1520 of the 4th March 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to extend, with effect from the 15th August 1917, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Nawabshah of the Nawabshah District.

Sukkur District.

Notn. No. 590, Commr., 18th Aug. 1917, S. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 1037.

In exercise of the power conferred on the local Government by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI

of 1890), and delegated to him by Government Resolution No. 1520 of the 4th March 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st September 1917, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the talukas of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin of the Sukkur District.

Karachi and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Notn. No. 25, J. D., 5th Jan. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 35.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st February 1915, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the towns and talukas of Tatta and Mirpurkhas of the Karachi and Thar and Parkar Districts, respectively.

Thar and Parkar District.

Notn. No. 70, Commr., 26th Jan. 1918, S. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 166.

In exercise of the power conferred on the local Government by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and delegated to him by Government Resolution No. 1520 of the 4th March 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st February 1918, sub-sections (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the Pithoro, Khipro, Digri and Jamesabad talukas of the Thar and Parkar District.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

Notn. No. 19, Commr., 14th Jan. 1916, S. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 75.

In exercise of the power delegated by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1520, dated the 4th March 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th January 1916, sub-section (2) to (6), both inclusive, of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), to the town and taluka of Kandhkot in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Aden.

Notn. No. 3894, J. D., 5th July 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1171.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 15th August 1907, the whole of the said Act to the Settlement of Aden.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO CERTAIN LOCAL AREAS AND APPOINTING INFIRMARIES

Notn. No. 1299, J. D., 3rd Mar. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 238.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890), His Excellency the Governor is pleased hereby to notify that on and after the 20th day of March 1891 the whole of the said Act not already in force therein shall

extend to the local area contained within the Municipal limits of the town of Dhulia in the Khandesh District.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Veterinary Dispensary at Dhulia to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of section 6 have been committed.

Notn. No. 1301, J. D., 3rd Mar. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 238, as amended by Notn. No. 2005, J. D., 12th Mar. 1912.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Act XI of 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to notify that on and after the 20th day of March 1891 the whole of the said Act not already in force therein shall extend to the local area contained within the limits of the City of Poona and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Veterinary Branch of the Agricultural College at Poona to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of section 6 have been committed.

Notn. No. 5717, J. D., 11th Oct. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1945.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 1301, dated 3rd March 1891, published in Part I, page 238, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 12th March 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that on and after the 1st November 1909 the whole of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, not already in force therein, shall extend to the local area contained within the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890) the Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand Veterinary Dispensary at Poona to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section 1 of section 6 have been committed.

Notn. No. 4642, J. D., 31st Aug. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 716, as amended by Notns. No. 6948, J. D., 23rd Dec. 1891, and No. 4382, J. D., 9th July 1902.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 1 thereof, to the City of Bombay as defined in sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bombay Act III of 1886), with effect on and from the 4th day of September 1891.

(2) The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of section 6 have been committed.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE CANTONMENT OF BELGAUM AND APPOINTING AN INFIRMARY FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Notn. No. 3389, J. D., 14th May 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 1058.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st day of June 1900, to the local area in the Belgaum District, hereinbelow specified, the provisions of the said Act, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of —

The Cantonment of Belgaum.

2. The pound established for the cantonment under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, is under section 6 (2) of the Act, appointed to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals, in respect of which offences against section 6 (1) have been committed.

EXTENDING THE ACT TO CERTAIN LOCAL AREAS IN THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT AND APPOINTING AN INFIRMARY FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Notn. No. 3403, J. D., 17th June 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 896.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th July 1910, to the local areas in the Panch Mahals District hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein :—

The Municipal areas of Godhra and Dhod in the Panch Mahals District.

2. The Veterinary Dispensary at Godhra is under section 6 (2) of the Act appointed to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against section 6 (1) have been committed.

APPOINTING THE BOMBAY *Pinjrapole* TO BE AN INFIRMARY

Notn. No. 3428, J. D., 12th May 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1361.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Bombay Pinjrapole to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of section 6 have been committed.

DECLARING THE MUNICIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS AT TARDEO FLATS TO BE AN INFIRMARY

Notn. No. 6336, H. D., 29th June 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1627.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital for animals at Tardeo Flats to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of section 6 have been committed.

ORDER UNDER ACT I OF 1894

LAND ACQUISITION

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THANA TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 1609-A, J. D., 8th Mar. 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 267.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*d*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Judge of Thana for the time being, within the local limits of the talukas of Salsette, Shahapur and Bassein in the district of Thana, to perform the functions of the Court under the said Act.

ORDER UNDER ACT VIII OF 1894

TARIFF

CANCELLING CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Notn. No. 1423-C., R. D., 19th June 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 1356.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to cancel the following notifications of Government in the Revenue Department :—

(*a*) The second and third Notifications dated 11th January 1870, under section 4 of Act XI of 1869, published at page 19 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 13th idem ;

(*b*) Notifications dated 23rd October 1872, under Act XI of 1869, published at pages 1114 and 1115 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 24th idem ; and

(*c*) Notification No. 7133, dated 20th September 1904, under section 5, sub-section (2) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, published at page 1254 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 22nd idem.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT II OF 1896

COTTON DUTIES

PLACING ALL THE MILLS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 5212-A, R. D., 29th May 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 649, as amended by Notn. No. 10807, R. D., 28th Nov. 1913.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession

of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department, No. 483, dated the 21st January 1895, and No. 3114, dated the 15th April 1896, the Governor in Council is pleased to place the Mill in the districts specified in the schedule hereto annexed under the control of the Collector of Bombay for the purposes of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Thana, Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Broach, Poona Khandesh, Dharwar, Belgaum and Sukkur.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO EXERCISE THE POWERS OF A COLLECTOR UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 3761-A, R. D., 18th May 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 586.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, clause (3) (*c*), of the Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the officers mentioned below to exercise the powers of a Collector under section 8 of the Act :—

Huzur Deputy Collector ..	.. Ahmedabad.
Huzur Deputy Collector ..	.. Broach
Huzur Deputy Collector ..	.. Poona.
Huzur Deputy Collector ..	.. Dharwar.
Assistant Collector, Eastern Division	.. Khandesh.

AUTHORIZING THE SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, ETC., BOMBAY, TO EXERCISE POWERS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 16, 18, 20 AND 21 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 6830, R. D., 26th Oct. 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 950.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (3) of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for the time being to exercise throughout the Bombay Presidency the powers described in sections 9, 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the Act.

PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO DEPOSIT IN A LICENSED WAREHOUSE COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 4394, Commr., C. S. O. and A., 12th June 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 976.

Under section 13 (2) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Chief Customs Authority hereby prescribes the form of application

printed for permission to deposit in a licensed warehouse cotton goods manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay :—

From

THE AGENTS,

Mills ;

To

The Collector of Bombay.

Sir,

Please to grant permission to us to pass out a consignment of the goods from our Mills to the licensed warehouse situated in Street. We propose to despatch the consignment on the instant at $\frac{\text{a.m.}}{\text{p.m.}}$ if convenient to you.

Signed

Agents of the Mills.

THE BOMBAY COTTON GOODS WAREHOUSE RULES, 1913

G. of I., Department of Commerce and Industry, Notn. No. 1596-2, 18th Mar. 1913, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2375, R. D., 11th Mar. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 418.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the provision of warehouses and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom :—

1. (1) These rules may be cited as the Bombay Cotton Goods Warehouse Rules, 1913.

(2) The application of these rules shall be confined to the Presidency of Bombay.

2. In these rules :—

'Act' means the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 ;

'Collector' means the Collector of Bombay for the Presidency proper and the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District for the Province of Sind;

'licensed warehouse' means a warehouse licensed under the Act ;

'Officer in charge' means the officer appointed under rule 4 to be in charge of a warehouse licensed under the Act.

3. No place shall be licensed as a warehouse under the Act, unless it fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be enclosed by walls built of brick or stone ;

(*b*) if it includes an upper floor room, the roof shall be well and strongly terraced with masonry or tiled, the rafting in the case of tiled roofs being ceiled with strong cloth, planks or matting ;

(*c*) all windows and ventilators shall be protected by stout iron bars securely fixed in the brick or stone work ;

(*d*) all the entrances into it shall have doors with strong locks, and each door, whether external or internal, shall be fastened by two padlocks;

(*e*) the entrance doors shall open into a street or other public place so as to be at all times accessible for the examination of the locks and fastenings.

4. (1) The Collector shall appoint an officer to be in charge of every licensed warehouse.

(2) The key of one of the padlocks of every entrance door of a licensed warehouse shall be kept in the custody of the Collector or the officer in charge and the key of the other padlock shall be kept by the licensee.

(3) A licensed warehouse shall be opened and closed only in the presence of the officer in charge who shall be responsible for seeing that it is securely closed and locked.

5. (1) Application for permission to deposit in a licensed warehouse cotton-goods manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay shall be made to the Collector in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority under section 13 (2) of the Act.

(2) No goods shall be deposited in a licensed warehouse unless they are securely packed in hooped bales.

6. (1) The pass to be sent with goods forwarded for deposit in a licensed warehouse shall be prepared in Form H in triplicate specifying the name of the mill in which the goods were produced and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package and the warehouse or place in the warehouse, wherein they are to be deposited.

(2) The counterfoil of the pass shall remain with the owner of the goods, the duplicate shall be handed over to the officer accompanying the goods to the warehouse who shall check the goods with the details shown in such duplicate and endorse thereon the result of his checking, and the triplicate shall remain with the officer in charge.

(3) On arrival of the goods at the warehouse the duplicate endorsed as aforesaid shall be handed over to the officer in charge to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 94 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as applied by the Cotton Duties Act, 1896.

7. (1) When any owner desires to remove any goods from a licensed warehouse he shall present to the Collector a written application for permission to remove them in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority; the application shall be in duplicate and shall contain particulars of the goods to be removed.

(2) The permission which the Collector may grant shall be endorsed on both the original and the duplicate.

(3) The original and the duplicate so endorsed shall be presented to the officer in charge who shall check the goods as they are passed out of the warehouse and permit the removal of such goods only as he finds to correspond to the particulars contained in the application.

(4) On the removal of the goods from the warehouse, the officer in charge shall endorse the fact both on the original and on the duplicate

and return the original to the applicant and the duplicate to the Collector.

(5) The return made under section 8 of the Act shall in addition to the particulars required by the rules made under the Act and issued under Notification No. 864-S. R.,* dated 21st February 1896, mention the quantity and other particulars indicated in the Form referred to in clause (1) above of the goods removed from a licensed warehouse during the month to which the return relates.

8. Every person who enters or leaves a licensed warehouse and all packages and other articles taken into or removed from the warehouse shall be liable to examination by the officer in charge.

9. (1) A separate return made under Section 15 of the Act shall be prepared in Form I appended to these rules. It shall be delivered to the Collector each month and contain the particulars indicated in the Form of all the cotton goods produced at the mill which have been deposited in a licensed warehouse during the preceding month.

(2) If no such separate return is made, the return made under section 8 of the Act shall, in addition to the particulars required by rule 7 (5) and by the rules made under the Act and issued under Notification No. 864-S. R.,* dated 21st February 1896, mention the quantity and other particulars of the goods indicated in the Form H referred to in rule 6 (1) above.

10. The officer in charge of a licensed warehouse shall keep an inward and outward register in Form J appended to these rules.

* Republished at pages 199—204 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th February 1896.

FORM H.

To remain at the producing mill.

No. *Date* 19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the Mill and bonded by in Room No. of Licensed Warehouse No.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

(Signed)

To be signed by a responsible Agent of the producing mill.

FORM H.

TRIPLICATE.

To remain at the warehouse.

No. *Date* 19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the Mill and bonded by in Room No. of Licensed Warehouse No.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

FORM H.

DUPLICATE.

To be forwarded by the officer in charge of the warehouse to the Head Office.

No. *Date* 19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the Mill and bonded by in Room No. of Licensed Warehouse No.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

Received correct on

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

Checked.

(Signed)

Excise Officer accompanying the goods.

Submitted to the Collector of

The goods mentioned above have been duly deposited at the warehouse on

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

Date

ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1897

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

PRESCRIBING THE CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE *Haj* WILL BE OPEN TO ANY RESIDENT IN INDIA

G. of I., Education Dept., Notn. No. 635, 24th Apr. 1912, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2759, G. D., 30th Apr. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 638.

In order to promote the convenience of pilgrims and to relieve the present congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay the Governor General in Council has decided that for the ensuing pilgrimage and until further orders the port of Karachi shall be open in addition to the port of Bombay to pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, Sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and in supersession of the orders contained in the Home Department Notification No. 1606, dated 13th July 1908, the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, until further orders, the *Haj* will be open to any resident in India, subject to the conditions—

(1) that no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the ports of Bombay and Karachi in the Bombay Presidency;

(2) that before the pilgrims embark, the ships chartered for Jedda shall be thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process under the personal direction of the Port Health Officer;

(3) that ample hospital accommodation shall be provided on board;

(4) that before embarkation pilgrims shall be medically inspected and their clothes and baggage disinfected as in the case of third class passengers on ordinary steamers;

(5) that ships shall undergo further inspection at Aden; and

(6) that if plague is found to be present in a pilgrim vessel arriving at Aden, telegraphic information shall be sent to Perim where the vessel shall be treated as an infected ship under article 21 (3) of the Paris Convention of 1903 and the measures prescribed in that article shall be strictly carried out, a similar treatment being accorded to vessels on which plague is first discovered between Aden and Perim.

2. A fully equipped plague observation station for pilgrims will be established at Perim by the Government of Bombay at the commencement of each pilgrim season capable of receiving an entire ship load of pilgrims from a plague infected vessel for treatment under article 21 of the Paris Convention of 1903.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1897

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

BRINGING THE ACT INTO FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FROM 1ST JUNE 1889, ESTABLISHING A REFORMATORY SCHOOL AT YERAVDA (NEAR POONA), AND ISSUING SUBSIDIARY ORDERS

Notn. No. 2933A, J. D., 31st May 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I., p. 510.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Reformatory Schools Act, V of 1876, shall come into force in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, on 1st June 1889, and to establish, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Reformatory School at Yeravda (near Poona).

The following completion certificate of the Yeravda Reformatory School furnished by the Inspector-General of Prisons under Section 6 of the said Act is published for general information :—

"I hereby certify that on the 18th April 1889 inspected the buildings intended for the new Juvenile Reformatory at Yeravda near Poona, that such buildings fully meet the requirements of Act V of 1876, and that the Reformatory is, in my opinion, fitted for the reception of juvenile offenders sentenced under the provisions of the Act quoted."

His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to declare the Reformatory School at Yeravda to be the Reformatory School established for the purposes of sections 8 and 9 of the said Act, and to vest, under Section 12, the control and management of that institution in a Superintendent and a Committee of 11 members.

* * * * *

DIRECTING THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO PERFORM THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY THE ACT ON THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL AS REGARDS THE YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

Notn. No 565, E. D., 17th Apr. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I. p. 849.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct under section 4 (*b*) of Act VIII of 1897, that the Director of Public Instruction shall perform all duties, as regards the Yeravda Reformatory School, imposed by that Act on the Inspector-General.

DIRECTING THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS TO PERFORM ALL THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY THE ACT ON THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, WITH RESPECT TO THE SALVATION ARMY BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME AT BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND VESTING IN THE SUPERINTENDENT AND A COMMITTEE OF VISITORS THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

Notn. No. 1553, para. 2, J. D., 7th Mar. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 531.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct under section 4 (*b*) of the said Act that the Inspector-General of Prisons shall, with

* This clause relating to the appointment by name of a certain gentleman as the Superintendent of the Reformatory School is omitted.

respect to the said Reformatory School, perform all the duties imposed by the Act on the Inspector-General, and to vest under section 17 of the Act the control and management of it in the officer in charge of the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial Home as *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Reformatory School, and in the following Committee of Visitors.

* * * * *

SALVATION ARMY BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME AT BYCULLA, BOMBAY, TO BE USED AS A REFORMATORY SCHOOL UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 1553, para. 1., J. D., 7th Mar. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, 531.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 (*b*) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), that the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial Home at Byculla, Bombay, shall be used as a Reformatory School under the said Act.

CERTIFYING THE SALVATION ARMY BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, BOMBAY

Notn. No. 1552, J. D., 7th Mar. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 531.

The following certificate furnished by the Inspector-General of Prisons under section 7 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, with respect to the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial Home at Bombay is published for general information :—

"Certified, as required by section 7 of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, that I inspected the Salvation Army Boys' Home at Bombay and find that the requirements of section 6 of the said Act have been complied with, and that, in my opinion, the Home in question is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under the Act quoted above."

EMPOWERING ALL STIPENDIARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN OF BOMBAY TO SEND YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS WHO APPEAR TO BE FIT CASES FOR BEING SENT TO A REFORMATORY SCHOOL TO THE SALVATION ARMY BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME AT BYCULLA

Notn. No. 1554, J. D., 7th Mar. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 531.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8(2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower all stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in the Presidency town of Bombay to send youthful offenders who appear to be fit cases for being sent to a Reformatory School to the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial Home at Byculla.

* This portion relating to the appointment by name of certain gentlemen as non-official members of the committee is omitted.

RULE FOR SENDING BOYS TO THE SALVATION ARMY BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME AT BYCULLA

Notn. No. 1555, J. D., 7th Mar. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 531.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule under section 8(3) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897):—

No boy shall be sent to the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial Home at Byculla under the said Act unless his residence, either permanent or for the time being, is in Bombay City, or in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency or in the District of Kolaba, or he is a child of a member of a criminal tribe.

RULES FOR SENDING BOYS TO A REFORMATORY

Notn. No. 1640, E. D., 25th Sept. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1976, as amended by Notn. No. 2354, E. D., 18th Sept. 1916.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under section 8, clause 3 (*a*) and (*b*), of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897 :—

Clause 3 (*a*).

1. No boy, except for special reasons, shall be sent to a Reformatory who

(*a*) is less than ten years of age, or

(*b*) has been convicted of murder or of an offence punishable under section 376 or 377, Indian Penal Code, or

(*c*) is for the first time convicted of a minor offence such as petty theft, and is under parental or other legal control, or

(*d*) suffers from any physical or mental defect which is likely to interfere seriously with his education, or to require special care of him, or to make him an undesirable companion for other youthful offenders.

Clause 3 (*b*).

The period of detention in a Reformatory shall ordinarily not exceed five years.

DIRECTING THAT THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL AT YERAVDA SHALL RECEIVE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS SENT BY ANY COURT IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 130, 9th Mar. 1906, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 532, E. D., 14th Mar. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 353.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, clause (1), of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Reformatory School at Yeravda shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to it by any Court or Magistrate in British Baluchistan or in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

APPOINTING REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AT YERAVDA, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AND CHINGLEPUT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, AS REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR COORG

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 553, 18th Aug. 1905, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 1551, E. D., 22nd Aug. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1069.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 15, sub-section (i), of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Reformatory Schools at Yeravda in the Bombay Presidency, and at Chingleput, in the Madras Presidency, shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to a Reformatory School by any Court or Magistrate in the Province of Coorg.

APPOINTING A COMMITTEE OF VISITORS FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL ESTABLISHED AT YERAVDA

Notn. No. 3975, J. D., 30th July 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 654.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 3234, dated 19th June 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 12 of the Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876), to appoint, for the control and management of the Reformatory School established at Yeravda, a Committee of Visitors, in addition to the Superintendent appointed by Government Notification No. 2933A, dated 31st May 1889, which committee shall consist of —

The Collector of Poona, The Judge of Poona, The Civil Surgeon of Poona, The City Magistrate of Poona, The Principal of the College of Science, Poona, The Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Jail.	Official Members.
....	Non-official Members.

RULES FOR THE WILLINGDON BOYS' HOME, BOMBAY

Notn. No. 7872, J. D., 18th Sept. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2311.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26, sub-section (2), of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the working of the Willingdon Boys' Home Reformatory established by the Salvation Army in Bombay.

* This portion relating to the appointment, by name, of certain gentlemen as non-official members of the Committee is omitted.

Rules for the Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay.

1.	Name of Home ..	The Home shall be called "The Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay."
2.	Control of Home ..	The Home shall be under the control of the Salvation Army who shall, from time to time, appoint an officer, with the approval of Government, as Manager, who shall be *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Reformatory School.
3.	Rules for Admission..	The Home shall be open for the reception of boys and youths who have been sent in under the terms of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, or admitted by the Salvation Army, provided that no boy shall be admitted in the Home unless his residence, either permanent or for the time being, is in Bombay City or in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, or in the District of Kolaba, or unless he is a child of a member of a criminal tribe. (*Vide* Notification C in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1551, dated the 7th March 1918.)
4.	Language ..	Boys will be admitted who speak Marathi, Gujarati, or Hindustani, and also those speaking Sindi and Kanarese but with a slight knowledge of one of the other languages. Boys speaking other languages will also be admissible at the discretion of the Manager.
5.	Procedure on Boys' Arrival.	When a boy arrives a record of his belongings shall be taken, and kept for future reference.
6.	Procedure on Discharge.	When a boy has completed the period for which he has been ordered by the Magistrate or Court to be detained in the School, the Manager shall inform him that he need no longer stay in the Home if he desires to leave. The boy shall then leave the Home, unless (1) he desires to remain in it, and (2) the Manager, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Salvation Army in India, decides to allow him to remain.
7.	Discharge Certificate..	On discharge from the Home, the boy shall receive a Discharge Certificate, stating

how long he has been in "*The Willingdon*", and a record of his conduct while there,—also stating what industries he has learnt and his success at the work.

8. Permission to remain. If a boy, on completing the term of his sentence, has risen to be a "Mate" or "Instructor" of others, and desires to remain in the Home, he may be allowed to do so, at the discretion of the Manager, and shall then be regarded as an employee of the Home and paid accordingly, until it is thought desirable to send him away to better himself and his position.—

9. Employment .. (*a*) The boys shall be employed at various trades, such as—

Weaving (Cotton, Silk or Wool).
Warping.
Silkreeling.
Mulberry Cultivation.
Silkworm rearing.
Training as Weaving and other Masters.
Carpentry.
Wastepaper.
Outside Employments.
Other handicrafts to be added as may become necessary.

(*b*) Subject to good behaviour boys may be allowed to live in the Home and to work outside, the arrangements for their employment, hours of work, wages, etc., being made by the Manager, through whom the wages shall be paid. Such boys shall pay for their board and keep.

(*c*) Boys may be licensed or apprenticed out under sections 18—22 of the Reformatory Act.

(*d*) All boys employed in the Home shall do a fair day's work to the satisfaction of the Manager, but not exceeding eight hours a day, with a half holiday on Saturday and a whole holiday on Sunday.

(*e*) For such a day's work, youths of 16 and upward shall be paid not less than As. 4 a day. Boys from 14 to 16 years of age shall receive As. 3 a

day, and shall not work for more than six hours a day. Other boys shall receive As. 2 per day.

(*f*) As soon as convenient where possible, the piece-work system will be introduced, the boys being paid according to a fixed scale.

(*g*) From these earnings the Manager may deduct the cost of food and other necessaries, supplied to the boy, and may allow him to draw for personal expenses. The balance (if any) shall be deposited by the Manager to the credit of the boy, and given to him after his release, in such instalments and at such periods as the Manager may decide, subject to his good behaviour.

10. Discipline .. The inmates shall obey all rules and orders that may from time to time be in force in the Home for the maintenance of Discipline and Order for the welfare of the Inmates and Institution.

11. Not a Prison .. While discipline is necessary, and should be enforced, it should be remembered by the Manager and his staff that the Home is *not* a Prison, and such plans and arrangements should be devised as will make the inmates feel this.

12. Recreations .. With this object in view provision may be made for :—

Library of useful literature.

Games, football, cricket, hockey, etc.

Music, singing and other suitable entertainments.

Gymnasium.

Drills.

13. Letters and Interviews. Inmates may be allowed to receive and send letters at the discretion of the Manager and subject to good conduct. All letters may be seen by the Manager. Also, they may be allowed interviews with relatives and friends once a month, at the Manager's discretion and subject to good conduct. Such interviews shall take place in the Home, and in the presence of an officer of the Home.

14.	Passes	Unless accompanied by a Member of the Home staff, no inmate shall leave the Home, on any pretext whatever, without first receiving a pass, signed by the Manager, and the conditions of the pass must be complied with. Any overstaying of leave will be notified to the Police.
15.	Serious Misconduct ..	Any inmate sent to the Home on conditional release shall be liable, if he misconducts himself, to be reported to the Authorities with a view to his conditional release being cancelled, and his being sent back to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.
16.	Minor Offences ..	Minor offences shall be disciplined by the Home Manager, who shall be authorised to inflict :— (*a*) Loss of marks, up to 6. (*b*) Loss of Monitorship. (*c*) Loss of Pass privileges for a time. (*d*) Corporal punishment—up to 12 stripes with a rattan in the presence of the Manager. (*e*) Loss of Home privileges, *i. e.*, Library, games, etc., for a stated period. (*f*) Loss of letter writing and receiving, and interview privileges for a stated period. (*g*) A fine,—same being cut from money standing to his credit.
17.	Rewards and Promotions.	The inmates should be encouraged in their work and conduct, and the following, and other, means may be used in this connection :— (*a*) Marks for good work and good conduct. (*b*) Monitorship. (*c*) Promotion to "Mate". (*d*) Pass privileges. (*e*) Certificates. (*f*) Appointment as Overseer, Instructor, or as employee. (*g*) Good conduct badges, stripes, etc. (*h*) Book prizes and other rewards.
18.	Marks and Rewards..	A record of marks shall be kept, marks and rewards may be granted on the following scale :—

(a) One mark per day for good work.
(b) One mark per day for good conduct.
(c) A gratuity of As. 2 per week given for 12 marks, and As. 1 for a minimum of 9 marks and ½ a. for a minimum of 6.

19. Education .. Primary education shall be given. Especially smart lads may be encouraged to learn English.

Also visits to Exhibitions, Museums, Workshops, Parks, Gardens, the Sea-front, etc., will be arranged.

Lantern lectures and other illustrated lectures, etc., may be given—with a view to the improvement of the lads.

20. Exercise . Regular exercise shall form part of the daily routine, during which

The National Anthem

shall be sung and the salute made. This shall take the form of a daily morning parade and drills, etc.

21. Medical and Sanitary . 1. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the House of Correction shall pay daily visits to the Home, and will advise the Manager and prescribe treatment or Hospital for the boys who may be sick. For simple cases, the sickroom in the Home will be used, and medicines and treatment given as prescribed by the visiting Surgeon.

2. Operation cases may be sent to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, in Bombay, and infectious cases to the Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay.

3. Quinine parades, as a preventive measure, should, if necessary, be carried out.

4. Boys shall be weighed monthly, and if they are found to be losing weight, they shall receive suitable treatment.

5. The visiting Doctor shall also advise on sanitary matters if necessary.

22. Dieting .. .. The dieting shall be ample and sufficient, and as follows :—

Daily Scale.

Rice	8 oz.

*Wheat flour on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday ..	12 oz.
*Jowari flour on Monday and Thursday ..	12 oz.
*Bajri flour on Wednesday and Saturday ..	12 oz.
Tur Dal	4 oz.
Ghee	½ oz.
Cocum	½ oz.
Curry stuff	½ oz.
Salt	½ oz.
Vegetables	6 oz.
Fuel	1 lb.

Conji made of 1 or 2 oz. of jowari or bajri flour to be given daily with ½ to 1 oz. of 'goor' to each boy in the morning,—the two kinds of flour being used alternately.

23. Clothing .. The Home shall be responsible for the suitable clothing of the inmates, but such should not exceed what the boys would ordinarily wear, were they in their own villages,—of course neatness and decency being maintained. The cost of such clothing shall be deducted from the boys' wages.

24. Washing and mending clothes. The boys shall wash and mend their own clothes. The Institution shall provide soap and other necessaries.

25. Lockers .. .. Each boy should have a locker for his personal effects. Lockers shall be open to inspection, when considered necessary by the Manager.

26. Names not numbers.. The boys should be called and spoken to by their names and numbers should only be used for the register and for reference.

27. Daily routine .. The weekly routine shall be on the following lines :—

6	to 7	a. m.	Removing bedding and cleaning dormitories, bathing, etc.
7	to 7-30	,,	Light meal before commencing work.
7-30	to 8	,,	Drills, gymnastics, Parade and

* In the case of boys over 14, and 10 oz. in the case of boys under the age

National Anthem.

8-15 to 12	a. m.	Work.
12 to 1	p. m.	Food and rest.
1 to 3	,,	Work.
5 to 5-30	,,	Gardening.
5-30 to 7	,,	Recreation.
7 to 7-30	,,	Food.
7-30 to 9	,,	Education.
9	,,	Bed.

See paragraph 11 for Saturday and Sunday.

28. Prohibitions

The following articles are prohibited in the Home and their possession by a boy is punishable :—

Alcohol and spirits of every description.

Drugs of every description including opium, bhang, ganja and charas.

Tobacco in any form and appliances for smoking it.

Playing cards or other implements for gambling.

Matches or materials for producing fire.

Money or Bank Notes.

Betel.

Gold, silver, copper or any metal in any form.

Any article illicitly introduced from outside or purloined in the Home.

29. Registers

The Manager shall keep the following Registers:—

Receptions and Discharges (Name, parentage, village or address, term of stay, reason, belongings on arrival, discharged or retained, etc.)

History Book, giving personal history of each boy.

Inspection Book.

Visitors' Book.

Work Records.

Earning Records, to include Savings Bank.

Punishment Book.

Good conduct Register.

Clothing Register.

Dieting Register.

Daily Roll Call, to be taken at parades.

Medical Register.

Cash Registers and Ledgers, as necessary.

30. Returns .. The following Returns shall be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay :—

Boys on pass, as necessity arises.

A monthly return, to include the following—

No. of Boys in Home at beginning of each month.
Do. discharged during month.
Do. absconded during month.
Do. died during month.
Do. sent to Hospital during month.
Do. received during month.
Do. in Home at end of month.

General remarks, such as Health, conduct, etc.

31. Personal Influence .. The Manager should endeavour to know each boy personally, and, without favouritism, gain their confidence by personal interviews, etc. He must seek to inculcate the principles of Honesty, Morality, Truthfulness, Honour, Loyalty to the British Raj ; and the Fear of God.

32. Committee of Visitors. The Committee of Visitors shall consist of five persons, of whom the Collector of Bombay shall be an *ex-officio* member. The four non-official visitors shall be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons.

33. Appointment of non-official Visitors. .. Each of the four non-official members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of appointment but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

34. Quorum of Visitors .. At any meeting of the Committee of Visitors held for the purpose of the monthly visit to the Home prescribed by Section 23 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act or of transacting any other business, two members shall form a quorum.

35. Visitors' Book A Visitors' book shall be kept in which the official Visitor shall record the date of his visits, with any remarks or suggestions he may have to make. The Manager shall

forward a copy of every such entry to the Inspector-General of Prisons for issue of suitable orders. When any remark of the official Visitor requires explanation such explanation shall invariably accompany the copy.

36. Manager responsible.. The Manager shall be responsible for seeing that these rules are kept. All communications should be addressed to him.

37. After care of the Boys. Every effort should be made to keep track of the Boys after they have left the Home. With a view to this—

(1) The Manager must endeavour to obtain for them suitable employment on reasonable wages.

(2) He must endeavour to keep in personal touch with them by correspondence.

(3) He must also encourage them from time to time to visit the Home, and take a personal interest in its welfare. A warm welcome must be given to them when they come.

(4) The Manager must especially take a personal interest in their future marriage and home arrangements. He must if possible endeavour to find suitable wives for his boys, so that they may not be dragged back into crime. or evil doing.

(5) The savings of the Boy accumulated while in the Home, should be paid out in instalments, subject to good behaviour, and with a view to keeping hold of him. He should be advised as to its wise expenditure.

(6) In course of time, it should be possible to set apart a special room for Old Boys wishing to visit the Home.

(7) Annual Tamashas, Games or Reunions could be arranged, when the Old Boys would be invited to visit the Home.

(8) Old Boys should be encouraged to contribute, when able, towards the support of the Home, or to give Games, Pictures, Books or Feasts to the Boys then in the Home.

(9) Boys going to distant places should be put in touch with the nearest Salvation Army Officer, or with any other Institution or person likely to help him in keeping right.

(10) A Roll of Honour Board might be hung in a conspicuous place for the names of Boys who have distinguished themselves after leaving the Home.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

Notn. No. 5329-A., E. D., 8th Dec. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 3403.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Educational Department No. 1954*, dated the 6th October 1903, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the management of the Yeravda Reformatory School.

Control and Management.

1. For the control and management of the school, Government shall appoint a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors. A Deputy Superintendent and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall also be attached to the school.

The Superintendent and the School Staff.

2. In all matters in respect of which the Superintendent is not invested with sole authority, he shall, subject to the control of the Director of Public Instruction (hereinafter referred to as 'the Director') be subordinate to the Educational Inspector, Central Division (hereinafter referred to as "the Inspector") and shall obey the orders of that officer.

3. He shall live in quarters provided for him, and shall devote himself solely to the management of the school, and shall not engage in any other business or pursuit.

4. He shall furnish such security as the Director shall from time to time consider necessary.

5. The Deputy Superintendent and the clerk shall be appointed by the Director and the teachers and the jamadar of the school shall be appointed by the Inspector. Every other subordinate officer in the school shall be appointed by the Superintendent.

6. Each trade instructor of the school shall be required to give at least thirty days' notice of his intention to resign his situation; and, as security for his doing so, shall be required to deposit with the Superintendent either the amount one month's pay or a bond for the amount of one month's pay, signed by a surety as well as by the trade-instructor. In the event of any trade-instructor throwing up his employment without having

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* *Vide* pages 1305—1311 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th October 1903, Part I.

given notice as above, the amount of the bond in the one case or the cash deposit in the hands of the Superintendent in the other shall be forfeited to Government.

7. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to see that every member of the staff behaves with tact, patience, and good temper. Officers of any rank, including also trade-instructors and school-masters, found wanting in these qualities shall have their services at once dispensed with, for, in dealing with boys, more specially with lads of the class detained in a reformatory school, such qualifications are absolutely indispensable. Every case, therefore, of violence by a member of the staff towards a scholar shall be immediately reported to the Superintendent, who shall take such action thereupon as he shall be authorized to take under these rules and as he shall think expedient.

8. The Inspector may suspend and the Director may suspend or dismiss any subordinate officer of the school for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct disqualifying him for office.

9. The Inspector may dismiss and the Superintendent may suspend, any subordinate officer except the Deputy Superintendent, the clerk, teachers, and the jamadar. The Superintendent may, in the case of serious misconduct on the part of any one of the officers above named, suspend him and in such case, or whenever necessary, appoint any person to perform temporarily the duties of the officer, reporting his proceedings to the Inspector. The Director or the Inspector, before dismissing any officer, shall record the charges against him, the answers made by him (which, if possible, shall be in writing) to each charge, and the reasons for dismissal.

10. All the proceedings of the Inspector and the Superintendent under the two preceding rules shall be subject to the control of the Director who may act either on his own motion or on the receipt of an appeal from any person who considers himself aggrieved.

11. The Superintendent shall keep a report book, in which he shall make a note of all occurrences of importance and of any matters which he may think proper to bring to the notice of the Committee of Visitors or of the Inspector. He shall also keep such registers of admissions, licenses, releases, and such accounts as may be prescribed by the Inspector.

12. He shall submit such returns as may be required by the Director and the Inspector.

13. He shall draw up and submit to the Inspector as soon as possible after the close of each year a report referring to all subjects of interest and giving a brief account of the working of the school during the year. The Inspector shall forward the report to the Director, who shall circulate copies to the members of the Committee of Visitors, and as soon as possible after such circulation arrange for a meeting of the Committee to discuss and adopt the report.

14. Subject to the authority of the Inspector the Superintendent shall have the executive management of the school in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, industrial training, work, teaching, punishments, rewards, expenditure, and general control.

15. It shall be his duty to be constantly present with the boys during work-hours, and to acquaint himself with the conduct and character of each boy and his progress in industrial training. He shall also pass a certain amount of time in the school-room.

16. It shall be the Superintendent's duty to be present both when the dormitories are locked up for the night and when they are unlocked in the morning. If, owing to illness or other cause, he is unable to perform this duty, he shall delegate it to the Deputy Superintendent.

17. During the night the keys of the dormitories and cells shall be kept in the Superintendent's quarter, and on no account shall they be removed without his permission.

18. The Superintendent shall see that a peon is always on duty by day and by night at the entrance gate. In the day time a peon shall patrol within the enclosure, and at night a peon shall be on duty in the verandahs of the dormitories.

19. The Superintendent shall report to the Inspector, as they occur, all escapes and recaptures, all serious breaches of the rules of the school, all suicides and accidental deaths, all outbreaks of epidemic diseases, and the measures taken to prevent their spread.

20. All cases of death shall at once be reported by the Superintendent to the nearest Magistrate for judicial inquiry, who shall thereupon enquire into the cause of such death and make a written report thereon to the Inspector.

21. The Superintendent shall satisfy himself by frequent inspections of the books and of the boys food, and by enquiry into the bazaar rates, that the full amount of food is purchased, that the rates are reasonable, and that the boys obtain their full rations.

22. The monthly bills for expenses of every description in connection with the school shall be submitted by the Superintendent to the Inspector, by whom they shall be audited.

23. The Director is authorised to sanction any item of expenditure in connection with the school, not exceeding Rs. 500, for which provision has been made in the budget.

24. All expenditure in connection with the school shall be incurred by the Superintendent, subject to the full control of the Director, who shall submit annually to Government, through the Accountant General, at the time and in the form prescribed from time to time by Government, a budget estimate of the charges of the maintenance of the school.

25. The Superintendent shall keep a constant watch over the receipt and expenditure of the school, shall satisfy himself by frequent inspections that the registers and books are written up, that the cash balances correspond with those entered in the books, that the daily entries are made in the day-books, and that outstandings are not allowed to accumulate. He will be held responsible for any defalcation on the part of the school-staff, if it be shown that such defalcation was rendered possible by negligence on his part.

26. The Superintendent shall hold a muster of all the boys every Sunday or at other convenient time during each week, hear complaints

and attend to them, and see that every boy is provided with proper clothing and bedding.

27. All youthful offenders confined in the school shall be numbered in a consecutive series from one upwards and shall be provided with a uniform and distinctive dress of khaki.

28. On the admission of a youthful offender to the school, his clothing and other perishable articles received with him may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be sold by auction, the money thus realised being carried to the youthful offender's credit, by a red ink entry initialled by the Superintendent, in the cash column of such register of the private effects of the inmates of the school as may be prescribed from time to time by the Inspector. All moneys realised under this rule shall be deposited in the local savings bank in the manner provided in rule 53.

29. Whenever it appears to the Superintendent that a youthful offender will attain the age of eighteen years before the expiry of his period of detention, he shall, six months previously to the attaining by the youthful offender of the age of eighteen years, intimate the fact to the Inspector with a view to the making of the necessary report to Government under section 13 (1) of the Act.

30. One month before the date of release of any youthful offender the Superintendent shall communicate the date of his release to the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district to which he belongs with a view to the boy's mode of life in the future being, as far as possible, watched and influenced. Six months after the date of release, and after every succeeding six months, for a period of three years, a reference shall be made to the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district with a view to ascertain the boy's mode of life. The replies received shall be laid before the Committee of Visitors, and a summary of the information received shall be attached to the Superintendent's annual report to the Inspector.

If the boy so discharged is native of a state under the Bombay Government, the Superintendent shall communicate with the Political Agent concerned.

If the boy so discharged belongs to British territory or to a native state outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the Superintendent shall forward the necessary references to the Director who shall communicate with the highest educational authority of the province or the highest Political Officer of the Agency to which the boy belongs.

31. The Superintendent shall order the discharge of any youthful offender whose sentence has expired. He shall also order the payment of subsistence allowance to the boy for the journey to his home.

32. No stranger shall be admitted within the school-premises unless accompanied by a member of the Committee of Visitors, or furnished with a written permission signed by the Superintendent.

33. The Superintendent shall accompany the Director and all official visitors during their inspection of the school.

Committee of Visitors.

34. The Committee of Visitors shall consist of nine persons, of whom five shall be *ex-officio* members. The four non-official visitors shall be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Director.

35. The following shall be *ex-officio* members of the committee :—

The Collector of Poona,
The Judge of Poona,
The Educational Inspector, C. D.,
The Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Poona College of Engineering,
The Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Jail.

Each of the remaining four members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of appointment, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

36. The Inspector-General of Prisons shall be a Visitor of the Yeravda Reformatory.

37. At any meeting of the Committee of Visitors held for the purpose of the monthly visit to the school prescribed by section 23 (1) of the Act or of transacting any other business two members shall form a quorum.

38. A visitors' book shall be kept, in which official visitors shall record the dates of their visits, with any remarks or suggestions they may have to make. The Superintendent shall forward a copy of every such entry to the Inspector for the issue of suitable orders. When any remark of an official visitor requires explanation, such explanation shall invariably accompany the copy.

Medical Officer.

39. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the school shall be under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the Yeravda Jail. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall keep such registers and returns as shall be prescribed by the Director and Inspector. All medicines required for the school shall be indented for from the Medical Store, Bombay.

Director and Inspector.

40. The Director and also the Inspector, shall, at least once a year, inspect all parts of the school and see every youthful offender confined in it. They shall during their inspections give every boy the opportunity of making any application or complaint to them which he may wish to make. The Inspector shall satisfy himself that all accounts and registers are maintained according to the rules at the time in force, and that proper arrangements are made for the safe custody of all records.

A brief memorandum of the state in which they find the school and of the manner in which it is administered, etc., together with any suggestions they may wish to make and any orders they may have issued to the Superintendent, shall, on the occasion of each inspection, be recorded by them in the visitors' book.

41. After any such visit of inspection, the Director may, if he thinks fit, make a special report to Government, in the usual official form.

on the condition of the school. He shall deal with the subject of the school in his annual report.

Diet.

42. The diet issued to all youthful offenders in the school shall be on the following scale :—

For Juvenile Indians.

	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Dal, Toor.	Vegetables.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Salt.	Condiments.	Tamarind.	Oil.	Milk.	Mutton.	Rice Conjee.	Fuel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.
Sunday ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	6	..	8	4	4	8	12	5	2	1
Monday ..	..	20	..	..	4	..	..	6	8	4	4	8	..	..	2	1
Tuesday ..	10	..	..	10	4	..	6	..	8	4	4	8	..	..	2	1
Wednesday ..	..	..	20	..	..	6	..	..	8	4	4	8	12	5	2	1
Thursday ..	..	20	..	..	4	..	6	..	8	4	4	8	..	..	2	1
Friday ..	..	..	20	..	6	6	..	..	8	4	4	8	12	5	2	1
Saturday ..	..	20	..	..	4	6	..	..	8	4	4	8	..	..	2	1

NOTE.—(*a*) Monitors if appointed (rule 54) may receive wheat on four days of the week.

(*b*) In the case of youthful offenders above the age of fourteen years, the daily ration of flour may be increased, with the sanction of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to 22 ounces.

For Juvenile Europeans.

	Mutton without bone.	Beef without bone.	Bread.	Suji.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Salt.	Pepper.	Sugar.	Butter.	Fuel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Drs.	Drs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.
Sunday ..	..	8	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Monday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Tuesday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Wednesday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Thursday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Friday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½
Saturday ..	8	..	16	3	2½	8	8	½	1	1	1½

43. The following shall be deemed prohibited articles, and their possession by a youthful offender shall be punished by the Superintendent:—(*a*) liquor, (*b*) intoxicating drugs, including opium, ganja and tobacco. The introduction of any of these articles by any of the school-staff shall render the offender liable to fine or dismissal.

Daily Routine.

44. The dormitories shall be unlocked at day-light, and the boys shall be at once marched off to perform their ablutions and to visit the latrine. A slight meal, consisting of a small baked cake of wheat flour or a porridge ration shall then be given them to support them until breakfast.

45. Up to 7 a.m. (7-30 in winter) the boys shall be employed in cleaning up the dormitories, when all will be in readiness to commence work.

46. The employment of the boys during the various hours of the day shall be as follows :—

Summer.	Winter.
7—9, Manual Training or Drawing.	7½—9, Manual Training and Drawing.
9—11, School.	9—11, School.
11—12, Bath and Breakfast.	11—12, Bath and Breakfast.
12—4½, Work.	12—4, Work.
4½—5½, Play.	4—5, Play.
5½—7, Meal and locking up.	5—6½, Meal and locking up.

Education and Industrial Training.

47. The boys should be made as happy as possible in the school which should be viewed by them as a place of education, not one of punishment. So long as their games are of a harmless nature, their movements should during play hours, be as unrestricted as possible ; during work and school hours play should be strictly interdicted.

48. In the school, reading, writing and arithmetic shall be taught in the vernaculars.

49. The industries taught at the school shall at first be (1) carpentry, (2) blacksmith's work, (3) painting and varnishing, (4) market-gardening and flower-gardening and (5) book-binding. Others may be introduced, but in each case special sanction shall be previously obtained from the Director. A competent instructor shall be entertained for each trade taught in the school.

50. On a boy's first entering the school he shall not be put permanently to any particular industry. He shall rather be given the choice of all the trades in which the school affords instruction, and by employing him as a help at each in turn, his tastes will be ascertained and his fitness for a particular trade decided upon.

Rewards.

51. With a view to encourage good conduct and industry a mark system shall be employed under which small gratuities, not exceeding one anna per week, may be earned by the boys.

52. To enable the jamadar, school teachers, and trade instructors to keep a daily record of each boy's conduct and industry, they shall be furnished with registers in which shall be recorded daily the initial letter of the words "Good", "Indifferent," and "Bad" opposite each boy's name.

The Superintendent shall, at the end of the week, allot marks on an inspection of these registers. For every "G" he shall give two marks and for every "I" one mark; for "B" he shall allow no marks. A minimum of 34 marks shall entitle a boy to the maximum pecuniary reward of one anna. A minimum of 28 marks shall entitle a boy to the pecuniary reward of half an anna.

53. One-half of the money so earned may be spent by the boy who earns it on sweet-meats, fruits, toys, and other articles which are not forbidden admission to the school. The purchases shall only be permitted on fixed days of the week. The other half of the amount earned shall be deposited by the boy in the Local Savings Bank. All Savings Bank books shall be kept in the custody of the Superintendent. At the time of the release of a boy from the school, his Savings Bank book shall be handed over to him by the Superintendent through the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district the boy goes to.

54. The Superintendent is authorized to select from amongst the best behaved boys not more than 14 per cent. of the entire number of boys in the school for promotion to the grade of monitor. Boys promoted to this grade shall be enabled to earn double the number of marks, and consequently double the amount of gratuity which they could otherwise earn.

Punishment.

55. The Superintendent is authorized to punish any boy for misconduct, and shall record all such punishments in a book provided for the purpose. Punishments shall consist of:—

(*a*) loss of marks;
(*b*) degradation from monitorship;
(*c*) loss of privilege of communication with parents and relatives;
(*d*) solitary confinement;
(*e*) corporal punishment;
(*f*) penal diet;
(*g*) grinding.

No boy shall be kept in solitary confinement for a period exceeding three days. Corporal punishment shall be administered after the manner of school discipline with a light cane, the number of stripes in no case exceeding twelve. Penal diet shall consist of 1 lb. of flour or rice per diem, cooked with salt in the form of porridge, and may be given for a period not exceeding two days at a time, with intervals of 14 days between such periods.

Visits to, and communication with, youthful offenders.

56. The parents and near relations of the boys shall be allowed to visit them once a month, and to correspond with them in writing at reasonable periods. Parents or near relations shall in every case receive notice of serious illness, and intimation shall be sent them a resaonable time before a boy is released from the school of the date on which he will be released.

Licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

57. Before issuing any license under Section 18 the Superintendent shall obtain the views of the Committee of Visitors and forward them, with his own opinion and full particulars, to the Inspector, whose instructions for granting or withholding a license or for apprenticing or not apprenticing a youthful offender, he shall follow.

58. Every license under Section 18 shall be in the following form, namely :—

License.

Whereas A. B. is a youthful offender, at present detained in the Yeravda Reformatory School under a warrant signed by and dated

And Whereas the said A.B. has attained the age of fourteen years, has been an inmate of the school for two years, and has conducted himself to the satisfaction of the Committee of Visitors ; And Whereas C. D. being a trustworthy and respectable person* and an employer of labour, is willing to receive and take charge of the said A.B. on the condition that he shall keep the said A.B. employed in the occupation of a †

and while in his charge shall clothe and feed him ; And Whereas, furthermore, the said C.D. has undertaken to maintain every reasonable precaution to ensure the welfare and safe custody of the said A.B. while under his charge ; Now These Presents, Witness that the said A.B. is hereby licensed to live under the charge of the said C.D. for a term of three months from this date, subject to the provisions of Sections 18 to 21 (both inclusive) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and the further conditions endorsed on the back of this license.

Signed	Signed
Members of the Committee of Visitors.	Superintendent, Yeravda Reformatory School.

Dated the 192.

Conditions to be endorsed on the back of the license.

(1) This license is in force for three months only, but it may be renewed from time to time for a similar period, until the expiration of the period for which the boy has been directed to be detained [Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, section 18 (2)].

(2) The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer (*ib.*, Section 19).

(3) The license is moreover determined by :—

(*a*) the death of the employer,

(*b*) his cessation from business, or employment of labour,

(*c*) the expiry of the period for which the boy can be detained in the school,

* Or, if he is an officer of Government or of a Municipality, substitute the words "an officer of Government" or "an officer of the Municipality of ." as the case may be.

† Insert the exact trade, occupation or calling, as the case may be, at which he is to be employed.

(*d*) his discharge from the school, or removal to another school, at any time by order of the local Government (*ib.*, Section 20).

(4) The license may be cancelled by the Superintendent if it appear to him, after full enquiry, that the employer has ill-treated the boy or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance (*ib.*, Section 21).

(5) A boy who escapes from the charge of his employer may be arrested by any police officer without a warrant and taken back to his employer (*ib.*, Section 29).

(6) A licensed boy who escapes from his employer's charge shall never again be licensed, and an employer who negligently permits a boy to escape, or abets such an escape or an attempt to escape, will be excluded from again having a boy licensed to him.

(7) The employer shall permit the boy to be visited at least once a month by the Superintendent or such other person as the Educational Inspector, Central Division, may appoint and to be seen by such Visitor apart from others.

(8) This license is in duplicate; the original shall remain in the possession of the employer and the duplicate in the possession of the boy.

Employer's signature.

Dated the 192 .

59. Forms of the license and the conditions endorsed thereon shall be printed in English and Marathi in parallel columns and kept in stock by the Superintendent for issue as required.

60. Not more than five boys at any one time be licensed to any individual employer.

61. No boy shall be so licensed until he has been an inmate of the school for at least two years, and no boy shall be so licensed whose character and conduct in the school have not, in the opinion of the Superintendent been satisfactory.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1898

LEPERS

APPLYING THE ACT TO CERTAIN PLACES :—
TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 3142, G. D., 25th May 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 864.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Lepers Act (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from the 1st June 1911.

CERTAIN AREAS IN THE BELGAUM, DHARWAR AND BIJAPUR DISTRICTS

Notn. No. 5379, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1339.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (4) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply

the said Act to the following areas in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts with effect from the 1st September 1912:—

(*1*) *Areas in the Belgaum District.*

The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka;

the Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti-Yellamma; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadwad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(*2*) *Areas in the Dharwar District.*

The Municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yemnur and Guddguddapur.

(*3*) *Areas in the Bijapur District.*

The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd Ilkal; and the towns of Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan, Jalihal, Govanki, Nelvigi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bevur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

CERTAIN AREAS IN N. D., C. D., AND S. D.

Notn. No. 8189, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B.G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1985.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (4) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana Districts of the Northern Division, the Nasik and Sholapur Districts of the Central Division, and the Ratnagiri District of the Southern Division with effect from the 1st December 1913:—

	Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
		Northern Division.	
1.	Ahmedabad District ..	The Ahmedabad municipal district.	The whole Act.
2.	Kaira District ..	The municipal districts of Nadiad, Dakor, and Anand.	
3.	Broach District ..	The Broach municipal district.	
4.	Surat District ..	The Surat and Bulsar municipal districts.	
5.	Thana District ..	Salsette Taluka.	
		Central Division.	
6.	Nasik District ..	The Nasik City municipal district and the cantonment of Deolali.	
7.	Sholapur District ..	The Sholapur City municipal district.	
		Southern Division.	
8.	Ratnagiri District ..	(1) The Ratnagiri municipal district.	

Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
	(2) The whole District, except the Ratnagiri municipal district.	Sections 3, 4 and 9 of the Act.

CERTAIN AREAS IN THE POONA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 2254, G. D., 20th Mar. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 588.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (4) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3433, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Poona District with effect from 1st July 1911 :—

Local areas.	Extent of application.
(1) The limits of Poona city and Suburban Municipalities of the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona and of the revenue limits of the villages of Ghorpari, Wanori, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgam, Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bopkhed, Dapudi and Aundh.	The Whole Act.
(2) The whole district of Poona except the areas mentioned in (1) above	Sections 2(1), 2(3), 2(4), 3, 4, 5, 9 and Form B of the Schedule.

CERTAIN AREAS IN THE THANA DISTRICT

Notn. No. 2377, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 595.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (4) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act with effect from the 1st May 1918 to the following areas in the Thana District, namely :—

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas.
The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbargaon Shahapur and Murbad.

APPOINTING THE LEPER ASYLUMS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES AND SPECIFYING THE AREAS FROM WHICH LEPERS MAY BE SENT TO SUCH ASYLUMS :—

Matunga.

Notn. No. 4374, G. D., 18th July 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1220.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the

Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Town and Island of Bombay may be sent.

Notn. No. 3662, G. D., 24th May 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1032.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay, to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Salsette Taluka may be sent.

Hindalge.

Notn. No. 5380, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1340.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act and to specify the following as the local areas from which lepers may be sent to the said asylum, namely :—

(*1*) *Areas in the Belgaum District.*

The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka ;

the Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti-Yellamma ; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadwad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(*2*) *Areas in the Dharwar District.*

The Municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yamnur and Guddgudda-pur.

(*3*) *Areas in the Bijapur District.*

The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd and Ilkal ; and the towns of Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan-Jalihal Govanki, Nelvigi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bevur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

(*4*) *The Town and Island of Bombay.*

Kondhwa Budruk.

Notn. No. 2255, G. D., 20th Mar. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 588.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3434, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act and to specify the following as the local areas from which lepers may be sent to the said Asylum :—

The whole district of Poona, including the municipal limits of Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona,

the villages of Ghorpari, Wanori, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgaon Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bopkhed, Dapudi and Aundh, and the town and island of Bombay.

Poona, Nasik and Hindalge.

Notn. No. 7074, G. D., 23rd Oct. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 2357.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Khondwa Budruk Leper Asylum at Poona, the Leper Asylum, Nasik, and the Leper Asylum at Hindalge, Belgaum, to be Leper Asylums for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Salsette Taluka may be sent, in addition to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, appointed by Government Notification No. 3662, dated the 24th May 1916.

Matunga, Khondwa Budruk, Poona, Nasik and Hindalge.

Notn. No. 2378, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 595.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay, the Khondwa Budruk Leper Asylum at Poona, the Leper Asylum, Nasik, and the Leper Asylum at Hindalge, Belgaum, to be Leper Asylums for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the local areas in the Thana District specified below may be sent :—

Local areas.

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas.

The Taluka Head Quarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbargaon, Shahapur and Murbad.

CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS IN N. D., C. D., AND S. D.

Notn. No. 8190, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1985, as amended by Notns. No. 5064, G. D., 28th May 1915, and No. 3661, G. D., 24th May 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the institutions mentioned in column 1 of the subjoined table to be leper asylums for the purposes of the said Act, to specify the local areas entered in column 2 of the table as those from which lepers may be sent to such asylums, and to constitute for each such asylum the board indicated in column 3 of the table :—

Institutions appointed asylums for the purposes of the Lepers Act, 1898.	Local areas from which lepers may be sent.	Constitution of Board.
1. The Kagrapeth Leper Asylum at Ahmedabad.	The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and the Town and Island of Bombay.	The Collector of Ahmedabad or, in his absence, his Personal Assistant, the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and three official gentlemen appointed by the Commissioner.

Institutions appointed asylums for the purposes of the Lepers Act, 1898.	Local areas from which lepers may be sent.	Constitution of Board.
2. The Leper Asylum at Nasik maintained by the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East."	The Nasik City municipal district, the cantonment of Deolali and the Town and Island of Bombay.	The Collector of Nasik, the Civil Surgeon, Nasik, the Executive Engineer, Nasik, the Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, one representative each to be appointed by the Nasik Municipality, the District Local Board and the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East."
3. The Leper Asylum at Sholapur maintained by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.	The Sholapur city municipal district and the Town and Island of Bombay.	The Collector of Sholapur, the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, one representative each to be appointed by the Sholapur Municipality, the District Local Board and the Mission to Lepers.
4. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri.	The Ratnagiri municipal district and the Town and Island of Bombay.	The Collector of Ratnagiri, the Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, the District Judge, Ratnagiri, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, the Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, four local residents to be selected from time to time by the Board.

APPOINTING INSPECTORS OF LEPERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF LEPER ASYLUMS AT CERTAIN PLACES

Notn. No. 3435, G. D., 6th June 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 912, as amended by Notn. No. 8196, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act:

The Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona;

The Staff Surgeon, Poona;

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison;

All Medical Practitioners.

(*b*) to appoint the local Secretary for the time being of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Poona, to be the Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

Notn. No. 8191, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, 1986, as amended by Notn. No. 5064, G. D., 20th May 1915, and No. 2383, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local areas specified in the subjoined table:

Local areas.	Inspectors of Lepers.
1. The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and the Salsette Taluka.	The Civil Surgeons, Broach and Surat, the three Assistant Surgeons appointed as teachers to the Byramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, the Medical Officer in charge Morarbhai Vrijbukhandas Dispensary, Surat, the Assistant Surgeons attached to the Parakh Dispensary, Surat, the Wadia Dispensary, Thana, and the Maneckji Petit Dispensary, Bulsar, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries at Dakor and Anand and all registered medical practitioners.
2. The Nasik City municipal district and the cantonment of Deolali.	The staff surgeon, Deolali, the senior of the Assistant Surgeons at Deolali, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital at Nasik and all registered medical practitioners.
3. The Sholapur City municipal district.	The Medical Officer in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge Sholapur City Municipal Dispensary, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in sub-charge of the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, and all registered medical practitioners
4. The whole district of Ratnagiri, including the Ratnagiri municipal district.	The Assistant Surgeon in sub-charge of the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri, and all registered practitioners.

(*b*) to appoint the following persons to be Superintendents of the Leper Asylums specified below :—

Leper Asylums.	Superintendents.
1. The Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad.	The Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
2. The Leper Asylum at Nasik.	* * *
3. The Leper Asylum at Sholapur.	* * *
4. Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri.	The Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

APPOINTING MEDICAL OFFICER TO BE INSPECTOR OF LEPERS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES :

Notn. No. 4374-A, G. D., 18th July 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1220.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act :—

The Presidency Surgeon, Third District.

The Police Surgeon, Bombay.

Notn. No. 5381, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1340.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act :—

Belgaum District.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Athni.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Chikodi.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Gokak.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Saundatti.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Khanapur.

Dharwar District.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Hubli.
Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Gadag.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Ranebennur.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Haveri.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Navalgund.

Bijapur District.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Bagalkot.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Guledgudd.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Ilkal.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Bagevadi.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Muddebihal.

(*b*) * * * *

Notn. No. 2379, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 596.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local areas in the Thana District specified in the subjoined table :—

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

Local areas.	Inspectors of Lepers.
The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu Talukas. The Taluka Head Quarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon, Shahapur and Murbad.	The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the dispensaries in the said areas and all registered medical practitioners.

Notn. No. 1798-A, G. D., 7th Mar. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 475.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all medical practitioners registered either under the Medical Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 90), and any Acts amending the same, or under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bombay Act VI of 1912), to be Inspectors of Lepers for the City of Bombay and for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur, in addition to the officers appointed by Government Notifications No. 4374-A, dated the 18th July 1911, and No. 5381, dated the 14th August 1912.

Notn. No. 3272, G. D., 27th Apr. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 886.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Nadiad Dispensary, Kaira, to be an Inspector of Lepers for the areas specified in the margin, in addition to the persons appointed by Government Notification No. 8191, dated the 15th November 1913.

The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and the Salsette Taluka.

CONSTITUTING BOARDS FOR CERTAIN LEPER ASYLUMS

Notn. No. 3436, G. D., 6th June 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 912, as amended by Notn. No. 7687, G. D., 29th Sept. 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute for the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District a Board consisting of the following members :—

(1) The Collector, or his Personal Assistant when the Collector is absent on tour.

(2) A representative of the Poona City Municipality ;

(3) The Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee ;

(4) The Chairman, Managing Committee of the Poona Suburban Municipality ;

(5) A representative of the Poona District Local Board ;

(6) The Civil Surgeon, Poona, or in his absence the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, and

(7) A representative of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

Notn. No. 4374-B; G. D., 18th July 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1220.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute for the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga a Board consisting of the following members :—

(1) The Municipal Commissioner, Chairman.
(2) The Municipal Health Officer, Member.
(3) The Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Member.
(4) Five members to be appointed annually by the Corporation.
(5) Twelve members to be elected annually at the general meeting of the Board.

Notn. No. 5382, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, Pt. I, p. 1341, as amended by Notn. No 7641, G. D., 25th Sept. 1914, and No. 5457, G. D., 6th Aug. 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute for the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District a Board consisting of the following members :—

(1) The Collector of Belgaum.
(2) The Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.
(3) The Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.
(4) The President of the Belgaum District Local Board.
(5) * * * *
(6) The Superintendent of the Leper Asylum.

AUTHORIZING THE MAMLATDAR AND SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE OF BULSAR TO TAKE ACTION UNDER CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 2676, G. D., 6th Apr. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 760.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Bulsar in the Surat District to take action under section 8, section 9, sub-section (*3*), and section 11 of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898).

PROHIBITING LEPERS FROM FOLLOWING CERTAIN TRADES AND DOING CERTAIN ACTS WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

Notn. No. 2256, G. D., 20th Mar. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 588.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3437, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No. 2254, dated 20th March 1914, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted :—

The whole district of Poona, including the limits of the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities and the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona and the revenue limits of the villages of Ghorpari, Wanodi, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgaon Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bopkhed, Dapudi and Aundh.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local by-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

Notn. No. 4374-C., G. D., 18th July 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1220, as amended by Notn. No. 1032, G. D., 8th Feb. 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No. 3142, dated the 25th May 1922, exercise the following trades or callings :—

Medical practitioner, barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher, domestic servant, seller of any food, drink or drug intended for human consumption, mill-hand, butcher, market and flower gardener, cultivator of articles intended to be exposed for sale as human food, shoemaker, groom, coachman, driver of public conveyance, public carrier such as cart driver, menials working on railways, docks, midwives, nurses, clerks, secretaries, waiters in an eating house, club or gymkhana, cricket and tennis *chokras*, etc., and all other occupations which may be in any way concerned with the production, manufacture or handling of food, drink and articles of domestic or household use. Leper women are prohibited from practising prostitution.

Notn. No. 5383, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1341.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No. 5379, dated the 14th August 1912, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted—

(1) *Areas in the Belgaum District.*
The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka ;
the Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti Yellamma ; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadvad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(2) *Areas in the Dharwar District.*
The Municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yamnur and Guddguddapur.

(3) *Areas in the Bijapur District.*
The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd and Ilkal ; and the towns of Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan Jalihal, Govinki, Nelvigi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bevur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank debarred by any municipal or local by-law from use by lepers ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings :—medical practitioner, hotel-keeper, barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher, domestic servant, mill-hand, butcher, market and flower gardener, cultivator of articles intended to be exposed for sale as human food, shoemaker, groom, coachman, driver of public conveyance, public carrier such as cart driver, menial employed on a railway and all other occupations which may be in any way concerned with the production, manufacture and handling of food, drink, drugs and articles of domestic use. Leper women are prohibited from practising prostitution.

Notn. No. 8192, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1987.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification, No. 8189, dated the 15th November 1913, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted :—

Northern Division.

1. The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, and the Salsette Taluka.

Central Division.

2. The Nasik City municipal district, the cantonment of Deolali, and the Sholapur City municipal district.

Southern Division.

3. The whole district of Ratnagri, including the Ratnagiri municipal district.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use, or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local by-law, or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage, plying for hire, other than a railway carriage, or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener, and prostitute.

Notn. No. 2380, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 596.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall within the areas specified in Government Notification No. 2377, dated the 3rd April 1918, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted :—

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas.

The Taluka Head Quarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon Shahapur and Murbad.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local by-law, or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener, or prostitute.

APPOINTING THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS TO RECEIVE APPEALS AGAINST THE ISSUE OR REFUSAL OF CERTIFICATES FORMS B AND A, RESPECTIVELY, PRESCRIBED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT

Notn. No. 3438, G. D., 6th June 1911, B. G. 1911, Pt. I, p. 912, as amended by Notn. No. 8197, G. D., 1[illegible] Nov. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Poona, to be the officer to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

Notn. No. 5384, G. D., 14th Aug. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1341.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appont the Civil Surgeons of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur to be the officers for the areas in the said districts respectively to which the said Act has been applied, to whom appeals shall be made against the issue of refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule to the said Act.

Notn. No. 8193, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 189. as amended by Notn. No. 2382, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers as appellate authorities for the areas specified against

their names or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A respectively prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

Local areas.	Medical officers.
1. The Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat and Bulsar municipal districts.	The Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
2. The Nasik City Municipal district and the cantonment of Deolali.	The Civil Surgeon, Nasik.
3. The Sholapur City Municipal district.	The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.
4. The District of Ratnagiri including the Ratnagiri municipal district.	The Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.
5. The Town and Island of Bombay.	The Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Notn. No. 2381, G. D., 3rd Apr. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 596.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Thana, as the appellate authority for the local areas in the Thana District specified below, to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

Local areas.

The Salsette, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas.

The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon, Shahpur and Murbad.

RULES FOR CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT IN CERTAIN ASYLUMS

Kondhva.

Notn. No. 3439, G. D., 6th June 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the asylum at Kondhva in the Poona district appointed to be leper asylum by Government Notification No. 3434, dated 6th June 1911 :—

1. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed by Government Notification No. 3435, dated 6th June 1911, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed by Government Notification No. 3436, dated 6th June 1911.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section13 shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act ; and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the Asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars *viz.* :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate should send a leper to the Asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the Asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the Asylum is situated with a description of a leper to enable the Police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner, who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, shall be in medical charge of the Asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his

duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the Asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the Asylum under the Act, the Superintendent after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the Magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the Asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the Asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the Asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board; and shall ordinarily be similar to those prescribed by the rules framed by the Mission.

11. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Lepers admitted under the Act, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities for education offered by the Mission, shall be permitted to do so at their own option.

14. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

15. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register for the purpose which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register, in Form I.
Punishment Register, in Form II.

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III.
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV.
A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rules 8 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
									Date of						
										Discharge.					
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.	Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Cured.	Improved.	Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (Page in case book etc.).

Instructions.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

Form II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(See Rules 16 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

Form III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rule 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

Form IV.

Return of patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 191 .

(See Rule 17.)

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Diseases. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.											
										Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(See Rule 6 (5)).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.	Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results,

(5) In column 12 enter released, cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

Ahmedabad and Ratnagiri.

Notn. No. 8194, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1987.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the asylums at Ahmedabad and Ratnagiri appointed to be asylums by Government Notification No. 8190, dated 15th November 1915.

1. The asylums shall be under the management of the Superintendents appointed by Government Notification No. 8191, dated the 15th November 1913, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Boards appointed by Government Notification No. 8190, dated the 15th November 1913.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board, and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden

deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a ecapture.

6. In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, the medical officer in charge of the asylum shall at once report the fact to the Superintendent. He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals, and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

11. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

14. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

15. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

16. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent:—

General Register, in Form I;
Punishment Register, in Form II;

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board:—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III;
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV;
A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rules 8 and 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
									Date of						
										Discharge.					
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.	Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Cured.	Improved.	Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (Page in case book, etc.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4 In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(See Rules 15 and 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number.	Date.	Name.	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rule 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of patients in the hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 191 .

(See Rule 16.)

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Diseases. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results. Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(See Rule 6.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.	Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates; and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

Nasik and Sholapur.

Notn. No. 8195, G. D., 15th Nov. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 1992.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the asylums at Nasik and Sholapur appointed to be leper asylums by Government Notification No 8190, dated the 15th November 1913 :—

1. The asylums shall be under the management of the Superintendents appointed by Government Notification No. 8191, dated the 15th November 1913, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Boards appointed by Government Notification No. 8190, dated the 15th November 1913.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board, and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner, who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East for the Nasik Asylum and by the American Marathi Mission for the Sholapur Asylum, shall be in medical charge of the asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board, and shall ordinarily be similar to those prescribed by the rules framed by the Mission.

11. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Lepers admitted under the Act, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities for education offered by the Mission, shall be permitted to do so at their own option.

14. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

15. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register, in Form I ;

Punishment Register, in Form II ;

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III ;

A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV ;

A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rules 8 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
									Date of						
										Discharge.					
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.	Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Cured.	Improved.	Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (Page in case book, etc.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(See Rules 16 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rule 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of patients in the hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 191 .

(See Rule 17.)

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Diseases. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results. Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(See Rule 6 (5).)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.	Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

Matunga.

Notn. No. 3472, G. D., 29th Apr. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1177.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, appointed under Government Notification No. 4374, dated the 18th July 1911, to be the Asylum for leper. for the Town and Island of Bombay :—

1. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed by Government under section 4 of the Act and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed by Government Notification No. 4374-B., dated the 18th July 1911.

2. (1) The Board shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Three members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the Medical Member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks which it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

3. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the Asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate shall send a leper for detention in the Asylum unless he is satisfied that the leper has been resident in the Town or Island of Bombay during the preceding five years. If, however, a leper is found to have been resident in the Town or Island of Bombay for less than five years, the magistrate may, after ascertaining that there is sufficient accommodation in

the Acworth Leper Asylum, commit the leper to this Asylum to be detained there at the expense of Government until such time as arrangements can be made for the deportation of the leper from Bombay to the Asylum of the district to which he belongs: or, if there is no such Asylum or insufficient accommodation in such Asylum, until the orders of Government in his behalf are received.

4. (1) The Superintendent, who shall be, if possible, a qualified medical practitioner, shall be responsible for carrying out all rules and orders affecting the Asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic diseases and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such diseases.

(3) In the case of the escape of a leper admitted under the Act he shall forward a report to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect his recapture.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing the medical officer in charge of the Asylum shall, if that officer be separate from the Superintendent, at once report the fact to the Superintendent. He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the Asylum.

5. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the President of the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

6. When a leper is admitted into the Asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I, and shall see that treatment, if necessary, is at once accorded.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the Asylum.

(2) No articles shall be brought into the Asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

8. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

9. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all lawful orders given by the Superintendent.

10. The able-bodied lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

11. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, so far as such exercise is consistent with the discipline of the Asylum.
12. Friends and relations shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.
13. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion subject to any general or special rules of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.
14. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register in Form I ;
Punishment Register in Form II ;

and the following returns shall be submitted quarterly to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III.
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV.
A Case Book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rules 6 and 14.)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.	Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (Page in case book, etc.)
									Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
										Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(See Rules 13 and 14.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into and discharges from the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See Rule 14.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of patients in the hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 191 .

(See Rule 14.)

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Diseases. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results. Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(See Rules 4 (4) and 14.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.	Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the opinion of the medical officer in charge as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown with dates, and the opinion of the medical officer in charge as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

Hindalge

Notn. No. 1230, G. D., 17th Feb. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 310.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum District appointed by Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5380, dated the 14th August 1912 :—

1. The asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed under section 4 of the Act, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed under section 5 of the Act.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President who, unless it is otherwise directed by the Governor in Council, shall be the Collector of Belgaum. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act ; and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President of the Board shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8 of the Act, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) the medical certificate (Form B) and a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height, and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property, sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum for the maintenance of order and discipline therein and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all

sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East shall be in medical charge of the asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the District.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V appended to these rules for each leper in the asylum.

7. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the Magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I appended to these rules and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in the Register Form I details of, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No articles shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

9. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board, and shall ordinarily be similar to those prescribed by rules framed by the Mission.

10. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

11. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. Lepers admitted under the Act, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities for education offered by the Mission, shall be permitted to do so, at their own option.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act, shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

14. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates and any respectable teacher of any religion shall have access to his own adherents at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent, provided that

the orders of the Superintendent shall be subject to the control of the Board.

15. Untainted children of leper inmates shall be kept in a nursery to which the parents shall have access at stated times and under proper safeguards to be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Board.

16. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special orders of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. The following registers and books (appended to these rules) shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register in Form I,
Punishment Register in Form II,

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges in Form III,
A return of patients in hospital in Form IV,
A case book in Form V.

FORM I.

General Register of the lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 191 .

(See rules 7, 8 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16
									Date of Discharge.						
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and Religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.	Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Cured.	Improved.	Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

(Districts.)

BIJAPUR

Notn. No. 4919, R. D., 18th June 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 443.

In modification of Government Notification No. 165, dated 8th January 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the district at present known, under the Land Revenue, Registration and Criminal Procedure laws, and generally, as the Kaladgi District shall, on and after the 1st April 1885, be called the Bijapur District.

2. The Head-quarter station of the said district will be removed on the 1st March 1885, or as soon after that date as possible, from Kaladgi to Bijapur.

EAST KHANDESH AND WEST KHANDESH

Notn. No. 5959, J. D., 7th Nov. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 1594.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that, with effect from 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of November 1906, the Sessions Division consisting of the District of Khandesh shall consist of, and be divided into, two districts named, respectively, West Khandesh and East Khandesh, and consisting each of the talukas specified under its name in the schedule hereto :—

Schedule.

West Khandesh.	East Khandesh.
Dhulia.	Amalner (including Parola Peta).
Sindkheda.	Erandol.
Shirpur.	Chopda.
Pimpalner.	Pachora (including Bhadgaon Peta).
Nandurbar (including Nawapur Peta).	Chalisgaon.
Taloda.	Jamner.
Shahada.	Jalgaon.
	Bhusaval (including Edlabad Peta).
	Yaval.
	Raver.

LARKANA

Notn. No. 4788, J. D., 24th July 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1297.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the districts of which the Shikarpur and Karachi Sessions Divisions consist by directing that, on and after the 1st day of August 1901, the areas specified in the second column of the table hereto annexed shall for the

purposes of the said Code cease to be included within the limits of the districts specified in the third column and shall be included in and form part of a new district to be named the Larkana District as mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said table :—

No.	Area.	District in which heretofore included.	District in which hereafter to be included.
1	2	3	4
1	Area comprising the Larkana Sub-Division and consisting of the talukas of Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Lab Darya.	Shikarpur District.	New district to be named the Larkana District.
2	Area comprising the Mehar Sub-Division and consisting of the talukas of Mehar, Kakar and Nasirabad.		
3	Area comprising the Sehwan Sub-Division as constituted in Government Notification No. 4787, dated the 24th July 1901, and consisting of the talukas of Dadu, Johi and Sehwan.	Karachi District.	Do.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by the same Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, to alter the limits of the Karachi and Shikarpur Sessions Divisions by directing that, on and after the first day of August 1901, the new Sehwan Sub-Division transferred to the new Larkana District shall cease to be included in the Karachi Sessions Division and shall be included in and form part of the Shikarpur Sessions Division.

NAWABSHAH

Notn. No. 7630, J. D., 22nd Oct. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1873.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of November 1912—

(*a*) the areas specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed and heretofore included in the districts specified in the third column shall be excluded from the said districts and shall constitute a new district to be named the Nawabshah District.

Schedule.

No.	Area.	District in which heretofore included.
1	Area comprising the talukas of Naushahro, Moro, Kandiaro, Sakrand, Shahdadpur and Nasrat.	Hyderabad.
2	Area comprising the taluka of Sinjhoro ..	Thar and Parkar.

(*b*) The area comprising the taluka of Digri heretofore included in the Hyderabad District shall be excluded from the said district and shall form part of the Thar and Parkar District.

(*c*) The area at present known as the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Sessions Division and comprising the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, shall be called the Hyderabad Sessions Division comprising the districts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar.

THANA, KOLABA AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN

Notn. No. 7487, H. D., 30th July 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1851.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of August 1921, the Sessions division consisting of the districts of Thana and Kolaba shall consist of, and be divided into, three districts, named, respectively, Thana, Kolaba and Bombay Suburban, each comprising the villages specified under its name in the schedule hereto :—

Schedule.

Kolaba.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.
1	2	3
All villages in the Kolaba District.	The Villages constituting the Thana District as it existed before the 1st December 1920, except the villages specified in column 3 of this Schedule.	1. Chembur, 2. Danda, 3. Vadawli, 4. Bandra, 5. Andheri, 6. Ambivli, 7. Kondivta, 8. Gundaoli, 9. Chakala, 10. Trombay, Turf Chembur, 11. Bapnala, 12. Brahmanvada, 13. Mandala, 14. Man Khurd, 15. Man Budrukh, 16. Mulgaon, 17. Vesava, 18. Aksa, 19. Erangal, 20. Kandivli, 21. Kurad, 22. Klerabad, 23. Gundgaon, 24. Gorai, 25. Charklop, 26. Daravli, 27. Nahur, 28. Borivli, 29. Madh, 30. Manori, 31. Mandpeshwar, 32. Marve, 33. Malavni, 34. Mulund, 35. Shimpavli, 36. Sai, 37. Kirol, 38, Devnar, 39. Borle, 40. Mahul, 41. Anik, 42. Ghatkopar, 43. Asalpe, 44. Eksar, 45. Oshivra, 46. Kurla, 47. Kolekalyan, 48, Goregaon, 49. Ju Turf Malad, 50. Dahisar, 51. Nanala, 52. Pahadi, 53. Parajapur, 54. Poisar, 55. Bandhivli, 56. Marol, 57, Magathane, 58. Majas, 59. Marivli, 60. Mogre, 61. Mohili, 62. Valnai, 63. Vadhvan, 64. Ville Parle, 65. Shahar, 66. Hariali, 67. Akurli, 68. Kanjur, 69. Chinchavli, 70. Chendavli, 71. Dindoshi, 72. Bhandup, 73. Vikhroli, 74. Vyaraoli, 75. Ara, 76. Kaneri, 77. Kopri, 78. Tirandaj, 79. Tungave, 80. Tulsi, 81. Pavai, 82. Pasopli, 83. Malad, 84. Saki.

INCLUDING THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT IN THE BROACH SESSIONS DIVISION AND PROVIDING FOR SITTINGS AT GODHRA

Notn. No. 2636, J. D., 29th May 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 634.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 and Section 9, sub-section (2), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 2221, dated the 25th March 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st September 1905, the district of the Panch Mahals shall be included in, and form part of, the Broach Sessions division ; and that, for cases heretofore triable under the said notification by the Court of Session of the Ahmedabad sessions division, the Court of Session of the Broach sessions division shall hold its sittings at Godhra.

INCLUDING THE ISLAND OF PERIM WITHIN THE SESSIONS DIVISION AND DISTRICT OF ADEN AND INVESTING AN OFFICER WITH THE POWERS OF A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS, & ETC.

Notn. No. 2336, P. D., 6th May 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 351.

The Island of Perim, situated in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, having been declared to be subject to the Government of Bombay by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 13th February 1884,* the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to include the said Island within the Sessions Division and District of Aden.

The officer from time to time commanding the detachment of troops stationed at Perim shall in virtue of his office exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class within the Island and shall be empowered to commit persons for trial to the Court of Session at Aden.

CONSTITUTION OF SUB-DIVISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS :—

Ahmedabad.

Notn. No. 1211, H. D., 1st Feb. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 277.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Sectior 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 5667, dated the 27th August 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the Ahmedabad District into followng four sub-divisions, each comprising respectively the following areas :—

(*I*) *Ahmedabad City and Suburbs.*

The areas comprised in the limits of the following Police Stations :—

A Division (Ahmedabad City).
B Division (Ahmedabad City).

* This Proclamation was superseded by Government of India's Notification No. 2080-E, dated 7th September 1886, *B. G.*, 1886, Pt. I, p. 765.

C. Division (Ahmedabad City).
Madhavpura (Ahmedabad Suburbs).
Kalupur (Ahmedabad Suburbs).

(2) *Prantij Sub-Division.*

Prantij Taluka and the North Daskroi Taluka excluding the portion included in the Ahmedabad City Sub-Division mentioned above and Modasa Mahal.

(3) *Dhandhuka Sub-Division.*

Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas and Gogho Mahal.

(4) *Viramgam Sub-Division.*

Viramgam and South Daskroi Talukas and Sanand Mahal.

Ahmednagar.

Notn. No. 10290, H. D., 18th Oct. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2555.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 832, dated 22nd January 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Ahmednagar into five Sub-Divisions, each comprising the villages, mahals or talukas as from time to time constituted under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879) specified in the following table :—

No.	Name of Sub-Division.	Villages, Mahals, or Talukas included.
1	Arangaon ..	The following villages of the Nagar Taluka :— Kedgaon, Sonewadi, Arangaon, Burudgaon, Wakodi, Faraibag, Darewadi, Nimbodi, Shahpur, Bhingar (hamlets), Kapurwadi, Buran-nagar, Nagardevale, Sheri-Bhistbag, Sawedi and Bagroza.
2	Ahmednagar City ..	The area comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Ahmednagar.
3	Western ..	The taluka of Nagar excluding the villages included in the Arangaon Sub-Division, and the city of Ahmednagar. The talukas of Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola.
4	Southern ..	The talukas of Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat including the Jamkhed Mahal.
5	Eastern ..	The talukas of Kopergaon, Newasa and Sheogaon including the Pathardi Mahal.

Notn. No. 1006, H. D., 1st. Mar. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 426.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 10290, dated 18th October 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Ahmednagar into four Sub-Divisions each comprising the Mahals

or Talukas as from time to time constituted under the Bombay Land Revenue Code (V of 1879), specified in the following table :—

Name of Sub-Division.	Mahals or Talukas included.
(1) Ahmednagar City.	Area comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Ahmednagar.
(2) Western	Talukas of Nagar (excluding Ahmednagar City), Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola.
(3) Eastern	The talukas of Kopergaon, Newasa and Sheogaon, and the Pathardi Mahal.
(4) Southern	The talukas of Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, and the Jamkhed Mahal.

Notn. No. 2037-C., H. D., 19th June 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 1347.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 1006, dated 1st March 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Ahmednagar into three Sub-Divisions each comprising talukas and mahals as from time to time constituted under the Bombay Land Revenue Code (V of 1879) specified in the following table :—

Name of Sub-Division.	Talukas or Mahals included.
Ahmednagar City	Area comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Ahmednagar.
Northern Division	Talukas of Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, Kopergaon, Sheogaon and Newasa.
Southern Division	Talukas of Nagar (excluding Ahmednagar City), Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, and the Mahals of Jamkhed and Pathardi.

Belgaum.

Notn. No. 6158, J. D., 13th Nov. 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1868.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Belgaum into three sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879

(Bombay Act V of 1879), and an area which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Athni, Chikodi, Gokak and Hukeri.
2	Belgaum (excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the City of Belgaum), Khanapur, Sampgaon, and Parasgad.
3	The area comprised within the Municipal limits of the City of Belgaum (exclusive of the Cantonment).

Bijapur.

Notn. No. 2465, J. D., 12th Mar. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 678.

In supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to divide the Bijapur District into three sub-divisions, comprising the following areas respectively :—

(1) *Northern Sub-Division.*—Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagewadi.

(2) *Southern Division.*—Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami and Bilgi Mahal with the exception of Bijapur City.

(3) *City Sub-Division.*—Bijapur City.

Notn. No. 3120, H. D., 23rd Mar. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 816.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898, to divide the Bijapur District into three sub-divisions, comprising the following areas respectively :—

(1) *Indi-Sindgi Sub-Division.*—Indi and Singdi Talukas.

(2) *Northern Sub-Division.*—Bijapur, Bagewadi, and Muddebihal Talukas.

(3) *Southern Sub-Division.*—Hungund, Badami, and Bagalkot Talukas and Bilgi Mahal.

Broach.

Notn. No. 5434, J. D., 15th June 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 1650.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Broach into three sub-divisions, the first two comprising the talukas as from time to time constituted under Section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), and the third the area shown against it in the following table :—.

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Jambusar, Amod and Wagra.
2	Broach (excluding the area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Broach), Ankleshwar, including peta Hansot.
3	The area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Broach.

Dharwar.

Notn. No. 1980, J.D., 7th Apr. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 461.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Dharwar into four sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under Section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), and an area which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Divisions.	Names of Talukas.
1	The area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Dharwar.
2	Dhárwár (excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Dharwar), Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi Talukas.
3	Navalgund, Gadag and Ron Talukas.
4	Ranebennur, Kod, Hangal and Karajgi Talukas.

Hyderabad.

Notn. No. 4340, J. D., 10th Aug. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 992.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Naushahro Sub-division of the Hyderabad District by directing that this Sub-division, at present consisting of the Moro, Naushahro, Sakrand and Kandiaro Talukas, shall, on and after the 13th August 1903, consist of the Moro, Naushahro, Sakrand, Kandiaro and the new Nasrat Talukas.

Notn. No. Judl.—559, Commr., 21st May 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 952.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government Notification No. 3709, dated the 27th June 1911, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to constitute the area comprised within the limits of the Hyderabad city a sub-division of the Hyderabad district under the name of the Hyderabad sub-division.

Kaira.

Notn. No. 5229, J. D., 7th Aug. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1708.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject to divide the District of Kaira into two Sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time

constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Kapadwanj, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Thasra.
2	Matar, Anand and Borsad.

Notn. No. 7727, J. D., 30th Nov. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 2333.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Kaira into two sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under Section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Mehmedabad, Nadiad, Matar and Kapadwanj.
2	Thasra, Anand and Borsad.

Notn. No. 98, J. D., 6th Jan. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 43.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orders constituting the two sub-divisions for Magisterial purposes in the Kaira District contained in Government Notification No. 7727, dated the 30th November 1918, which was published at page 2333 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 5th December 1918, Part I, should have effect as from the 27th November 1918.

Kanara.

Notn. No. 387, J. D., 22nd Jan. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 47.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Kumta, Honawar, Sirsi and Siddapur and the petha of Bhatkal in the district of Kanara are constituted a sub-division of that district.

Notn. No. 4465, J. D., 21st Aug. 1891, para. 1, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 708.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Karwar (excluding the municipal limits of Karwar), Ankola, Yellapur and Supa in the district of Kanara are constituted a sub-division of that district.

Notn. No. 5536, J. D., 27th Sept. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1741.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the area comprised within the municipal limits of Karwar in the Kanara District a sub-division of that district.

Karachi.

Notn. No. 3141, J. D., 15th May 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Jerruck and Sehwan Sub-Divisions of the Karachi District by directing—

(1) that on and after the 1st day of June 1901 the dehs specified in the first column of the table hereto annexed shall, for the purposes of the said Code, cease to be included in the sub-division specified in the second column of the said table in which they have heretofore been included and shall be included in, and form part of, the sub-division of the same district specified in the third column ;

(2) that on and after the date mentioned above the Sub-division of Jerruck, as altered by the directions in paragraph 1 hereinbefore contained, shall be known by the name of the Tatta Sub-division :—

Dehs.	Sub-division in which heretofore included.	Sub-division in which to be hereafter included.
Tapa Tando Hafiz Shah.		
1. Súf Shoro	The Jerruck Sub-division.	The Sehwan Sub-division.
2. Juna		
3. Tando Hafiz Shah		
4. Lakhi		
Tapa Jerruck.		
5. Kur		
6. Rajo Nizamani		
7. Jerruck		
8. Sheikhani		
9. Tharri		
10. Viran Forest		
11. Kacha Virán Forest		

Notn. No. 4787, J. D., 24th July 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1296.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Sehwan Sub-division and to make a new sub-division of the Karáchi District by directing that, on and after the first day of August 1908, the existing Sehwan Sub-division shall be constituted into two sub-divisions, to be named the Sehwan Sub-division and the Kotri Manjhand Sub-division, respectively, consisting of the areas specified in the first column of the table hereto

annexed and forming for the purposes of the said Code the sub-division entered against such areas in the second column of the said table :—

Area.	Sub-Division.
The whole Taluka of Dadu ..	Sehwan Sub-division.
The whole Taluka of Johi ..	
The whole Taluka of Sehwan ..	
The present area of the Sehwan Sub-division exclusive of the three talukas mentioned above, *viz.*, the Taluka of Kotri and the Mahâls of Manjhand and Kohistan.	Kotri Manjhand Sub-division.

Khandesh (East).

Notn. No. 3939, J. D., 1st June 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1471.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of East Khandesh into four sub-divisions, each comprising the areas which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Name of Talukas, etc.
(1) Eastern Sub-division ..	The talukas of Bhusaval (including Edlabad Peta), Yawal, Ravar and Jalgaon (exclusive of the municipal area of Jalgaon City).
(2) Jalgaon City ..	The municipal area of Jalgaon City.
(3) Northern Sub-division ..	The talukas of Amalner (including Parola Peta), Erandol and Chopda.
(4) Southern Sub-division ..	The talukas of Chalisgaon, Pachora (including Bhadgaon Peta) and Jamner.

Khandesh (West).

Notn. No. 11230, H. D., 30th Nov. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 3192.

On account of the alteration in the limits of the West Khandesh District by the inclusion of the villages of the Mewasi chieftains in the district from 20th October 1920, as published in Government Notification No. 9867, dated 20th October 1920, and in supersession of the previous notifications in this respect, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to divide the West Khandesh District into three sub-divisions comprising the following areas, respectively :—

(1) *The City Sub-Division.*—Comprising the area within the limits of the Dhulia City Municipality.

(2) *Western Division.*—Comprising the talukas of Nawapur, Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda including the Dhadgaon Peta and

the villages of the six Mewasi chieftains of Kathi, Raisingpur, Singpur, Chikhali, Nala and Nawalpur.

(3) *Eastern Division.*—Comprising the talukas of Dhulia, Sinkheda, Shirpur and Sakri.

Kolaba.

Notn. No. 4092, J. D., 21st July 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 1089.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Kolaba into three sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), and an area which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas, etc.
1	The Northern Sub-division comprising the talukas of Karjat, Panwel and Pen, including the mahals of Khalapur, Uran and Nagothna.
2	The Southern Sub-division comprising the talukas of Alibag (excluding the area comprised within the limits of the town of Alibag), Rohe, Mangaon and Mahad.
3	The area comprised within the limits of the town of Alibag.

Larkana.

Notn. No. 2578, J. D., 2nd May 1911, B. [illegible] 1911, Pt. I, p. 668, as amended by Notn. No. 6421, J. D., [illegible]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sectio[illegible] Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Cou[illegible] per-session of all previous orders on the subject, to dir[illegible] trict of Larkana shall, with effect from the 1st day of June [illegible] ded into four sub-divisions, comprising the talukas specified i[illegible] ule hereto :—

SCHEDULE

Sub-Divisions.	Talukas.
1. Larkana ..	.. Larkana, Labdarya and Kambar.
2. Mehar ..	.. Mehar, Nasirabad and Kakar.
3. Sehwan ..	.. Sehwan, Dadu and Johi.
4. Rato Dero	.. Rato Dero and Miro Khan.

Nasik.

Notn. No. 8998, J. D., 25th Oct. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2589.

In supersession of all previous orders constituting sub-divisions in the Nasik District, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 8 (1)

of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to divide the district into four sub-divisions, comprising the following areas, respectively :—

(1) The Nasik Sub-division, comprising the Nasik taluka (exclusive of the area comprised within Nasik City Sub-division), and the Dindori, Chandor and Peint talukas.

(2) The Malegaon Sub-division, comprising the Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas.

(3) The Yeola Sub-division, comprising the Igatpuri, Sinnar, Niphad and Yeola talukas.

(4) The Nasik City Sub-division, comprising the area included in the limits of the Nasik Municipality and also the area added to the Nasik City "B" Division Police Station by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 707, dated the 25th January 1919, as corrected by Erratum No. 8996, dated the 25th October 1919.

Nawabshah.

Notn. No. Judl.-349, Commr., 20th Mar. 1922, S. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 413.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government notification No. 3709, dated the 27th June 1911, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in consequence of the formation of the new division in the Nawabshah district, to alter, under section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the existing limits of the Nawabshah and Naushahro magisterial sub-divisions, of the Nawabshah district and to constitute, with effect from 1st April 1922, the sub-divisions, comprising the areas specified in the first column of the table hereto annexed and forming for the purposes of the said Code the sub-divisions named against such areas in the second column of the said table :—

Nawabshah District.

Area.	Name of Sub-Division.
Nawabshah	Nawabshah.
Sakrand	
Shahdadpur	Shahdadpur.
Sinjhoro	
Kandiaro	Naushahro.
Naushahro	
Moro	

Panch Mahals.

Notn. No. 82-P.—4867-A, J. D., 12th Sept. 1889, para. 1, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 796.

Under section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Godhra, Kalol and Halol, in the district of Panch Mahals are constituted a sub-division of that district.

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Notn. No. 2207, J. D., 30th Mar. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 607.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to constitute the taluka of Dohad and the petha of Jhalod in the district of Panch Mahals a sub-division of that district.

Poona.

Notn. No. 10989, J. D., 23rd Dec. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 3126.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, specified in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Poona into six sub-divisions each comprising the areas specified in the following table, the areas specified being those for the time being constituted under the designation given under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Cantonments Act, 1910 :—

No. 2821, dated 27th April 1895. No. 1930, dated 10th March 1919.

Table.

Name of Sub-Division.	Area included.
1. Poona City ..	Poona City (19 Peths) and the portions of the villages of Bhamburda, Parvati, Mali, Manjeri and Yerandavne included within Poona City Municipal limits and the portion of the village of Bhamburda included within Poona suburban municipal limits.
2. Poona Cantonment ..	Poona Cantonment, the villages of Wanowrie and Ghorpadi, and the portions of the villages of Mali, Manjeri and Yeravda included within Poona suburban municipal limits.
3. Kirkee Cantonment ..	Kirkee Cantonment.
4. Poona Taluka ..	The villages of Mundhwa, Bopodi and Aundh, those portions of Parvati and Bhamburda and Yerandavane which lie outside the Poona City Sub-division, the portion of Yeravda which lies outside the Poona Cantonment Sub-division and the portion of Manjeri which lies outside the Poona City and the Poona Cantonment Sub-division.

Name of Sub-Division.	Area included.
5. Western ..	.. The talukas of Junnar, Khed, Maval, Haveli and the Ambegaon and Mulshi Mahal.
6. Eastern	.. The talukas of Bhimthadi, Purandhar, Indapur and Sirur and the Dhond Mahal.

Ratnagiri.

Notn. No. 563, J. D., 19th Jan. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 200.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 7858, Judicial Department, dated 5th December 1918, constituting sub-divisions in the Ratnagiri District, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to divide the district into three sub-divisions, each comprising the following areas respectively :—

(1) The Northern Sub-division consisting of the talukas of Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun and Sangameshwar.

(2) The Southern Sub-division consisting of the talukas of Ratnagiri (excluding the area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Ratnagiri), Rajapur, Devgad, Malwan and Vengurla.

(3) The Ratnagiri town Sub-division, comprising the area included in the municipal limits of the town of Ratnagiri.

Satara.

Notn. No. 360, H. D., 12th Jan. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 153.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 6904, dated 20th August 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to divide the Satara District into six sub-divisions comprising the following areas :—

Name of Sub-Division.	Jurisdiction.
(1) Central ..	.. Satara Taluka excluding the City and Suburban Municipalities.
(2) City ..	.. Area within the limits of the Satara City and Suburban Municipalities.
(3) Northern ..	.. Javeli and Wai Talukas and the Mahableshwar and Khandala Mahals.
(4) Eastern ..	.. Koregaon, Khatav and Man Talukas.
(5) Southern ..	.. Khanapur, Tasgaon and Walwa Talukas.
(6) Western ..	.. Karad and Patan Talukas and the Shirala Mahal.

Satara.

Notn. No. 1812, H. D., 14th June 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 1347.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 360, dated the 12th January 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Satara into four sub-divisions comprising the following areas, respectively :—

(1) Western Sub-Division, comprising the Karad, Patan, Jaoli and Wai Talukas and Malcolmpeth and Khandala Mahals.

(2) Eastern Sub-Division, comprising the Man, Khatav, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Walwa Talukas and Shirala Mahal.

(3) Central Sub-Division, comprising the Satara Taluka (excluding the area within the limits of the Satara Municipality and the Satara Suburban Municipality) and Koregaon Taluka.

(4) Satara City Sub-Division, comprising the area within the limits of the Satara Municipality and the Satara Suburban Municipality.

Sholapur.

Notn. No. 3716, J. D., 19th July 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 972.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Sholapur into three sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), and an area which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Sholapur (excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Sholapur), Barsi, Karmala and Madha talukas.
2	Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas.
3	The area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Sholapur.

Sukkur.

Notn. No. 1337, J. D., 14th Mar. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 317.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the District of Sukkur into three sub-divisions each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of sub-division.	Names of talukas.
1	Shikarpur, Sukkur and Naushahro Abro.
2	Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.
3	Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro.

Surat.

Notn. No. 1072, H. D., 9-19th Jan. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 161.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to divide the district of Surat into three sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-Division.	Names of Talukas.
1	Olpad, Chorasi (excluding the area comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Surat) and Mandvi to be called the Northern Sub-Division.
2	Jalalpore, Chikhli, Bulsar, Pardi and Bardoli (including Peta Mahal Valod) to be called the Southern Sub-Division.
3	The area comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Surat to be called the City Sub-Division.

Thana.

Notn. No. 6043, H. D., 21st June 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1572.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 8325, dated the 24th December 1918, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Thana into six sub-divisions, each comprising the talukas and mahals as constituted from time to time under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), specified against it in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended.

Schedule.

Number of Sub-Division. 1.	Names of Talukas and Mahals. 2.
1	Umbergaon, Dahanu, Mahim and Bassein.
2	Mokhada, Wada and Bhiwandi.
3	Shahpur, Murbad and Kalyan.
4	North Salsette.
5	South Salsette.
6	Ambarnath.

Thar and Parkar.

Notn. No. 6707, J. D., 16th Dec. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 1025.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the talukas of Umarkot, Khipra and

Sanghar in the district of Thar and Parkar a sub-division of that district to be called the Nara Valley Division.

Thar and Parkar:

Notn. No. 4341, J. D., 10th Aug. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 992.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Nara Valley Sub-Division of the Thar and Parkar District by directing that this sub-division, at present comprising the Mirpur Khas, Umarkot, Khipro, Sanghar and Jamesabad Talukas, shall, on and after the 13th August 1903, consist of the Mirpur Khas, Umarkot, Khipro, Sanghar, Jamesabad and the new Pithoro and Sinjhoro Talukas.

Notn. No. 7277, J. D., 21st Dec. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 2043.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to declare that the talukas of Chachro, Mithi, Diplo and Nagar Parkar in the district of Thar and Parkar shall be formed into a sub-division of that district.

Upper Sind Frontier.

Notn. No. 2255, J. D., 19th Apr. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 577.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to declare that the talukas of Thul, Kandkhot and Kashmor in the district of Upper Sind Frontier shall be formed into a sub-division of that district.

ESTABLISHING A COURT OF SESSION FOR EACH OF SUKKUR AND LARKANA SESSIONS DIVISIONS AND APPOINTING PLACE OF SITTING

Notn. No. 2264, J. D., 26th Mar. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 476.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and with reference to Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2263, dated the 26th March 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, with effect from the 1st April 1913, (1) a Court of Session for the Sukkur Sessions Division which shall hold its sittings at Sukkur and (2) a Court of Session for the Larkana Sessions Division which shall hold its sittings at Larkana.

APPOINTING THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF KOLABA AN ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE IN THE THANA SESSIONS DIVISION DURING THE MONTHS FROM MAY TO OCTOBER EVERY YEAR

Notn. No. 2153, J. D., 21st April 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 543, as *amended by Notn. No. 473, J. D., 30th Jan. 1905.*

Under section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the District Magistrate of Kolaba for the time being is hereby appointed to be an

Additional Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October in 1903 and every succeeding year, and is directed, under Section 193 of the Code, to try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates in the Kolaba District except the talukas of Karjat and Panvel during those months.

APPOINTING THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS TO BE MAGISTRATES OF THE FIRST CLASS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES :—

THE COLLECTORS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCEPTING THE THAR AND PARKAR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICTS IN SIND

Notn. No. 2835, J. D., 20th Apr. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 522.

In the districts of the Presidency of Bombay, except the Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts in Sind, all persons now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Collector as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, are hereby appointed, under Section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the First Class and District Magistrates in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THAR AND PARKAR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER APPOINTED AS MAGISTRATES OF THE FIRST CLASS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES

Notn. No. 4540, J. D., 27th June 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 982.

In the districts of Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, are hereby appointed, under Section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the First Class and District Magistrates in those districts, respectively, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices and subject to any orders for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

FIXING THE LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CLASS MAGISTRATES OF KARACHI AND KOTRI FOR THE TRIAL OF OFFENCES OCCURRING WITHIN RAILWAY LIMITS IN THE TALUKAS OF MIRPUR SAKRO AND TATTA

Notn. No. 2364, J. D., 15th Nov. 1893, S. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 543.

Under the provisions of Section 12, Criminal Procedure Code, the following limits are fixed for all offences triable by Second or Third Class Magistrates occurring within Railway limits in the talukas mentioned

in the first column of the table to be taken before the Second and Third Class Magistrates mentioned in the second column :—

Column 1. *Taluka.*	Column 2.
Mirpur Sakro, including Dabeji Railway Station, mile No. 32 to 48½.	Karachi.
Tatta including Ran Pethani, Jungshahi, Janabad, Jhimpir, Meting and Bolari Railway Stations, mile No. 48½ to 100th mile.	Kotri.

INVESTING THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WITH THIRD CLASS MAGISTERIAL POWERS :—

THE ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND

Notn. No. 2836, J. D., 20th Apr. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 522.

In the districts of the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, all persons now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Assistant or Deputy Collector as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, who have been placed in charge of the revenue administration of one or more talukas under Section 10 of the said Code, and not invested with higher Magisterial powers, are hereby appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrate of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

THE MAMLATDARS OR MAHALKARIS AND FIRST OR HEAD KARKUNS TO SUCH MAMLATDARS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND

Notn. No. 2837, J. D., 20th Apr. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 522.

In the districts of the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, all persons now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Mamlatdar or Mahalkari as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or of First or Head Karkun to such Mamlatdar, and not invested with higher Magisterial powers, are hereby appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

THE ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 1393, Commr., 30th May 1899, S. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 677.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government Resolution No. 8957 of 9th December 1897, the Acting Commissioner in Sind is pleased

to appoint, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, for the Province of Sind all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Assistant or Deputy Collector, as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, who have been placed in charge of the revenue administration of one or more talukas under Section 1 of the said Code and not invested with higher Magisterial powers to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

THE MUKHTYARKARS OR MAHALKARIS AND HEAD MUNSHIS TO SUCH MUKHTYARKARS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 1394, Commr., 30th May 1899, S. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 677.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government Resolution No. 8957, dated 9th December 1897, the Acting Commissioner in Sind is pleased to appoint, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the districts of the Province of Sind all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Mukhtyarkar or Mahalkari as defined in the Land Revenue Code, 1879, or of Head Munshi to such Mukhtyarkar, and not invested with higher Magisterial powers, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

INVESTING THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF AHMEDABAD WITH POWERS TO DEFINE LOCAL AREAS AND DELEGATING TO HIM THE POWERS UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE CODE

Notn. No. 6656, J. D., 6th Dec. 1888, para. 2, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 1042.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad with powers under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to define local areas, and to delegate to him the powers conferred on a Local Government under Section 13 of that Code.

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE IN CHARGE OF THE KHARAGHODA RANGE TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT WITH CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS

Notn. No. 3405, J. D., 8th June 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1066.

In supersession of so much of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 1674, dated the 26th March 1906, and of similar previous Government Notifications as relate to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Kharaghoda Range, and in exercise of the

powers conferred by sections 12, 37 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Kharaghoda Range for the time being to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District with the additional powers mentioned in Sections 143, 144 and 190 (1) of the said Code, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Kharaghoda Salt Works and the new village of Kharaghoda in the said district (including all the lands there for the time being in the use of the Salt Department), subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE, IN CHARGE OF THE GOA FRONTIER RANGE, TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS IN KANARA DISTRICT WITH CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS

Notn. No. 3406, J. D., 8th June 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1067.

In supersession of so much of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 1674, dated the 26th March 1906, and of similar previous Government Notifications as relate to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier Range, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12, 37 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier Range for the time being to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kanara District with the additional powers mentioned in Sections 143, 144 and 190 (1) of the said Code, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the village of Kalambuli in the said district; subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

APPOINTING THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENTS AT SONGADH AND WADHWAN TO BE MAGISTRATES OF THE FIRST CLASS IN THE AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Notn. No. 4068, J. D., 13th June 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 552.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Assistant Political Agents for the time being at Songadh and Wadhwan to be Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad.

APPOINTING THE COMMANDANT OF THE KHANDALA DEPOT IN THE POONA DISTRICT TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS

Notn. No. 6228, J. D., 11th Sept. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 1954.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is

pleased to appoint the Commandant for the time being of the Khandala Depôt in the Poona District to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

APPOINTING THE STATION STAFF OFFICER, DEOLALI, TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE DEOLALI CANTONMENT

Notn. No. 6367, J. D., 28th Nov. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 1751.

So much of Government Notification No. 2127, dated the 28th March 1894, as appoints the Commanding Officer for the time being of the Deolali Cantonment to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of that Cantonment, is hereby cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Porcedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor is Council is pleased to appoint the Station Staff Officer of Deolali for the time being a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of that Cantonment.

APPOINTING THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, BARODA, TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS IN BROACH DISTRICT

Notn. No. 3407, J. D., 8th June 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1067.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, for the time being to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Broach District and to direct that he shall exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of that portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River, subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

DELEGATING TO ALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES OTHER THAN THOSE IN SIND THE POWERS CONFERRED ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY SECTION 13 (1) OF THE CODE

Notn. No. 1405, J. D., 23rd Feb. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 452.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 13 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to delegate to all District Magistrates, other than those in Sind, the powers conferred on the Local Government by Section 13 (1) of that Code.

CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS ON ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE

Notn. No. 3801, J. D., 6th June 1883, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 396.

In supersession of the Notification of 21st May 1873, No. 2848, published at page 439 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1873, Part I,

the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to confer upon all District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police, in their respective districts, the following powers in regard to cases generally, so far as may be necessary :—

(*a*) for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and

(*b*) for the performance by any such District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force (namely) :—

1. Power to endorse a warrant for execution outside the jurisdiction of the Court issuing it (Section 83).

2. Power to direct removal of, or take bail from, a person arrested under any such warrant (Sections 85 and 86).

3. Power to issue search-warrants (Sections 96 and 98).

4. Power to authorize things found in search beyond jurisdiction to be taken to the Court issuing the search-warrant (Section 99).

5. Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance (Section 144).

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE FOR THE TIME BEING IN CHARGE OF THE GOA FRONTIER RANGE TO BE A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS

Notn. No. 5766, J. D., 2nd Nov. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 1394, as amended by Notn. No. 201, J. D., 16th Jan. 1905.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 721, dated the 6th February 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Goa Frontier Range to be a Special Magistrate and to invest him, within the limits of the village of Kalambuli, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, the exercise of the said powers being limited to the disposal of such cases under the following chapters of the Indian Penal Code as are cognizable by a Second Class Magistrate :—

Chapter VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity;

Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, decency and morals;

and with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Section 190 (1) (*a*)).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 190 (1) (*b*)).

Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint (Section 190 (1) (*c*)).

INVESTING THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE IN CHARGE OF THE KHARAGHODA RANGE WITH POWERS OF SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE

Notn. No. 1347, J. D., 7th Mar. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 226.

Under the provisions of Sections 14 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Kharaghoda Range with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate within the limits of the Kharaghoda Salt-works, and of the new village of Kharaghoda including all lands appropriated for the use of the Salt Department at that place, the exercise of the said powers being limited to the disposal of such cases under the following chapters of the Indian Penal Code as are cognizable by a Second Class Magistrate :—

Chapter VIII.—Offences against public tranquillity.

Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures.

Chapter XIV.—Offences relating to public health, decency and morals.

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the human body, which fall under the sub-divisions of hurt, wrongful restraint and criminal force and assault.

Chapter XVII.—Offences against property which fall under the sub-divisions of theft, criminal misappropriation of property, receiving stolen property, cheating, mischief and criminal trespass.

Chapter XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ; and with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 :—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Section 191).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 191).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (Section 191).

EMPOWERS BENCH OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES, SHOLAPUR, TO TRY CERTAIN OFFENCES SUMMARILY

Notn. No. 4905, J. D., 25th Sept. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 1331.

In continuation of Government Notification, No. 7287, dated the 23rd October 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sections 15 and

37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to empower the Bench of Special Magistrates at Sholapur to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in Section 261 (*a*) of the Code, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BELGAUM

Notn. No. 206, J. D., 12th Jan. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 34.

Under Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Special Magistrates in the Municipal District of Belgaum :—

I.—The Bench may try any case triable by a Third Class Magistrate.

II.—The Bench shall ordinarily consist of three Special Magistrates, but may consist of two only if not more than that number are present on any day fixed for a sitting of the Bench. If on any such day more than three Special Magistrates are present the names of the three who are to sit shall be drawn by lot in open Court. The Special Magistrates may arrange amongst themselves for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

III.—The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on days and at hours and places to be fixed from time to time by the District Magistrate.

IV.—If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken the trial must be completed before the same Magistrates who commenced it, or must be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

V.—In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail and if there is no majority, the difference shall be settled by the Divisional Magistrate, or if there be no Divisional Magistrate by the District Magistrate. In every such case the decision of the majority or of the Divisional Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be deemed to be the decision of the Bench.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DHULIA

Notn. No. 6336, J. D., 1st Nov. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 902.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to frame the following rules

for the guidance of the Bench of Special Magistrates having jurisdiction within the Municipal limits of Dhulia :—

1. The Bench are empowered to try any cases which are triable by a Third Class Magistrate.

2. As a general rule the Bench should consist of three Special Magistrates. But if, on the day appointed for the meeting of the Bench, there be only two Special Magistrates present they can without objection form the Bench. And if on such an appointed day there be more than three such Magistrates present, the three of them whose names may be selected by lot should form the Bench. The Special Magistrates should settle between themselves whether they should attend according to turns, or in any other manner suited to their convenience.

3. The Bench shall sit on not less than two days every week, and the District Magistrate shall determine, at what place, on what days, and at what hour the Bench shall sit.* * * * *

4. If for any reason the Bench find it necessary to pos pone a case after hearing only part of the evidence, the same Bench shall consequently try the case to its end. If a new Bench take up the case they shall hear it *de novo*.

5. If the members of the Bench be not unanimous on any point, it shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority. In case opinions are equally divided, the Bench shall report the matter to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, whose decision shall be accepted and acted on as the decision of the Bench. In the absence of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the matter shall be disposed of by the District Magistrate.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PANDHARPUR

Notn. No. 3535, J. D., 25th May 1883, para. 3, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 388, as amended by Notn. No. 5133, J. D., 23rd July 1895, para. 1.

Under Section 16 of the said Code the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the said Bench,† namely :—

I.—The Bench may try any case arising under the Municipal law or rules or bye-laws for the time being in force in the Municipal District of Pandharpur.

II.—The sittings of the Bench of Magistrates shall continue during each of the four principal Pandharpur jattras, *viz.*, those held in Chaitri, Ashadi, Kartiki and Maghi, ordinarily commencing seven days before the beginning and ending seven days after the

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

† *i. e.*, the Bench of Special Magistrates in the Municipal District of Pandharpur.

termination of each jattra for the purpose of disposing of the cases referred to in the last preceding rule.

III.—The sittings of the Bench of Magistrates shall be held every day of the week except Sunday at the Municipal Office, ordinarily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

IV.—The Bench shall ordinarily consist of three Magistrates for the purpose of conducting trials; but if any Magistrate is from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending any sitting of the Bench, the trials may proceed before the other two Magistrates sitting as a Bench.

V.—In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Session, the difference shall be settled by the majority, and in case there be no majority, by the Divisional Magistrate, or if there be no Divisional Magistrate, by the District Magistrate.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SATARA

Notn. No. 7465, J. D., 30th Oct. 1885, B. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 1262.

Under Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Special Magistrates' Bench in the Municipal District of Satara :—

I.—The Bench may try any case triable by a Third Class Magistrate.

II.—The Bench shall ordinarily consist of three Special Magistrates, but may consist of two only, if not more than that number are present on any day fixed for a sitting of the Bench. If on any such day more than three Special Magistrates are present, the names of the three who are to sit shall be drawn by lot in open Court.

The Special Magistrates may arrange themselves for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

III.—The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on days and at hours and places to be fixed from time to time by the District Magistrate.* * * *

IV.—If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial must be completed before the same Magistrates who commenced it, or must be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

V.—In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Sessions, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and if there is no majority the difference shall be settled by the Divisional Magistrate, or if there be no Divisional Magistrate, by the District Magistrate. In every such case the decision of the majority, or of the Divisional Magistrate or District Magistrate, shall be deemed to be the decision of the Bench.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCHES OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES "A" AND "B" IN THE POONA CITY AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES

Notn. No. 5848-A, J. D., 26th Oct. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 849, as amended by Notn. No. 7091, J. D., 22nd Dec. 1909.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Benches of Magistrates "A" and "B" established by Government Notification No. 5848, dated 26th October 1888, for the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality :—

Classes of cases to be tried. (1) Except in respect of offences under—

(*a*) Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code (against the State);

(*b*) Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code (concerning the Army and Navy);

(*c*) Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code (against public tranquillity);

(*d*) Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code (by or relating to Public Servants);

(*e*) Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code (relating to Religion);

(*f*) Chapter XXI, Indian Penal Code (Defamation);

(*g*) Chapter XXII, Indian Penal Code (Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance); and

(*h*) offences designated in column 8 of Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, as triable exclusively by the Court of Session;

any such quorum of either of the said Benches as shall be constituted as hereinafter provided may exercise the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class in all cases transferred to the said Bench by or under the order of the Magistrate of the District or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to whom the said Benches are immediately subordinate.

Each Bench to be divided into two sections.

2. Each of the said Benches shall be divided into two sections containing four Honorary Magistrates in each.

District Magistrate to determine composition of each section.

3. The Magistrate of the District shall from time to time determine which of the Honorary Magistrates in each Bench shall belong to each section of such Bench. The constitution of each section should be frequently changed.

Each section to sit separately.

4. Each such section shall sit separately, but any stipendiary Magistrate who is a member of the Bench may sit at any time on either section.

Times of sitting.

5. Except on Sundays and close holidays, at least one section of each Bench shall hold a sitting every day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Except during the months of April and May, when the Bench shall sit between 7 a.m. and noon.

6. Not less than ten days before the end of each month, each Bench shall meet and arrange the order in which and the days on which each of its sections shall sit during the next following month. The arrangement so made shall be forthwith submitted to the Magistrate of the District for his approval.

Order and days of sitting.

Unless the Magistrate of the District communicate his disapproval before the beginning of the month for which it is made, the said arrangement shall hold good for that month. If either Bench fails to make such arrangement, or makes one which the Magistrate of the District disapproves, the Magistrate of the District may himself make an arrangement as aforesaid which shall be communicated by him to the Bench and shall hold good for the month for which it is made.

7. Each section of each Bench shall hold its sittings at such places as may be from time to time appointed for this purpose by the Magistrate of the District.

Places of sitting.

7. In order to form a quorum, at least three members shall be present from the beginning to the end of a trial or inquiry as members of the Bench :

Quorum.

Provided that if a stipendiary First Class Magistrate be present throughout a trial or enquiry as President, the case may be proceeded with to its conclusion, notwithstanding that a quorum may not have been present throughout the proceedings.

9. Any stipendiary Magistrate who is a member of the Bench and is present during any part of any proceedings may take part therein as a member :

Stipendiary Magistrate may take part in any proceedings at any time, but not give final vote unless present throughout.

Provided that no member of a Bench shall preside or give such vote as is referred to in Rule 15 in any case, who has been absent during any part of the proceedings therein.

10. Except as provided in Rule 9, the stipendiary Magistrate of highest official rank present if he be a First Class Magistrate and if his official rank is not inferior to that of a Deputy Collector, shall preside. If there be no such stipendiary Magistrate present, the Honorary Magistrate whose name stands highest of those present in a list of the Honorary Magistrates prepared from time to time by the District Magistrate, subject to the orders of Government, for this purpose, shall be President.

What members entitled to preside.

11. The claim of a member to preside at the trial of, or enquiry into, any case shall pass to the person next entitled thereto, if the former shall state that he has reason to doubt whether he will be able to be present throughout the proceedings therein.

Member not to preside if unable to attend throughout.

Substitution of President.

12. If any President be unable to be present or fail to be present throughout the proceedings, such one of the members who have been present throughout such proceedings as is next entitled to preside shall take the place of the President.

Each quorum to proceed with its partly heard adjourned cases notwithstanding Rule 6.

13. Notwithstanding any arrangement made as provided in Rule 6, any quorum that may have heard part of a case which stands adjourned at the rising of the Court shall proceed with such case till the conclusion of the trial or enquiry, as the case may be, at sittings held either from day to day or, if the case stands adjourned for more than one day, then on the days to which it stands adjourned. In such case the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate may, for as long as shall be necessary, set aside or vary any arrangement made under Rule 6.

Votes as to question other than final decision.

14. The votes of all members present at the time being shall be taken to decide :

(1) whether any particular evidence should be admitted or recorded ;

(2) whether an adjournment shall be allowed ;

(3) and any other question or order not finally decisive of the case.

Votes as to final decision.

15. Except as provided in Rule 9, the votes of the President and of every member present shall be taken to decide :—

(*a*) whether an accused person shall be convicted, acquitted, discharged or committed to the Court of Session ;

(*b*) the sentence to be passed in case of conviction.

(For additional clauses, see Notification No. 808, dated 12th February 1889, printed on this page.)

Questions to be decided by a majority of votes.

16. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes taken, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Notn. No. 808, J. D., 12th Feb. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 122.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules in addition to the body of Rules published in Notification No. 5848* in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, page 847 of 1st November 1888, for the guidance of the Benches of Magistrates "A"

* This is evidently a misprint for Notification No. 5848-A, dated 26th October 1888, printed at p. 425 *supra*.

and "B"* established by Government Notification No. 5848, dated 26th October 1888, within the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, and to direct that they be inserted as clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Rule 15 in the said body of Rules :—

(*a*) When a person is accused in the alternative of two or more offences not equally punishable, and a difference of opinion arises between the Magistrates in Session, as to which of such offences the accused person is guilty of, the Presiding Magistrate shall put to the vote, first, the question whether the accused is guilty of the offence for which the law provides the highest punishment, and, if the votes decide such question against the accused, the question of his guilt on the minor charge or charges shall be excluded.

(*b*) If a difference of opinion arise between the Magistrates on any other point, the questions raised shall be put to the vote by the Presiding Magistrate in such order as he may deem most conducive to the furtherance of justice.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCHES OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES "A" AND "B" IN THE HYDERABAD TALUKA

Notn. No. 4397-A., J. D., 17th July 1893, B. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 671.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Benches of Special Magistrates "A" and "B" established by Government Notification No. 5711, dated the 15th October 1892, for the area comprised within the limits of the talukas of Hyderabad :—

Classes of cases to be tried. (1) Except in respect of offences under—

(*a*) Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code (against the State);

(*b*) Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code (concerning the Army and Navy);

(*c*) Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code (against Public Tranquillity);

(*d*) Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code (by or relating to Public Servants);

(*e*) Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code (relating to Religion);

(*f*) Chapter XXI, Indian Penal Code (Defamation); and

(*g*) Chapter XXII, Indian Penal Code (Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance);

and in respect of the offences designated in column 8 of Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, as triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions, any such quorum of either of the said Benches as shall be constituted as hereinafter provided, may exercise the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

* For the present Benches of Magistrates "A" and "B" for the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, *see* Government Notification No. 722, dated 28th January 1896, *B.G.*, 1896, Pt. I, p. 58.

(2) Each Bench shall hold its sittings not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places, as may be from time to time appointed for this purpose by the Magistrate of the district.

Times and places of sitting.

(3) In order to form a quorum at least two members shall be present from the beginning to the end of a trial or enquiry as members of the Bench. If this cannot be done, a fresh trial must be held before a different set of Magistrates.

Quorum.

(4) Any stipendiary Magistrate who is a member of the Bench, and is present during any part of any proceedings, may take part therein as a member.

Stipendiary Magistrate may take part in any proceedings any time.

Provided that no member of a Bench shall preside or give such vote as is referred to in Rule 9 in any case, who has been absent during any part of the proceedings therein.

But not give final vote unless present throughout.

(5) Except as provided in Rule 4, the stipendiary Magistrate of highest official rank present, if he be a First Class Magistrate, and if his official rank is not inferior to that of a Deputy Collector, shall preside. If there be no such stipendiary Magistrate present, the Honorary Magistrate, whose name stands highest of those present in a list of the Honorary Magistrates prepared from time to time by the District Magistrate, subject to the orders of Government for this purpose, shall be President.

What members entitled to preside.

(6) The claim of a member to preside at the trial of, or enquiry into, any case shall pass to the person next entitled thereto if the former shall state that he has reason to doubt whether he will be able to be present throughout the proceedings therein.

Member not to preside if unable to attend throughout.

(7) If any President be unable to be present, or fail to be present, throughout the proceedings, such one among the members who have been present throughout such proceedings as is next entitled to preside, shall take the place of the President.

Substitution of President.

(8) The votes of all members present at the time being shall be taken to decide—

Votes as to question other than final decision.

(*i*) whether any particular evidence should be admitted or recorded;

(*ii*) whether an adjournment shall be allowed; and

(*iii*) any other question or order not finally decisive of the case.

(9) Except as provided in Rule 4, the votes of the President and of every member shall be taken to decide—

Votes as to final decision.

(*a*) whether an accused person shall be convicted, acquitted or discharged, and

(*b*) the sentence to be passed in case of conviction.

(10) All questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes taken, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Questions to be decided by a majority of votes.

(11) (*a*) When a person is accused in the alternative of two or more offences not equally punishable, and a difference of opinion arises between the Magistrates in Session, as to which of such offences the accused person is guilty of, the Presiding Magistrate shall put to the vote, first, the question whether the accused is guilty of the offence for which the law provides the highest punishment, and, if the votes decide such question against the accused, the question of his guilt on the minor charge or charges shall be excluded.

(*b*) If a difference of opinion arise between the Magistrates on any other point, the questions raised shall be put to the vote by the Presiding Magistrate in such order as he may deem most conducive to the furtherance of justice.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES FOR THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 1764, Dist. Magistrate, 2nd Aug. 1913, S. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 936.

In supersession of the rules promulgated in notification No. 1848, dated 30th July 1913, the District Magistrate, Karachi, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, makes the following rules for the guidance of the Benches of Magistrates appointed by the Commissioner in Sind for the Municipal district of Karachi :—

1. Except on close holidays, at least one Bench shall hold a sitting every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at such place as may from time to time be appointed by the District Magistrate.

2. Not less than 10 days before the end of each month, the Magistrates of the four Benches shall meet and arrange the order in which and the days on which each Bench shall sit and which Magistrates shall sit on each Bench. The arrangement so made shall be forthwith submitted to the District Magistrate for his approval. Unless the District Magistrate communicates his disapproval before the beginning of the month for which it is made, the said arrangement shall hold good for that month. If the Magistrates of the four Benches fail to make such arrangements or make one which the District Magistrate does not approve of he may himself make an arrangement as aforesaid which shall be communicated by him to the Benches and shall hold good for the month for which it is made.

3. Any stipendiary Magistrate who is a member of the Bench and is present during any part of any proceeding may take part therein as a member, provided that no member of a Bench shall preside or give such vote as is referred to in rule 8 in any case who has been absent during any part of the proceedings therein.

4. Except as provided in rule 3, the stipendiary Magistrate of highest official rank present shall preside. If there be no such stipendiary Magistrate present, the Honorary Magistrate whose name stands highest of those present in a list of the Honorary Magistrates prepared from time to time by the District Magistrate for this purpose shall preside.

5. The claim of a member to preside at any trial or inquiry shall pass to the next entitled thereto, if the former shall state that he has reason to doubt whether he will be able to be present throughout the proceedings therein.

6. If the presiding officer be unable to be present or fail to be present throughout the proceedings, such one of the members as have been present throughout such proceedings, and is next entitled to preside shall take the place of the presiding officer.

7. Notwithstanding any arrangement made as provided in rule 2, any Bench that may have heard part of a case which stands adjourned at the rising of the court shall proceed with such case till the conclusion of the trial or inquiry as the case may be at sittings to be held on subsequent days other than Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and close holidays.

8. The presiding officer shall conduct the proceedings of the Court, but every member of the Bench present at the hearing shall have a voice in the determination of all points arising in any case before the Bench and in the finding and sentence. When opinions are divided, the decision of the majority shall prevail, and when opinions are equally divided, the presiding officer shall have a second or casting vote.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT URAN IN THE KOLABA DISTRICT

Notn. J. D., 11th May 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1393.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Uran in the Kolaba District :—

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Second Class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance, or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate, or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District from time to time.

3. The stipendiary Second Class Magistrate, Uran, or, in his absence* * * * * * * *

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

4. The Bench in session shall consist of at least three Magistrates sitting together, who shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may themselves arrange, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

Rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Panvel in the Kolaba District.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Panvel in the Kolaba District :—

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Second Class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance, or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or by the First Class Magistrate, Panvel.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District from time to time.

3. The stipendiary First Class Magistrate, Panvel, or in his absence,* * * * * * * *

4. The Bench in session shall consist of at least three Magistrates, sitting together, who shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may themselves arrange, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

All magisterial powers conferred under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on these Magistrates or on other gentlemen excepting the stipendiary Magistrates, in their respective Districts, by any previous notification, and not hereby continued, are withdrawn under section 41 (1) of the said Code.

And in exercise of the authority with which he is invested under section 15 of the said Code, the Governor in Council is further pleased—

(2) to direct that the following Magistrates in Bagalkot do sit together as a Bench, *viz.*—

(*a*) Honorary Magistrates. * * * * *

(*b*) all stipendiary Magistrates having jurisdiction in Bagalkot;

(3) to invest the said Bench with powers specified in Part II of Schedule III to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, and also with the following additional powers :—

(*i*) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143),

(*ii*) power to hold inquests (section 174),

(*iii*) power to take cognizance of offence upon complaint [section 190 (1) (*a*)],

(*iv*) power to take cognizance of offences upon Police reports [section 190 (1) (*b*)],

(*v*) power to make order as to first offenders (section 562);

(4) to direct that the said Bench shall, within the local limits of Bagalkot town, exercise the powers hereinbefore conferred on them in all cases of which they are hereby empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the Magistrate of the district or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division in which the aforesaid local area is situated.

Rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Sirsi in the Kanara District.

In supersession of the rules published with Government Resolution No. 3181, dated the 28th June 1905, so far as they relate to the Sirsi Bench

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

Magistrates and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Sirsi in the Kanara District :—

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Third Class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance, or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District.

3. * * * * *

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of 6 Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry at least 3 members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may themselves arrange, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in Session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT DOHAD IN THE DOHAD TALUKA OF THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

Notn., J. D., 23rd Sept. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1999.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Dohad in the Panch Mahals District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Third Class which they have been empowered to take cognizance of or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and place as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the district.

3. The stipendiary Magistrate of the highest rank present, if any, at a sitting of the Bench shall preside at the sitting as Chairman. In the absence of any stipendiary Magistrate the members present shall elect one of their number to preside deciding by lot or rotation in the event of a difference of opinion.

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of five Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry, at least three members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may arrange among themselves, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient. Provided that if a stipendiary Magistrate be present throughout a trial as Chairman, the case may be proceeded with to its conclusion, notwithstanding that a quorum may not have been present throughout the proceedings.

5. If for any reason it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes, the point or points of difference being put to the vote by the presiding Magistrate in such order as he may deem most conducive to the furtherance of the ends of justice.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial, shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

8. No Magistrate who is also a member of the Municipality shall take part in the proceedings of Municipal cases.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT KANJARI IN THE HALOL TALUKA OF THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

Notn., J. D., 23rd Sept. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 2000.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Kanjari, in the Halol Taluka, Panch Mahals District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Third Class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and place as shall be fixed by the District Magistrate of the District.

3. The Thakor of Kanjari whenever present at a sitting of the Bench, or in his absence, his Karbhari, shall preside at the sitting of the Bench.

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of three Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry at least two members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

Rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum District.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the Third Class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District from time to time.

3. The stipendiary Magistrate having jurisdiction in Bail-Hongal whenever present at a sitting of the Bench or in his absence * * * *

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of six Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or enquiry at least three members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may arrange among themselves, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

Rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Haveri in the Dharwar District.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Haveri in the Dharwar District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the third class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the District Magistrate or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District.

3. The stipendiary Magistrate having jurisdiction in Haveri town, whenever present at a sitting of the Bench, or in his absence * * *

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of seven Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry, at least three members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may arrange among themselves, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the district, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT MAHAD IN THE KOLABA DISTRICT

Notn., J. D., 23rd Sept. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 2001.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mahad in the Kolaba District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a Magistrate of the third class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the Magistrate of the District or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District from time to time.

3. The stipendiary Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mahad whenever present at a sitting of the Bench or in his absence * * * * * *

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of six Magistrates but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry at least three members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may among themselves arrange, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If, for any cause, it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

Rules for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Roha in the Kolaba District.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Roha in the Kolaba District.

1. The Bench may try any case triable by a magistrate of the third class of which they have been empowered to take cognizance or which

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

may be transferred to them by the Magistrate of the District or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

2. The sittings of the Bench shall take place not less than twice in each week, on such days and at such hours and places as shall be fixed by the Magistrate of the District from time to time.

3. The stipendiary Magistrate having jurisdiction in Roha whenever present at a sitting of the Bench or in his absence * * * * * *

4. The Bench in session shall ordinarily consist of eight Magistrates, but in order to form a quorum at a trial or inquiry at least three members shall, from the beginning to the end thereof, be present as members of the Bench. The Magistrates may among themselves arrange, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District, for sitting in rotation or otherwise as may be convenient.

5. If for any cause it is found necessary to adjourn the hearing of a case after the evidence has been partly taken, the trial shall either be completed before the Magistrates before whom it was commenced, or shall be held afresh before a different set of Magistrates.

6. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Magistrates in session, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

7. No Magistrate who has been absent during any part of a trial shall give an opinion or record a vote as to the final order of conviction, sentence, acquittal or discharge.

ORDERS RE: THE RELEASE OF THE ACCUSED ON BAIL

Notn. No. 2623, Dist. Magistrate, 29th Dec. 1921, S. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 9.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, the District Magistrate, Karachi, orders that in case a person accused of a bailable offence before a Court of Bench of Honorary Magistrates is required to be released on bail under section 496, Criminal Procedure Code, the Chairman, or when the Bench is not sitting, the Honorary Magistrate, whose name stands highest in the list of Honorary Magistrates published from time to time and present at the place where the accused is detained, should act under that section and release the accused on bail.

ESTABLISHING A FOURTH BENCH OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES AT THE ESPLANADE, FORT, BOMBAY

Notn. No. 1651, J. D., 28th Mar. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 468.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to establish, with effect from the 1st April

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

1908, a Fourth Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade, Fort, with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

REVISED RULES FOR THE CONDUCT AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS, ETC., IN THE COURTS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES, BOMBAY

Notn. No. 8343, J. D., 5th Dec. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 1876, as amended by Notn. No. 1026, J. D., 2nd Feb. 1920.

The following revised rules to regulate the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town and Island of Bombay, which have been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are hereby published in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification No. 287, dated the 16th January 1894 :—

Rule 1.—The Magistrates will ordinarily sit in Court for the disposal of business at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.). Complaints and cases arising in the "A" Division and cases pertaining to the Princess Street and Pydhoni Police Stations of the "B" Division and those arising in the "G", "H" and "I" Divisions shall ordinarily be heard at the Esplanade Police Court. Complaints and cases pertaining to the Dongri Police Station of the "B" Division and the "D" Division including Agripada Section shall ordinarily be heard at the Mazagaon Police Court. Complaints and cases pertaining to the "C" Division shall ordinarily be heard at the Girgaum Police Court. Complaints and cases pertaining to the "E" and "F" Divisions shall ordinarily be heard at the Dadar Police Court.

Rule 2.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate and Third Presidency Magistrate will ordinarily sit at the Esplanade Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate will ordinarily sit at the Mazagaon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate will ordinarily preside at the Girgaum Police Court and the Temporary Additional Presidency Magistrate will sit at the Dadar Police Court. In case of emergency any Presidency Magistrate may hold his Court at such place and hour as he may consider best suited to meet the requirements of the public service.

Rule 3.—In the event of any pressure of work occurring in any Court or during the casual or other absence of any Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall arrange for the distribution of business among the Magistrates.

Rule 4.—All applications for process copies, certificates or otherwise shall ordinarily be made to the Magistrates on their first taking their seats on the Bench in the morning. Applications which are shown to involve urgency may be made at any time during the sitting of the Court. The Magistrates will not undertake to entertain any application of any sort at their private residences.

Rule 5.—Complaints and applications should, as a general rule, be made in writing, with the proper stamp affixed. In each complaint the names of the complainant and of the accused parties, and also of the witnesses, and the section of the law alleged to have been infringed, should be legibly written, with such particulars of the facts as may be necessary to support the complaint.

Rule 6.—All applications must be presented in person or by pleader. The Magistrates will not undertake to reply to written communications.

Rule 7.—The following fees shall be levied :—

(*a*) Copying fees at 5 annas per folio of 90 words or fraction thereof. Prisoners will be charged 2 annas per folio for copies of proceedings, but will be furnished with a copy of the judgment in cases other than summons cases free of charge.

(*b*) Inspection fees Re. 1 on each application per day.

(*c*) Translation fees Re. 1 per folio of 90 words or fraction thereof. Parties not supplying their own paper for copies will be charged ¼ anna per sheet of foolscap supplied.

Rule 8.—The Magistrates at each Court will divide the work between themselves, and any difference of opinion will be decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As a general rule, petty police cases will be disposed of before others.

Rule 9.—The Magistrates shall submit such forms, records, reports and returns as may be called for by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Rule 10.—The office hours shall be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Courts and offices shall be closed on the gazetted Government holidays ; but the Chief Presidency Magistrate will arrange for the despatch of urgent business.

Rule 11.—If in any case there exist special circumstances which in the opinion of any party concerned or interested in such case require a departure from the ordinary procedure prescribed by these rules, such party may bring such special circumstances to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order in the mattter as he shall think fit.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BENCHES OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES FOR THE AREA COMPRISED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 2536, J. D., 19th May 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 649, as amended by Notn. No. 1653, J. D., 28th Mar. 1908.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, makes the following Rules

Note.—An authorised petition writer is attached to each Court for the purpose of writing at a moderate charge applications and petitions for persons requiring his services.

for the guidance of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates appointed by Government Notification No. 2535, dated the 19th May 1904, for the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay :—

(1) The Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall undertake only such business as is made over to them by the general or special order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(2) Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall be constituted in such place or places within the Town and Island of Bombay as may, from time to time, be appointed for this purpose by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the sanction of Government; and the services of individual Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall be assigned from time to time by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Bench of one or more of such Courts.

(3) Each of the said Benches shall be divided into sections containing not less than four Honorary Presidency Magistrates in each.

(4) Not less than 10 days before the end of each month the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, whose services have been assigned to each Court, shall arrange the order in which and the days on which the Sections of each Bench shall sit during the following month. The arrangement so made shall be forthwith submitted to the Chief PresidencyMagistrate communicates his disapproval before the beginning of a month for which it is made, the arrangement so made shall hold good for that month. If the Honorary Presidency Magistrates whose services have been assigned to any Court fail to make such arrangement, or make one which the Chief Presidency Magistrate disapproves, the Chief Presidency Magistrate may himself make an arrangement as aforesaid, which shall be communicated by him to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates concerned and shall hold good for the month for which it is made.

(5) Except on Sundays and close holidays, one section of each Bench shall hold a sitting every day from the hour of 8 a.m. until such time as an adjournment may be voted.

(6) The Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any salaried Presidency Magistrate, may, if he so desires, sit in any Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court as a member of the Bench.

(7) In order to form a quorum at least two Magistrates shall be present from the beginning to the end of trial or enquiry as members of the Bench :

Provided that, if a salaried Presidency Magistrate be present throughout a trial or enquiry as President, the case may be proceeded with to its conclusion notwithstanding that a quorum may not have been present throughout the proceedings.

(8) The Chief Presidency Magistrate shall, if present, officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In his absence, the senior salaried

Presidency Magistrate (if any) present shall officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In the absence of any salaried Presidency Magistrate, the Bench shall, as often as may be necessary, elect a Chairman from among the Magistrates present.

(9) The Chairman shall conduct the proceedings of the Court, but every member of a Bench shall have a voice in the determination of all points arising in any case before the Bench and in the finding and sentence. When opinions are divided the decision of the majority shall prevail; and when the Bench is equally divided the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(10) The Chairman of a Bench shall ordinarily record the evidence (when necessary) and the judgment $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ sentence of the Court; but such duty may, with the Chairman's consent, be performed by any one of his colleagues, or, at his dictation, by the Judicial Clerk of the Court. If the last course be adopted each record of judgment or sentence shall be signed by the Chairman of the Bench.

(11) Notwithstanding any arrangement made as provided in Rule 4, any quorum that may have heard part of a case which stands adjourned at the rising of the Court shall proceed with such case till the conclusion of the trial or inquiry, as the case may be, at sittings held either from day to day or, if the case stand adjourned for more than one day, then on the days to which it stands adjourned.

In such case the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the senior salaried Presidency Magistrate may, for as long as shall be necessary, set aside or vary any arrangement made under Rule 4.

(12) Where the hearing of any case has been commenced by a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, no Magistrate who has not been present on the Bench throughout the proceedings shall take any part therein.

DECLARING ALL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY TO BE SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Notn. No. 1548, J. D., 3rd Mar. 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 330.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that all Presidency Magistrates appointed for the Presidency Town of Bombay, under Section 18 of the Code, other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate, shall be subordinate to such Chief Magistrate, and that their subordination shall be deemed to be of the same kind and extent as the subordination of Magistrates and Benches to the District Magistrate under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Code.

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT AT PERIM TO BE *ex officio* JUSTICE OF THE PEACE WITHIN AND FOR THE ISLAND OF PERIM

Notn. No. 6692, J. D., 11th Dec. 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 2016.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Resident at Perim to be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace within and for the Island of Perim.

INVESTING THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, THAR AND PARKAR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICTS, WITH THE POWERS UNDER THE SECTION

Notn. No. 6569, J. D., 5th Oct. 1881, B. G., 1881, Pt. I, p. 600.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Deputy Commissioners of Thar and Parkar and of the Upper Sind Frontier District with powers under section 36 of Act X of 1872.

CONFERRING ADDITIONAL POWERS ON THE PORT OFFICER, KARACHI

Notn. No. 453, Dist. Magistrate, 25th Mar. 1915, S. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 510.

Under the provisions of section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898, the following additional powers are hereby conferred on the Port Officer and Special First Class Magistrate, Karachi :—

1. Power to make orders under section 143, Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Power to hold inquests under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code.
3. Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints under section 190 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.
4. Power to take cognizance of offences upon police report under section 190 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.

DIRECTING THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE KARACHI DISTRICT TO REPORT ALL ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATES

Notn. No. 1795, J. D., 19th Nov. 1885, S. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 599.

Under the provisions of section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the District Magistrate of Karachi directs that officers in charge of Police Stations shall report the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, to the respective Sub-divisional Magistrates of Sehwan, Jerruck and Shahbandar.

MODE OF PUBLISHING PROCLAMATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF SECTION 134 OF THE CODE

Notn. No. 6067, J. D., 14th Oct. 1887, B.G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 866.

The Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by the second paragraph of Section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; 1882, to direct that a proclamation of the kind referred to in the said paragraph shall be published by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such local newspapers, if there be any, as the Magistrate issuing the proclamation thinks fit, and by beat of drum at the place where the order notified by the proclamation is to have effect.

PROHIBITING PERSONS VISITING OR FREQUENTING MAHABLESHWAR FROM BRINGING ELEPHANTS OR CAMELS BEYOND CERTAIN ROADS

Notn. No. 3972, J. D., 9th June 1885, B.G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 772.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following order issued by the Magistrate of Satara shall remain in force until further orders :—

In view of the danger to human life or safety which is likely to be caused by elephants or camels using the Ghat roads leading to Mahableshwar and making horses or bullocks unmanageable through terror at dangerous places on those roads, the District Magistrate, Satara, under the provisions of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, hereby prohibits persons visiting or frequenting Mahableshwar from bringing elephants or camels beyond the places below mentioned on each of the roads specified :—

Satara road	..	..Medha.
Poona road	..	..Wai.

Notn. No. 84, J. D., 7th Jan. 1886, B. G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 48.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following order issued by the District Magistrate of Kolaba shall remain in force until further orders :—

In view of the danger to human life and safety which is likely to be caused by elephants or camels using the ghat roads leading to Mahableshwar, the District Magistrate, Kolaba, under the provisions of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, hereby prohibits persons visiting or frequenting Mahableshwar from bringing elephants or camels beyond the place below mentioned on the Nagothna-Mahableshwar road :—

Poladpur.

APPOINTING THE STAFF SURGEON OF THE POONA CANTONMENT TO EXAMINE CORPSES WHEN SENT TO HIM BY THE POLICE

Notn., J. D., dated 1st June 1869, B. G., 1869, Pt. I, p. 700.

Under the provisions of Section 161, Clause 3, of "the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1869," the Right Honourable the Governor

in Council is pleased to appoint the Staff Surgeon of the Poona Cantonment to examine corpses when sent to him by the Police.

APPOINTING THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS IN CHARGE OF CERTAIN DISPENSARIES TO BE MEDICAL OFFICERS TO CONDUCT *post-mortem* EXAMINATIONS

Notn., J. D., 11th Apr. 1874, B. G., 1874, Pt. I, p. 338.

Under the provisions of Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hospital Assistants in charge of the Dispensaries at Supa, Haliyal, Yelapur, Mundgod and Honavar, Medical Officers to conduct *post-mortem* examinations.

APPOINTING PERSONS TO WHOM ORDERS NOTIFYING COMMITMENT TO THE COURT OF SESSION AND HIGH COURT SHALL BE ISSUED AND TO WHOM NOTICES OF APPEAL SHALL BE GIVEN

Notn. No. 1321, J. D., 23rd Feb. 1883, para. 1, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 182.

Under the provisions of Section 218 of Act X of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor to be the person to whom orders notifying commitments to the Court of Session shall be issued, and the Public Prosecutor of Bombay as the person to whom orders notifying commitments to the High Court shall be issued, by Committing Magistrates.

* * * * * * *

TRIAL BY JURY OF CERTAIN OFFENCES IN THE COURTS OF SESSION AT AHMEDABAD, BELGAUM, SURAT AND KARACHI

Notn. No. 6638, J. D., 16th Sept. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 708.

Under Section 269 of Act X of 1882, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Surat Districts, and in the City of Karachi, the trial before any Court of Session of all offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years shall be by jury.

TRIAL BY JURY IN THE AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Notn. No. 3003, J. D., 29th Apr. 1885, B. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 544.

In alteration of the Government Notification No. 6638 of the 16th September 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the Ahmedabad District, from the date of this notification, trial by jury shall be limited to offences punishable with death.

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN CASES SHALL CONTINUE TO BE TRIED BY JUDGE AND ASSESSORS

Notn. No. 117, para. 2, J. D., 7th Jan. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 73.

Under the power conferred by Section 9 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification

of all previous orders on the subject, that all cases in the district of Kaira committed for trial on and after the first day of February 1913 to the Court of Session shall be tried at Ahmedabad.

2. The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, in modification of Government Notification No. 3003, dated the 29th April 1885, that all such cases shall continue, as hitherto, to be tried by Judge and Assessors.

DIRECTING THAT THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN COGNIZABLE OFFENCES SHALL BE BY JURY IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT

Notn. No. 7087, J. D., 19th Oct. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2579.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 269 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and in modification of Government Notification No. 6638, dated the 16th September 1884, so far as it relates to the trial of offences in the Belgaum district, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that, with effect from the 22nd December 1915, the trial of all offences cognizable by a Sessions Court and tried before such Court in the said district shall be by jury, except offences punishable under sections 302, 303, 304, 304A, 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 477A, 484, 485, 486, 488, 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D of the Indian Penal Code and attempts to commit, or abetment of, any of these offences.

TRIAL BY JURY IN THE COURT OF SESSION AT POONA

Notn. No. 7676, J.D., 5th Nov. 1895, B.G., 1895, Pt. I,. p. 1117.

In supersession of the Notification dated the 5th August 1875, published at page 798 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1875, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended by Section 9 of Act X of 1886, to order that the trial by the Court of Session of Poona of all offences for which under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code (*of offences against the public tranquillity*) or Chapter XI (*of false evidence and offences against public justice*) or Chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government stamps*) or Chapter XVI (*of offences affecting the human body*) or Chapter XVII (*of offences against property*) or Chapter XVIII (*of offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks*), or under any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, the punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for a period extending to ten years or upwards, and also of all abetments of or attempts to commit any of the offences above described, shall be by jury in the Poona District.

TRIAL BY JURY OF CERTAIN OFFENCES IN THE COURTS OF SESSION AT SURAT, THANA AND KARACHI

Notn. No. 7558, J.D., 24th Nov. 1916, B.G., 1916 Pt. I, p. 2566.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 269, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession

of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, No. 6638, dated the 16th September 1884, and No. 1535, dated the 2nd March 1885, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that in the districts of Surat and Thana and in the City of Karachi, the trial before any Court of Session of all offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years, and of all offences in which the accused is charged that he is by reason of a previous conviction liable to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), shall be by jury.

JURY TO CONSIST OF FIVE PERSONS IN THE COURT OF SESSION AT:

Poona.

Notn., J. D., 12th Feb. 1873, para. 2, B.G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 129.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, under the provisions of Section 236 of Act X of 1872, that in all trials by jury, before the Poona Court of Session, of offences under Chapters VIII, IX, XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, the Jury shall consist of five persons.

Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Karachi and Surat.

Notn. No. 7015, J.D., 4th Oct. 1884, B.G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 744.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 6638, dated the 16th ultimo (1), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 274 of Act X of 1882, that the Juries at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Surat shall consist each of five persons.

Thana.

G. R. No. 2908, 14th May 1886.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 274 of Act X of 1882, that the Jury by which offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years were ordered to be tried by the Court of Session at Thana, by Government Notification No. 1535, dated 2nd March 1885 (2), shall consist of five persons.

JURY BEFORE COURTS OF SESSION IN TRIALS IN WHICH EUROPEANS (NOT BEING EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS) OR AMERICANS ARE THE ACCUSED PERSONS, TO CONSIST OF FIVE PERSONS

Notn., J. D., 12th Feb. 1873, para. 1, B.G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 129.

Under the provisions of Sections 234 and 236 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix five as the number for the Jury in trials before the Courts of Session under this Presidency, in which a European, not being a European British subject or an American, is the accused person or one of accused persons.

(1) Printed on page 446 *supra*.

EXCLUDING CERTAIN TALUKAS FROM THE THANA DISTRICT, THE RESIDENTS OF WHICH ARE LIABLE TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF THANA

Notn. No. 8231, J.D., 12th Dec. 1898, B.G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 1160.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the *talukas* of Murbad and Vada and the Mokhada *Petha* of the Shahpur *Taluka* from the area in the Thana District, the residents of which are liable to serve as Jurors or Assessors in the Sessions Court of Thana.

EXEMPTING THE DISTILLERY INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT DISTILLERY INSPECTORS FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS ASSESSORS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS AT KARACHI

Notn. No. 211 Commr., dated 31st Jan. 1898, S.G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 108.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Commissioner in Sind by Government Notification No. 8957, dated 9th December 1897, the Distillery Inspector and the Assistant Distillery Inspectors, Kotri, are exempted under Section 320 (*k*), Criminal Procedure Code, from liability to serve as assessors in the Court of Session, at Karachi.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

* *Notn. No. 791, Commr., 11th Sept. 1901, S.G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 564.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government Notification No. 8957, dated 9th December 1897, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt under the provisions of Section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned persons from liability to serve as Jurors or Assessors in criminal trials in the Province of Sind :—

Karachi District.

In the office of the Commissioner in Sind.

The Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sind.
The Native Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.
The Head Clerk.
The Superintendent, Commissioner's Printing Press.

In the office of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

The Registrar.
The Chief Clerk.

* This Notification has been subsequently modified by Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 3 and 818, dated 2nd January 1908, and 21st November 1908, respectively, printed on pages 453 and 456 *infra*.

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In the office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division.

The Head Clerk.
The Overseer attached to the office.
The Assistant Engineer, Karachi Sub-division.
The Draftsman, Karachi Canals.
The Head Clerk, Karachi Canals office.
The Head Munshi, Karachi Canals office.
The Accountant, Karachi Canals office.

In the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

The Head Clerk.
The upper Subordinate attached to the office.

In the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi.

The Daftardar.
The Head Clerk.
The Head Munshi.
The Head Accountant.

Under the District Judge, Karachi.

The whole establishment of his office.
The whole establishment of the Additional (or Assistant) Sessions Judge's office.
The whole establishment of the Small Cause Court, Karachi.

In the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District.

The whole office establishment.

In the office of the Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Sind District.

The Head Assistant.
The Accountant.
The Storekeeper, Commissariat Godowns.
The Storekeeper, Transport Lines.
The Hospital Storekeepers, Station and Ghizri Hospitals.

In the office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Division, Military Works.

The Head Clerk.
The Accountant.
The Executive Subordinates who superintend works.
The Registering Clerk.
The three Accountant Clerks.

In the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District.

The Head Clerk.

In the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District.

The Superintendent of Vaccination.
The two Public Vaccinators.
The Clerk in the Superintendent of Vaccination's office.

In the office of the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

The Head Clerk.
The 2nd Clerk.
The 3rd Clerk.
The Lines Muharar.
The Las Beyla Clerk.

In the office of the Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind.

All the members of his establishment.

In the office of the Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

The Sheristedar in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck.

Under the Educational Inspector in Sind.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi.
The Head Clerk to the Educational Inspector in Sind.
The Head Clerk, Deputy Educational Inspector's office, Karachi.
The 1st and 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, Karachi.
All the School Masters in Sind.

In the office of the District Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

The District Loco. Superintendent.
The Assistant Loco. Superintendent.
The Loco. Foreman, Karachi Cantonment.
The General Foreman, Workshops.
The Erecting Shop Foreman.
The Boiler Maker Foreman.
The Machine Shop Foreman.
The Carriage and Waggon Foreman.
The Carriage Examiner, Karachi City Station.
The Loco. Storekeeper.
Locomotive Foreman and Drivers in charge of changing stations.
Engine Drivers.

In the office of the District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

The District Traffic Superintendent.
The Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
The Station Masters.
The Assistant Station Masters.
The Chief Clerk.

The Traffic Inspector.
The Assistant Traffic Inspector.
The Wharf Superintendent.
The Wharf Foreman.
Guards upon the Railway.

In the office of the Executive Engineer, N.-W. Railway.

The Engineers in charge of the line.
The Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.

In the Kotri Distillery.

The Distillery Inspector.
The Assistant Distillery Inspectors.

In the Karachi Port Trust Office.

The Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
The Superintendent, Port Trust Office.
The Superintendent, Mansfield Import Yard.
The Wharf Superintendent.
The Bandar Inspector.
The Inspector, Kerosine Oil Godown.

In the office of the Foreign Consular Officers at Karachi.

The accredited Consular Agent of the United States of America at Karachi.

In the offices of the Special Magistrates in Sind.

All the Special Magistrates in Sind.

In the Bank of Bombay.

The Agent, Bank of Bombay, Karachi Branch.
Hyderabad District.

In the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Hyderabad.

The Daftardar.
The Sheristedar.
The Naib-Daftardar.

In the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

The Head Clerk.

In the office of the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

The Head Clerk.

In the office of the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.

The Head Clerk.

In the office of the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Northern Canals.
The Head Clerk.

Shikarpur District.

In the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Shikarpur.
The Daftardar.

Larkana District.

In the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Larkana.
The Daftardar.

Thar and Parkar District.

All Government servants.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

The Supervisor, Begari Canals, Upper Part.

EXEMPTING THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 3, Commr., 2nd Jan. 1908, S. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 80.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, and in modification of this office notification No. 791, dated the 11th September 1901, published at page 564 of the *Sind Official Gazette*, dated the 12th September 1901, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt, under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the whole establishment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind from liability to serve as jurors or assessors in criminal trials in the province of Sind.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE KARACHI PORT TRUST FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 890, Commr., 14th Dec. 1909, S. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1369.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, and in modification of this office notification No. 791, dated the 11th September 1901, published at page 564 of the *Sind Official Gazette*, dated the 12th September 1901, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt, under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898,

The Chairman, Karachi Port Trust,
The Assistant Wharf Superintendent, Keamari,
The Assistant Superintendent, "Mansfield" Import Yard,

from liability to serve as Jurors or Assessors in criminal trials in the province of Sind.

EXEMPTING THE PORT ENGINEER AND ASSISTANT PORT ENGINEER, KARACHI, FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 707, Commr, 17th Oct. 1910, S. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 748.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, and in modification of this office notification No. 791, dated the 11th September 1901, published at page 564 of the *Sind Official Gazette*, dated the 12th September 1901, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt, under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898,

The Port Engineer, Karachi,

The Assistant Port Engineer, Karachi,

from liability to serve as Jurors or Assessors in criminal trials in the Province of Sind.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND

Notn. No. 8136, J. D., 16th Dec. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 2570.

Under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous notifications, to exempt the undermentioned Government servants and Railway officials from liability to serve as Jurors or Assessors in criminal trials in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) :—

Name of Office or Department.	Designation of Officer.
Offices of the Divisional Commissioners.	1 Assistant to the Commissioner. 2 Native Assistant to the Commissioner. 3 Head Clerk. 4 Local Fund Clerk. 5 Chitnis.
Offices of the District Collectors ..	1 Head Accountant. 2 Local Fund Accountant. 3 Stamp Clerk. 4 Police Accountant. 5 One Native Accountant. 6 Chitnis. 7 Head Clerk. 8 Huzur Treasurer.

Name of Office or Department.	Designation of Officer.
1 Offices of the Assistant Collectors of Districts. 2 Deputy Collector's Office .. 3 First Class Magistrate's Office .. 4 Office of the District Superintendent of Police. 5 City Survey Officer's Office .. 6 Cantonment Magistrate's Office .. 7 Office of the Superintendent of Land Records.	Sheristedar.
Mamlatdar's Office ..	Treasurer.
Public Works Department ..	1 The Accountant. 2 The Head Clerk.
District Judge's Office, ..	1 Clerk of the Court.
Assistant Judge's Office, and ..	2 Head Clerk.
Joint Judge's Office ..	3 Nazir. 4 Deputy Sheristedar.
Subordinate Judge's Office ..	1 Sherisdetdar. 2 Nazir.
Small Cause Court ..	Sheristedar.
Training College ..	Principal.
High School ..	Head Master.
Educational Inspector's Office ..	Head Clerk.
Abkari Department ..	1 Abkari Inspector. 2 Abkari Sub-Inspector.
Forest Department ..	1 Sheristedar to the Conservator. 2 Sheristedar to the Divisional Forest Officer. 3 Clerk to the Forest Settlement Officer. 4 Forest Rangers.
Registration Department ..	Sub-Registrars.
Salt and Customs Department ..	1 Sarkarkuns 2 Aval Karkuns.
Office of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.	1 Sheristedar. 2 Head Clerk.
Military Accounts Department, Poona.	Accountants.
Jail Department ..	All Officers of the Jail Department.
Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, Bombay Command.	Head Clerk.
High Court ..	All Clerks.

Name of Office or Department.	Designation of Officer.
Railways	1 The Agent. 2 The Traffic Manager and his First Assistant. 3 The Officers of the Traffic and Locomotive Departments in charge of Districts, and their Assistants. 4 The Locomotive and Carriage Works Manager. 5 The First Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent. 6 Engineers in charge of the line and Engineering Inspectors employed on the line. 7 Locomotive Foreman and Drivers. 8 All Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. 9 Guards.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE POONA SESSIONS COURT

Notn. No. 2920, J. D., 30th May 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 651.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 8133, dated the 16th December 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to exempt the undermentioned Government servants from liability to serve as Jurors or Assessors in criminal trials in the Poona Sessions Court :—

1. The Personal Assistant to the Joint Director of Land Records.
2. The Head Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

EXEMPTING THE STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL STAMP OFFICE, KARACHI, FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JUROR OR ASSESSOR IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 818, Commr., 21st Nov. 1908, S. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 775.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, and in modification of this office notification No. 791, dated the 11th September 1901, published at page 564, dated the 12th September 1901, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt, under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Storekeeper, Central Stamp Office, Karachi, from liability to serve as Juror or Assessor in criminal trials in the province of Sind.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE INDUS RIVER COMMISSION FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN SIND

Notn. No. Judl. 573, Commr., 24th Oct. 1918, S. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned persons from liability to serve as jurors or assessors in the criminal trials in the province of Sind :—

1. Head Clerk, Indus River Commission Office.
2. Upper Subordinate attached to the Indus River Commission Office.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN PERSONS FROM LIABILITY TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS IN SIND

Notn. No. Judl. 742, Commr., 26th May 1919, S.G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1177.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government notification No. 8957, dated the 9th December 1897, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to exempt, under the provisions of section 320 (*l*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned persons from liability to serve as jurors or assessors in criminal trials in Sind :—

The Secretary and Chief Accountant, Karachi Port Trust.
The Director of Traffic, Karachi Port Trust.
The Deputy Director of Imports.
The Deputy Director of Wharves.
The Superintendent of Machinery.
The Assistant Superintendent of Machinery, Keamari.
The Chief Engineer of the dredger "Graham Lynn".
The Dredger Master, "Graham Lynn."
The Permanent-way Inspector.
The Assistant Port Officer and Harbour Master.
All Berthing Masters and Pilots.

APPOINTING HUZUR DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS, EX-OFFICIO, TO TAKE PART WITH THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF THE DIVISION CONCERNED IN PREPARING A LIST OF PERSONS QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS AT TRIALS BEFORE THE COURT OF SESSION

Notn. No. 3076, J. D., 2nd May 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 969.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzur Deputy Collector of each district named below, *ex-officio*, to take part with the Sessions Judge of the Division concerned in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in

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the said Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law :—

Thana, Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri.

Notn. No. 3078, J. D., 2nd May 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 969.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzur Deputy Collector of each district named below, *ex-officio*, to take part with the Sessions Judge of the Court mentioned in the second column against his district in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the said Court of Session, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law :—

District.		Court
Kaira	..	Nadiad
Broach	..	Broach
Bijapur	..	Bijapur
Kolaba	..	Alibag

APPOINTING THE CITY MAGISTRATES OF POONA, AHMEDABAD AND SURAT, EX-OFFICIO, TO TAKE PART WITH THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF THE DIVISION CONCERNED IN PREPARING A LIST OF PERSONS QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS JURORS OR ASSESSORS AT TRIALS BEFORE THE COURT OF SESSION

Notn. No. 3077, J. D., 2nd May 1900, B. G., 1900. Pt. I, p. 969.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of each city named below, *ex-officio*, to take part with the Sessions Judge of the Division concerned in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the said Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law :—

Poona, Ahmedabad, and Surat.

PROCEDURE AS TO THE RECORDING OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL COURTS IN ADEN

Notn, J. D., 24th Mar. 1873, B. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 277.

Under the provisions of section 335 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in proceedings before the Court of Sessions at Aden, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates in that Settlement, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down in English by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand, whether the vernacular language of such Sessions Judge or Magistrate be or be not English.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN EXECUTING SENTENCES OF WHIPPING

Notn. No. 522, H. D., 14th Jan. 1921, B. G. 1921, Pt. I, p. 328.

Subject to the provisions of sections 390 and 391 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 392 of the said Code, and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 610, dated 22nd January 1897, and 6224, dated 16th September 1898, to direct that the following instructions shall be observed in executing sentences of whipping, namely :—

1. Whipping shall be inflicted in private, either at a jail or in an enclosure near the court house.

2. Wherever possible, the judge or magistrate shall secure the presence of a medical officer at the whipping.

3. Whipping shall be inflicted on the buttocks only which shall have been covered over by a thin cloth soaked in some antiseptic during the operation.

4. The cane employed shall never exceed half an inch in diameter in the case of persons of or over 16 years of age ; in the case of persons under 16 years of age, a still lighter cane shall be employed.

JUVENILE PRISON AT SHIKARPUR TO BE A REFORMATORY FOR CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN SIND

Notn., J. D., 3rd June 1875, B. G., 1875, Pt. I, p. 566.

In supersession of Government Notification dated the 24th July 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Juvenile Prison at Shikarpur to be a Reformatory for Upper Sind within the meaning of Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a Reformatory for Juvenile Prisoners sentenced in the districts of Karachi and Hyderabad to terms of imprisonment of not less than two years.

DIRECTING FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SECTION THE JUVENILE REFORMATORY AT POONA TO BE A REFORMATORY ESTABLISHED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 16 YEARS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 1607, 6th Dec. 1883, G. of I. Gazette, 1883, Pt. I, p. 483, as amended by Notn. No. 542, G. of I., Home Dept., 29th Oct. 1897.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of Section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by Foreign Department Notification No. 1494-I, dated the 21st December 1882, the Reformatory School, Yeravada, in the Bombay Presidency, shall be deemed to

be a Reformatory established by the Local Government of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the confinement of persons, under the age of 16 years, sentenced to imprisonment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

INVESTING FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS IN SIND WITH APPELLATE POWERS

Notn., J. D., 17th Mar. 1873, B. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 255.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Magistrates of the First Class in charge of Divisions of Districts in the Province of Sind, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 266) in their respective Divisions subject to such exceptions as may be made and notified in particular cases.

The above Notification to have effect from 1st April 1873.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO BE GIVEN TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATES

Notn. No. 1321, J. D., 23rd Feb. 1883, para. 2, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 182.

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Under the provisions of Section 422 of the aforesaid Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Magistrate to be the Officer to whom notice of appeal shall be given under that section.

POLICE SURGEON AT BOMBAY TO EXAMINE ACCUSED PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

Notn, J. D., 17th Apr. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 339.

Under the provisions of Section 194 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, 1877, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Police Surgeon at Bombay shall be the Medical Officer to examine persons accused of offences before the Presidency Magistrates, and who appear to them to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence.

APPOINTING THE REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS TO BE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR ALL CASES THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, EXCEPT SIND AND THE CITY OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 7357, J. D., 17th Dec, 1878, B. G., 1878, Pt. I, p. 851.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointments heretofore made, and still in force, of all Public Prosecutors and Acting Public Prosecutors throughout the Presidency, except Sind and the City of Bombay, with effect from this date.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to appoint the Remembrancer of Legal

Affairs, or the officer for the time being conducting the duties of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to be Public Prosecutor for all cases throughout the Presidency, except Sind and the City of Bombay.

* * * * * * *

APPOINTING THE ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT PLEADER OF KARACHI TO BE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR THE SESSIONS DIVISION OF KARACHI IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR SIND

Notn. No. 2395, J. D., 7th Apr. 1883, para. 2, B. G., 1883, Pt. I, p. 300.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased, under section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint the Assistant Government Pleader of Karachi, or the officer for the time being conducting the duties of the said Assistant Government Pleader, to be Public Prosecutor for the Sessions Division of Karachi in the absence of the Public Prosecutor for Sind.

APPOINTING CERTAIN JAILS TO BE PLACES FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS

Notn., J. D., 30th Jan. 1873, B. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 99.

Under the provisions of section 88 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Jail at Poona, the Jail at Yerrowda near Poona, the District Jail at Karachi, and the Jail at Aden, as places for the confinement of European British subjects.

Notn. dated 23rd Mar. 1874, B. G., 1874, Pt. I, p. 297

Under the provisions of section 88 of Act X of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint *the District Jails at Ahmedabad, Surat and Satara as places for the confinement of European British subjects sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month;* and (1) the District Jail at Karwar as a place for the confinement of persons of this class sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE PAYMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF COMPLAINANTS AND WITNESSES ATTENDING THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN BOMBAY

Notn. No. 5768, J.D., 4th Oct. 1878, B.G., 1878, Pt. I, p. 608.

Under Section 245 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act IV of 1877,* His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous

(1) The portion in italics is apparently superseded by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No.7918, dated 28th November 1894, which abolished the District Jail at Ahmedabad and reduced the District Jail at Surat to the status of a Subordinate Jail, and by Notification No. 2213, dated 15th April 1887, clause (*a*) (*B.G.*, 1887, Pt. I, p. 313), which abolished the District Jail at Satara.

* Now Act V of 1898.

sanction of the Governor General in Council, to publish the following rules for regulating the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal trials at the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in the town of Bombay :—

I.—The Presidency Magistrates' Courts are authorized to pay, at the rates specified below, the expenses of complainants or witnesses (1) in cases in which the prosecution is carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of the Government or any Judge, Magistrate, or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the Presidency Magistrate to be directly in furtherance of the interests of the public service; (2) in all cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, as not bailable; and (3) of witnesses in all cases in which they are compelled by the Magistrate of his own motion to attend under the provisions of Section 134 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

(*a*) European and East Indian witnesses from the mofussil,* when summoned by a Presidency Magistrate's Court to give evidence, are to be allowed their actual expenses for carriage, when the same are not in excess of six annas a mile. They are also to be allowed a sum not exceeding Rs. 2-8-0 a day for subsistence, if they demand the same.

(*b*) As a general rule, native witnesses of the better class, as, patels, panderpeshas, merchants, vakils, and persons of corresponding rank, as well as all native witnesses who are in no way concerned in the case in which their evidence is given, but whose evidence is required for furthering the ends of justice (such as attesting witnesses to depositions and inquest reports provided they can read and write) are to be allowed, when they are summoned from the mofussil, six annas a day as subsistence money, and they are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses that have been actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

(*c*) Native witnesses of the class of cultivators and menials who would not, under ordinary circumstances, voluntarily incur any expense on account of special lodging when away from home, are to be allowed, when they are summoned from the mofussil, subsistence money at the rate of 4 annas a day, and are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

II.—Peculiar cases (that is cases of witnesses summoned from the mofussil not coming under the operation of clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule I), are to be dealt with according to their own merits, and at the discretion of the Court from which subsistence money or travelling allowance is demanded.

* Any place outside the limits of the town of Bombay but within the Presidency of Bombay, or any place outside the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay, but within the Presidency of Bombay.

LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT OF SHOLAPUR-BIJAPUR

Notn. No. 1315, J. D., 21st Feb. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 161.

Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code, and section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in respect of cases arising in the revenue district of Sholapur, the language of the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur-Bijapur shall be Marathi, and in respect of cases originating in the Kaladgi (hereafter to be called the Bijapur) revenue district, its language shall be Kanarese.

LANGUAGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT

Notn. No. 5933, J. D., 10th Nov. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1940.

In modification of Government Notification No. 2007, dated the 8th April 1874, and under the provisions of section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Kanarese and Marathi to be the languages in ordinary use in the Criminal Courts of the District of Belgaum.

RULES TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 565 (3) RELATING TO THE NOTIFICATION OF RESIDENCE BY RELEASED CONVICTS

Notn. No. 1040, J. D., 9th Feb. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 374.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under sub-section (3) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules to carry out the provisions of that section relating to the Notification of residence by released convicts :—

Rules under Sub-section (3), Section 565, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

1. When a duly authorized Court or Magistrate at the time of passing sentence makes an order under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, that the sentenced person's residence and any change of residence after release be notified, such Court or Magistrate shall attach a copy of such order to its warrant issued under section 383, Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Every person in respect of whom such an order may have been passed shall, within one week from the date of release personally present himself before the officer in charge of the Police station within the jurisdiction of which he resides, and declare to him his place of residence.

3. Whenever such person changes his residence, he shall in like manner declare his change of residence to the officers in charge of the Police Stations within the jurisdiction of which his old and new places of residence are situated.

4. Registers of all persons, the notification of whose residence and change of residence has been ordered by a Court or Magistrate under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, shall be kept at every Police station by the officer in charge thereof, wherein the name and address

of each person presenting himself for the first time under Rule 2 or 3, and the date of his so presenting himself shall be entered; and such subsequent entries shall be made as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing Rule 3.

5. Every person duly presenting himself before the officer in charge of a Police station, as required by the foregoing rules, shall on each occasion be entitled to receive from such officer free of cost a copy of the entry in register relating to such fact, with a certificate that he has duly attended in person at the time and day specified.

6. One month prior to the date of release of a person in respect of whom an order has been passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, the Superintendent of the Prison in which he is confined shall forward to the District Magistrate of the district in which the Prison is situated, and of the district in which he was convicted or of which he is known to have been a resident, a copy of the order passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as aforesaid, with an intimations of the date on or about which the prisoner will be released.

7. Prior to the release of any such person as aforesaid, the Superintendent of the Prison in which he is confined, or any officer appointed by him in this behalf, shall give him a copy of the rules under sub-section (3), section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, written or printed in the language of the district in which the Prison in situated, and if the prisoner is illiterate or does not understand the language in which such copy of the rules is written or printed, shall personally explain their purport to him and the consequences under section 565 (4) of non-compliance therewith.

8. In these rules the words "District Magistrate" and "Officer in charge of the Police Station" shall, in so far as the Presidency Town of Bombay is concerned, be read as "Commissioner of Police" and "Superintendent of the Division" respectively.

RULES UNDER ACT IX OF 1898

LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LIVE STOCK (HORSES) IMPORTATION RULES, 1921

Notn. No. A-350, R. D., 22nd Nov. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 3047.

The following rules which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Live Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), were provisionally published at pages 956 to 959 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th April 1921, are finally published for general information :—

Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Live Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Government of Bombay are pleased

to make the following rules to regulate the detention, inspection, etc., of horses, asses and mules after importation thereof from overseas :—

Short Title : Extent : Operation.—1. (*a*) These rules may be called the Bombay Presidency Live Stock (Horses) Importation Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

(*c*) They shall come into force on the 24th February 1922.

2. For the purposes of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context —

Government Veterinary Officer means the Government Veterinary Officer for the City and Harbour of Bombay or any officer generally or especially authorised by him to perform all or any of the duties of the Government Veterinary Officer under these rules.

Veterinary Department means the Government Veterinary Department for the City and Harbour of Bombay.

Horse includes an ass or a mule.

Imported means brought by sea into the Presidency of Bombay from any country outside British India.

Importer means the person in whose name the bill of lading is made out.

Disease means any of the contagious or infectious disorders mentioned in Schedule III.

Quarantine means the detention and segregation of horses newly landed from board ship for observation, and testing or in order to keep them apart from other horses for the prescribed period.

Carcass means the carcass of a horse and includes part of a carcass, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Mallein test means the testing of horses with mallein in order to determine whether they are affected with glanders or farcy or not.

Valid certificate means a certificate issued in respect of horses imported from a country specified in Schedules I or II to these rules, granted within 24 hours of shipment of the horses, and certified and signed by an authority specified in respect of such country in the said schedules.

Glanders includes Farcy.

Importing vessel to fly Flag.—3. The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses shall give information thereof to the Pilot in charge and shall hoist the N flag under the ensign for the information of the Government Veterinary Officer and shall keep these flags flying until authorised to lower them by the said Officer.

4. *Landing without permission forbidden.*—The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses shall not permit the landing of such horses nor any fodder, dung, stable litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to them or which have been in contact with them without the permission in writing of the Government Veterinary Officer.

5. *Supply of rules to master and person in charge.*—The Pilot shall deliver to the master of the vessel a printed copy of these rules and the

master shall give such copy to the importer, owner or person in charge of the horses.

6. *Veterinary officer to board Vessel.*—As soon after the arrival of the vessel as possible the Government Veterinary Officer shall proceed on board the vessel and carry out the duties imposed by these rules.

7. *Information to be supplied by master.*—The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses from any country outside British India shall furnish the Government Veterinary Officer with information on the following points :—

(*a*) The place from which the horses have come.

(*b*) Whether any disease or death occurred among the horses on board-ship.

(*c*) The number of horses carried on the vessel during the voyage and the number consigned to Bombay.

(*d*) The names and addresses of the importers.

8. *Import from countries in Schedule I.*—All horses imported from any country specified in Schedule I must be accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined and found free from all symptoms of disease within 24 hours of embarkation.

9. *Import from Countries in Schedule II.*—All horses imported from any country specified in Schedule II must be accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined and found free from all symptoms of disease within 24 hours of embarkation and that the examination included subjection to the mallein test.

10. *Detention in Quarantine.*—All imported horses not accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined in the country of export within 24 hours of embarkation and found free from all symptoms of disease may be detained in quarantine at the discretion of the Government Veterinary Officer for a period which may extend to three calendar months or such shorter period as the Government Veterinary Officer may direct. The maximum period of detention in quarantine may be reduced to 21 days provided that the importer, owner or person in charge shall make an application in writing that his horses be subjected to any or all of the following tests :—

(*a*) Mallein test or tests.

(*b*) Bacteriological tests.

(*c*) Microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*d*) Miscroscopical examination of the blood.

11. *Place and manner of Quarantine.*—All horses to be detained in quarantine shall be detained at such place and in such manner and under such conditions as the Government Veterinary Officer shall direct.

12. *Removal to Quarantine : Payment of charges.*—All horses to be detained in quarantine shall be removed from the vessel to the place prescribed at such time and in such manner as the Government Veterinary Officer shall direct. The importer, owner or person in charge of the horses shall land and remove them to the place prescribed for their detention, under the orders of the Government Veterinary Officer.

All charges incurred in connection with the landing and removal of any horse from the vessel to the place prescribed for detention in quarantine and dock and customs dues shall be paid by the owner or person in charge direct.

13. *Control of animals in Quarantine.*—During the period horses are detained in quarantine they shall be under the entire control of the Government Veterinary Officer and no outside person shall be allowed access to them or to feed them without the express permission of the Government Veterinary Officer. Should such permission be withheld the Government Veterinary Officer shall feed the horses and charge all expenses incurred thereby to the importer, owner or person in charge.

14. *Treatment of diseased horses.*—Any imported horse which on examination by the Government Veterinary Officer is found to be diseased shall be disposed of as follows :—

(*a*) In the case of diseases notified under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), it shall be dealt with according to the rules made under that Act as if it were a horse certified under rule 7 of the said rules, but no compensation shall be paid for horses which have to be destroyed.

(*b*) In the case of other diseases, horses shall be detained in quarantine until such time as the Government Veterinary Officer is satisfied that they are free from disease. Such horses shall when necessary receive medical treatment as prescribed by the Government Veterinary Officer.

15. *Disposal of litter, etc., of diseased horses.*—All fodder, dung, stable litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to a diseased horse or that may have been in contact with such horse shall be disposed of in accordance with the orders of the Government Veterinary Officer. The value of any clothing, harness or fittings not returned to the importer, owner or person in charge after disinfection and of which the sale may be permitted shall be refunded to the importer, owner or person in charge after deducting all charges due from him.

16. *Payment of Quarantine charges.*—(*a*) All charges incurred for the keep and maintenance of any horse detained in quarantine and the wages of attendants employed shall be defrayed in full by the importer, owner or person in charge.

(*b*) In the case of any horse detained in quarantine the importer, owner or person in charge shall deposit within ten days of its landing the sum of Rs. 40 with the Government Veterinary Officer in respect of each horse detained and a further sum of Rs. 40 per horse after the lapse of a further period of twenty days. These sums are intended to defray the cost of keep, maintenance, treatment, etc., of the horses. The amount charged for keep, maintenance and attendance shall ordinarily be at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per diem for each ass or mule and Rs. 1-8-0 per diem for each horse ; but if special diet is provided the actual cost incurred shall be paid and when medical treatment is necessary an extra charge shall be made of 8 annas per diem for each horse and 4 annas for each ass or mule.

17. *Release from Quarantine.*—(*a*) No horse detained in quarantine shall be removed from the quarantine station or such place as it shall have been detained in for quarantine purposes by the direction of the Government Veterinary Officer without his permission. Such permission shall be withheld until the animal has been certified free from disease and all charges have been paid.

Enter as 18 (b) of rule 18.—(*b*) As soon as the Government Veterinary Officer shall certify any horse detained in quarantine to be free from disease it shall be handed over to the importer, owner or person in charge provided all dues and charges authorised under these rules have been paid to the Government Veterinary Officer.

18, *Sale on default of payment of charges.*—In default of payment of charges due on account of any horse, such horse shall be sold by public auction and the charges shall be deducted from the amount realised. Any balance left over after payment of all charges shall be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

19. *Sale of unclaimed animals.*—Should any horse not be removed by the importer, owner or person in charge within one week of the issue of a notice to that effect signed by the Government Veterinary Officer or should such horse remain unclaimed for more than one week after the period of detention in quarantine has elapsed, it shall be sold by public auction to defray the expenses incurred. In the case of any unclaimed horse the proceeds resulting from the sale shall be appropriated to Government. Where the importer, owner or person in charge has failed to remove his horse within the specified time and it has been sold by public auction, all charges shall be deducted from the net proceeds of the sale and the balance if any shall be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

20. *Government horses exempted.*—Nothing in these rules shall apply to the importation of horses which are at the actual time of importation the property of Government or which have been imported in accordance with instructions given by the Government Department on whose authority they are imported and have been certified by an Officer of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps to be free from disease. A copy of the certificate shall be handed over to the Government Veterinary Officer at the time of importation of the horses.

21. *Penalties.*—Should any person be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 in respect of each such breach.

Schedule I.

Countries and authorities from which certificates will be accepted (*vide* Rule 8.)

Australia ..	.. Veterinary Inspectors of the Stock Branch of the Departments of Agriculture of the various territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.
New Zealand ..	.. Veterinary Inspectors of the Departments of Agriculture of New Zealand.

SCHEDULE II.

Countries and authorities from which certificates will be accepted (*vide* Rule 9).

United Kingdom ..	Veterinary Inspectors under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain.
Canada	Permanent Inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE III.

Contagious or infectious disorders which come under the term disease as interpreted in Rule 2.

1. Glanders.
2. Epizootic Lymphangitis.
3. Ulcerative Lymphangitis.
4. Surra.
5. Dourine.
6. South African horse sickness.
7. Horse Box.
8. Sarcoptic Mange.
9. Psoroptic Mange.
10. Anthrax.

ORDER UNDER ACT IX OF 1899

ARBITRATION

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE TOWN OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 5113, J. D., 19th July 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 1127.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, that the said Act is applicable in the town of Karachi as if it were a Presidency town.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XIII OF 1899

GLANDERS AND FARCY

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY, THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 2, "DISEASED" INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1581—40—4, dated 11th July 1902, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4896, R. D., 16th July 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 1184.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the City of Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica.

INCLUDING AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA AND SURRA IN THE DEFINITION OF "DISEASED" IN RESPECT OF THE CANTONMENT OF POONA AND SURRA IN RESPECT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1336—122—2, 22nd Dec. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 1054, R. D., 28th Dec. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1737.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Cantonment of Poona, together with an area lying within a radius of five miles from that Cantonment, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra.

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1337—122—2, 22nd Dec. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 10054, R. D., 28th Dec. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1737.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the City of Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Surra.

INCLUDING ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA AND SURRA IN THE DEFINITION OF "DISEASED" IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN AREAS

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 723—33—3, 27th Mar. 1906, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3406, R. D., 4th Apr. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 441.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the areas noted below, that for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra :—

1. The City of Madras.
2. The Town of Bandora, Thana District, Bombay.
3. The Town of Calcutta and its suburbs.
4. The City and Civil Station of Lahore.
5. The Cantonment and Municipal limits of Peshawar.
6. Rangoon Town.

DECLARING THAT IN RESPECT OF ADEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 2 " DISEASED " INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH SOUTH AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1057—42—2, 16th Apr. 1908, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4023, R. D., 21st Apr. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 567.

In pursuance of Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of Aden, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with South African horse sickness.

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF THE THANA AND KOLABA DISTRICTS THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION, " DISEASED " INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH *surra*

G. of I., Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture, Notn. No. 915—38—2, 4th May 1909, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4621, R. D., 11th May 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 821.

In pursuance of Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Thana and the Kolaba Districts, Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with Surra.

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF SIND THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION " DISEASED " MEANS ALSO AFFECTED WITH *surra*

Notn. No. 291, Commr., 24th June 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 1281.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by Bombay Government Notification No. 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to declare in respect of the whole of the Province of Sind, that for the purpose of the definition contained in Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XIII of 1899, as amended by the Glanders and Farcy Law Amendment Act, XII of 1910, " diseased " means also affected with Surra.

APPLYING THE ACT TO BOMBAY

Notn. No. 4239, J. D., 6th Aug. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 667.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the City of Bombay, as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act (III of 1886, Section 3, clause 7).

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE CANTONMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KARACHI AND THE PORT OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 6479, J. D., 18th Nov. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 1147.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, as amended by Act XXIV of 1886 (an Act to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act to the Bombay Presidency), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the local areas contained within the limits of the Cantonment and the Municipal District of Karachi and the Port of Karachi.

APPLYING THE ACT TO ALL THE DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER

Notn. No. 5542, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1415.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications noted in the margin, to apply the said Act to all the districts of the Presidency proper.

Notification No. 210, dated 14th January 1889, printed at page 33 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889, Part I.

Notification No. 7780, dated 20th November 1894, printed at page 1197 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1894, Part I.

Notification No. 2530, dated 17th April 1895, printed at page 475 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, Part I.

Notification No. 563, dated 22nd January 1896, printed at page 56 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1896, Part I.

APPLYING THE ACT TO HYDERABAD AND JACOBABAD CANTONMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES AND THE WHOLE ACT, EXCEPT SECTION 10, TO THE AREAS IN SIND TO WHICH IT HAS NOT BEEN ALREADY APPLIED

Notn. No. G-264, Commr., 18th Sept. 1905, S. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 576.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by Bombay Government Notification No. 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, and in supersession of his Notification No. 5575, dated the 17th November 1898, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, under Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XIII of 1899, as amended by Act XI of 1901, to apply the said Act to the local areas contained within the limits of the cantonments and municipal districts of Hyderabad and Jacobabad, and the whole Act, except Section 10, to the areas in the province of Sind to which the said Act has not been already applied by Government Notification No. 6479, dated the 18th November 1892, Judicial Department.

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN INCLUDING THE CANTONMENT LIMITS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS DEPENDENCIES INCLUSIVE OF THE VILLAGES OF SHAIKH OTHMAN, IMAD, AND HISWA, THE ISLAND OF PERIM AND LITTLE ADEN

Notn. No. 7351, R. D., 20th July 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1046.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), and in supersession of Government Noti-

fication in the Revenue Department, No. 705, dated the 23rd January 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the Settlement of Aden including the Cantonment limits of the Settlement and its dependencies inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Hiswa, the island of Perim and Little Aden.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 12266-A, R. D., 20th Dec. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2480, as amended by Notns. No. 338, R. D., 13th Jan. 1911, and No. 1511, R. D., 16th Feb. 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas specified against their names and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
Chairman, Aden Settlement. Assistant Residents. Deputy Superintendent of Police. Inspectors of Police.	The whole of the Settlement of Aden.
The Cantonment Magistrate	The limits of the Cantonment in which he is serving.
Assistant Resident, Perim	The whole of the island of Perim.
The Officer Commanding, Aden Troop.	Khor Maksar.
The Superintendent, Sheikh Othman.	Sheikh Othman and the whole of the Settlement lying outside the Barrier Gate except Khor Maksar.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 10426, R. D., 6th Oct. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2402.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications mentioned below, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) which are noted against their names in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 4486, dated 19th August 1892.

(2) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-D, dated the 3rd August 1901 (as subsequently amended).

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618, dated 2nd November 1903 (as subsequently amended).

(4) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 980, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Inspectors of the Director General and the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
Collectors. Assistant Collectors. District Deputy Collectors. Superintendents of Police. Deputy Superintendent of Police. Assistant Superintendents of Police.	Their respective charges.
Huzur Deputy Collectors. Treasury Officers. City Magistrates.	The head-quarter towns in which they are serving.
Cantonment Magistrates	The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving together with an area lying within a radius of 5 miles round.
Deputy Commissioners, Salt and Excise Department. Assistant Collectors, Salt and Excise Department.	Their respective charges.
Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay.	City and harbour of Bombay and Municipal limits of Bandra.
Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. Veterinary Assistants, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Their respective charges.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 1006-E., Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1819.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated the 6th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the notifications specified in the margin, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the province of Sind specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) No. 4007-A, dated the 6th July 1899.
(2) So much of No. 5522, dated the 7th September 1899, as relates to the appointment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, to be an Inspector.
(3) No G-64 in the General Department, dated the 12th February 1912.
(4) No. G-528 in the General Department, dated the 9th November 1913.
(5) No. 31 in the General Department, dated the 16th January 1919.
(6) No. Gcl.-946 in the General Department, dated the 14th November 1920.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
1	2
(1) All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
(2) Collectors. (3) Assistant Collectors. (4) District Deputy Collectors. (5) Superintendents of Police. (6) Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Their respective charges.
(7) City and Resident Magistrates.	The headquarter towns in which they are serving.
(8) Cantonment Magistrates ..	The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving.
(9) Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (10) Veterinary Assistants, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	Their respective charges.
(11) The Farrier Sergeant, Station Veterinary Hospital, Karachi.	Karachi Cantonment limits.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE WHOLE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND AND ADEN

Notn. No. 10427, R. D., 6th Oct. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2402.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notifications mentioned below* to appoint the officers specified below to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purposes of the said Act for the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden :—

1. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.
2. Deputy Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.
3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
4. The Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
5. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Army Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar.
6. The Army Veterinary Officers stationed in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden.

* (1) So much of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 2694, dated 16th May 1891, and 5192, dated 23rd September 1892, as has not been cancelled.

(2) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 7417, dated 23rd October 1895.

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-C, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended.

(4) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 8595-A, dated 6th December 1902.

(5) Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7618-A, dated 2nd November 1903.

(6) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 983, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Veterinary Practitioner of the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Notn. No. 1006—F, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1820.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the notifications specified in the

(1) No. 4008-A, dated the 6th July 1899.

(2) So much of No. 5522, dated the 7th September 1899, as relates to the appointment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, to be a Veterinary Inspector.

margin, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purpose of the said Act for the areas in the province of Sind specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule, namely :—

SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
1	2
(1) Veterinary Officers in charge of Station Veterinary Hospitals.	The limits of the Cantonment in which they are serving.
(2) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (3) The Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (4) * Veterinary Assistant, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	The whole of Sind except Cantonment limits.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS AS AUTHORITIES TO RECEIVE INFORMATION OF A HORSE BEING DISEASED

Notn. No. 5542-A, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1415.

With reference to Government Notification No. 5542 of to-day's date, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 10 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, Mamlatdars, Chief Constables, District Agricultural Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and Police Officers as authorities to receive information of a horse being diseased.

RULES FOR THE PORT OF ADEN

Notn. No. 10767, R. D., 5th Nov. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2115.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Port of Aden :—

1. In these rules the words "horse" and "diseased" have the same meaning as they have respectively in the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, which Act is hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

2. (*a*) The Master of any vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the Pilot in charge and shall hoist the special Signal flag—International Code Flag H—and shall keep it flying until he is informed by the Veterinary Inspecting Officer that the horses are not diseased.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

(*b*) The Master of any Native sailing vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the Police officer who boards the vessel on his arrival, and shall on no account land the horses until he is informed that they are not diseased.

3. The Pilot shall deliver to the Master a printed copy of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act, and the Master shall give such copy to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

4. If the Pilot in charge or any officer of Police who goes on board the vessel, has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof

(*a*) to the Master of the vessel,

(*b*) to the Harbour Police Inspector on duty, and

(*c*) to the Inspector under the Act on duty in the Harbour.

5. If the Master of the vessel has reason to believe that horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, or if information to that effect is given to him under Rule 4, he shall prevent the horse or any of the horses from being disembarked until an Inspector under the Act has inspected the said horse or horses.

6. When information is given to the Harbour Police Inspector on duty under Rule 4, he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and shall at once cause the writing to be forwarded to an Inspector under the Act.

7. If any officer of Government shall have reason to believe that any horse which is being landed or has just been landed from the harbour at any wharf, dock, bandar or other place is diseased, the person in charge of such horse shall, upon the requisition of such officer, keep the said horse and all other horses, if any, landed with it, separate, at or near the spot where it has been landed, until an Inspector under the Act has inspected the said horse or horses. The officer making such requisition shall forthwith give information to the nearest superior officer of Police, who shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and at once forward the writing to an Inspector under the Act.

8. An Inspector under the Act, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found on board any vessel in the harbour, shall forthwith proceed to the said vessel and shall, in the presence of the Master or of some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or person in charge of the horse, if present, inspect the said horse and all other horses, if any, on board, and exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon him by the Act.

The Inspector shall, when thus making an entry and search of any such vessel, be accompanied by any other Inspector or Inspectors or by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, or by such Police officer or officers as he may think necessary.

The Master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector and the persons, if any, accompanying him, and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

9. If, through any unforeseen circumstances, the services of the Inspector under the Act on duty at the Harbour should not be immediately available, application will at once be made by the Police Constable on duty at the Harbour to the nearest Inspector or to the office of the Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

10. Every horse which a Veterinary Practitioner appointed for the purposes of the Act certifies in writing to be diseased shall be removed between midnight and 5 A.M. to the nearest burning ground to be there immediately destroyed.

11. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse will be granted by an Inspector under Section 11 of the Act on the following conditions :—

(*1*) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector, where it can conveniently be isolated.

(*2*) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by a Veterinary Practitioner.

(*3*) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Veterinary Practitioner deems it necessary to have it under observation.

(*4*) That the horse whilst so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :

(*a*) Mallein.

(*b*) Medicinal.

(*c*) Inoculating the animal with its own discharge.

(*d*) Inoculating another animal with the discharge.

12. (*1*) Whenever a horse is detained for test or isolated, the owner or person in charge thereof shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(*2*) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

(*3*) The Executive Officer, Aden Settlement, will arrange for feeding and tending horses which are detained for test or isolation.

13. When the Inspector gives notice under Section 9 of the Act to the owner or Master of the vessel to have the same disinfected, such disinfection shall be regulated as follows and carried out in his presence, *viz.* :—

(*1*) In the case of a steam vessel the steam hose superheated to be turned on and carefully applied to every part of the deck, hold or other place which has been occupied by a horse or horses, the deck, hold or other place to be thereupon washed with a lime-

wash containing carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of the limewash. All iron-work to be scalded and disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water. This is to be followed by free ventilation of the hold.

(*2*) In the case of a sailing ship or a steam ship unprovided with a steam hose the same procedure as above except that scrubbing with hot water may be substituted for the use of a steam hose.

(*3*) In every case buckets and feeding troughs to be scrubbed with hot water and thoroughly disinfected with a carbolic solution in the same proportion as laid down in clause (*1*).

14. In any such notice as aforesaid, the Inspector shall direct that all bedding, fodder, ropes and other gear which have been in use or worn by a deceased horse shall be burnt.

15. If the Inspector shall be of opinion that such notice as aforesaid has not been duly complied with, the vessel shall, on his requisition, be detained by the Harbour Police until either the notice has been, in the Inspector's opinion, duly complied with, or the Inspector has himself caused his orders to be given effect to and has recovered the expense (if any) thereby incurred under section 9 of the Act.

IV.

NOTICE IN HARBOUR

Notice (under section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899) to the owner (or person in charge, as the case may be) of a place where a diseased horse has been.

Description.

Notice is hereby given to you that whereas a diseased horse/horses has/have been in the situated and called of which you are the owner/person in charge you are hereby (under section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act. 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under section 14 of the said Act for the Harbour of Aden and published as specified in the margin)* directed—

*Notification No. 10767, dated 5th November 1909, *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1909, Part I, pages 2115-2117.

(*a*) to have the vessel/sailing ship, steamer, &c./steamship disinfected by causing

(1) (the steam hose superheated to be turned on and carefully applied to†) every part of the deck, hold and every other place which has been occupied by a horse/horses (to ‡ be scrubbed with hot water); and thereupon

† To be omitted in case of a sailing ship or vessel unprovided with a steam hose.
‡ To be retained only in case of a sailing ship or vessel unprovided with a steam hose.

(2) the deck, hold and every other place as aforesaid to be washed with a limewash containing carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of limewash.

(3) The iron-work to be scalded and disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water.

(4) The hold to be freely ventilated.

(5) All buckets and feeding troughs to be scrubbed with hot water and thoroughly disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water.

(*b*) To destroy by burning all bedding, fodder, ropes and all gear which have been used or worn by any diseased horse.

Date

(Signed)

Inspector.

Note.—Section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act provides in respect of notices issued thereunder as follows, namely :—

On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expenses (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person as if it were a fine.

RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND CERTAIN OTHER AREAS

Notn. No. 10767-A, R. D., 5th Nov. 1909, B.G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2117, as amended by Notn. No. 6715, R. D., 20th July 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Settlement of Aden and other areas to which the Act was applied by Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7351, dated the 20th July 1908 :—

1. The Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act shall, whenever he has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or other place and the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may, in such entry and search, be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, or such Police officers as he considers necessary, or by both.

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector, and shall in every possible way

facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and, in the event of his premises being infected, shall be furnished with written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall seize and hand over to the Police for detention any horse which he considers or reasonably suspects to be diseased. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and with the exercise of due precautions against contagion to other horses and men, be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner and dealt with under the Act. Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night. These precautions shall be enforced in all cases where horses have to be moved for examination or disposal under the Act.

3. The owner or person in charge of a horse, which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased, shall report the case as soon as possible to the Inspector or to a Police officer or other officer authorized to receive such information (who shall at once inform the Inspector) and may remove such horse to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place in which such horse has been standing, and shall keep it as much as is possible within these limits away from other horses. He shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in contact with or near the diseased horse or in the same line or building.

Except as provided in these rules no person shall cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

4. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse shall be granted by an Inspector under section 11 of the Act on the following conditions, viz. :—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe to such place as may be designated by the Inspector, where it can be conveniently isolated.

(2) That while so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or, if he is not so qualified, the

Veterinary Practitioner, deems it necessary to keep it under treatment or observation.

(4) That the horse while so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :

(*a*) Mallein.

(*b*) Medicinal.

(*c*) Inoculating the horse with its own discharge.

(*d*) Inoculating another horse with the discharge.

5. Whenever a horse is detained for test or isolated, the owner or person in charge thereof shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

6. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear, which have been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be consumed or disinfected by fire ; temporary building material such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt, if the position admits of this being done with safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings, and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and ceiling shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash, and the flooring shall be removed to a depth of two feet, the removed earth being burnt. The whole of the interior shall then be fumigated with burning sulphur, chlorine, carbolic vapour, or some other gaseous disinfectant. The earth removed from the flooring shall be replaced by fresh earth after the lapse of two weeks.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Police and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

8. In the event of the disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner within the period of seven days, they shall be carried out by the Inspector under Police supervision, and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises in the manner prescribed by section 9 of the said Act.

9. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with both.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS.

Form I.

(Notice to be issued under Rules 1 and 6, *vide* section 9 of the Act.)

Notice is hereby given you that whereas a diseased horse has been in the building, shed, enclosed space, open place or open lines situated in and called , of which building, etc., you are the owner (or person in charge); you are hereby directed—

(*a*) to disinfect the said building, etc., by causing

(1) the wood-work of the stable to be thoroughly washed with boiling water,

(2) the walls, wood-work and ceiling to be scraped and lime-washed with freshly mixed quicklime and water with crude carbolic acid added thereto in the proportion of half a pint of carbolic acid to every bucketful of limewash,

(3) the flooring to be removed to a depth of 2 feet and the earth removed to be burnt and the flooring to be kept unrenewed for the space of two weeks, and then to be replaced by fresh earth,

(4) the whole of the interior of the said (building, etc.) to be fumigated with burning sulphur (or chlorine or carbolic vapour),

(*b*) to destroy by fire

(1) all dung, litter and waste food and gear in or near the said (building, etc.),

(2) all surplus food and all clothing and other gear which have been used by, or been in contact with, any diseased horse,

(3) the thatch, bamboo walls, matting and all temporary fittings.

Note.—Horses include asses and mules.

Date and place.

Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

FORM II.

(*License to be issued under Rules 3 and 4, vide section 11 of the Act.*)

I hereby grant to (here enter name) the owner or person in charge of the undermentioned horses, which have been in the same field, building

or place, or in contact with a diseased horse, license to remove the same from to on the following conditions :—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken under the following precautions (here enter Precautions).

(2) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by the Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation so long as the said Inspector or Practitioner deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

(4) That the horse whilst so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Mallein.
(*b*) Medicinal.
(*c*) Inoculating the horse with its own discharge.
(*d*) Inoculating another horse with the discharge.

(5) That the owner or person in charge of the horse so isolated shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

N.B.—Any sum due under the preceding condition shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Note.—Horses include asses and mules.

Date and place.

Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

FORM III.

(*Certificate to be issued under Rule 7, vide section 8 of the Act.*)

It is hereby certified that the undermentioned horses, said to belong to or to have been in charge of , have this day been examined and found to be diseased within the meaning of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Date and place.

Veterinary Practitioner under the Glanders and Farcy Act

APPENDIX II.

(*Instructions for the diagnosis of Glanders, Farcy and South African Horse-sickness, and for the application of the Mallein Test.*)

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils; ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils; the

eyes are weak and often discharge; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face; lungs become affected; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms:—

Increased temperature; the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material, which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

(3) Instructions for the diagnosis of South African Horse-sickness.

An epizootic disease occurring in horses, mules and donkeys: communicable from one animal to another by insects especially mosquitos, and by the discharges of a diseased animal.

This disease appears in several forms which are probably simple expressions of the intensity of the dose of toxin which has been received by the patient.

There are three chief forms, in which the disease is found and cases can be classed under one of these three heads though many cases will be found displaying the characteristic signs of one or more of these forms.

(1) The acute form: high fever accompanied with great prostration and shivering, marked difficulty of breathing, failure of the heart's action and death within two or three days. *Post mortem* signs of horse-sickness (*q. v. infra*) will be found but death takes place too rapidly for them to appear externally during life. Therefore this form is difficult to diagnose unless a *post mortem* examination is made: it is the most intense form and is commonest at the commencement of an outbreak.

(2) The typical form: lung sickness marked by fever with shivering and prostration; rapidity of breathing with heaving of the flanks, moist sounds in the lung succeeded later by an entire absence of breath sounds. A profuse yellowish serous discharge of froth from the nostrils, dark red colour of the eye-membranes and the inner side of the mouth, and the most important, and early signs of the disease, the swelling of the pit over the eyes, causing its disappearance, and the presence of a distinct tumour. The lung form of horse-sickness is most often fatal within four to five days, the animal being suffocated by the fluid which is poured out from the blood-vessels into the lungs.

The fever is usually high 104—107° but with the exhaustion of the patient it has been observed to fall the normal or below it. This point is of course common to the fever of any other diseases of an acute nature.

The most remarkable departure from what one expects in a severe disease of this kind is the fact of common observance that the horse continues to eat until he actually falls down to die.

On examination of the body after death, the surface of the lungs is observed to be coated with a mass of jelly-like material of a greenish yellow colour: this is also found behind and at the sides of the wind-pipe

and the great vessels of the neck. It is also found among the muscles of the limbs and abdomen. The lungs are swollen and fill the chest completely: on section they present a peculiar brick red colour mottled with grey patches and a reddish fluid is poured out with a froth of the same character as that which was observed at the nostrils of the animal during life. This lung exudation is a most readily observed phenomenon, being poured out in great quantities in a moment or two after section of the lung tissue. Microscopically the lungs cells are seen to be distended with escaped blood corpuscles and there is a general intense congestion of an acute kind. In places the lung tissue breaks down on pressure thus resembling a pneumonic change, the resemblance to pneumonia is thus two-fold, first in the solid state of the lung and secondly in the friable condition of the lung tissue itself. There is not however in acute lobar pneumonia so free an exudation of fluid on section nor is the jelly-like substance present.

The heart is found soft and dilated: its covering bag will be full of fluid and the jelly will be present as a rule on its walls and among the great vessels at its base.

The cavity of the abdomen contains fluid of a greenish colour and the jelly will be observed in places. The liver is large dark and congested as are also the kidneys; the stomach is usually full of undigested food.

(3) The third main form of horse-sickness is thick head (dikkop) which is the least intense form of poisoning and accordingly is the form from which recovery most often takes place, and which, if it proves fatal eventually, will do so after a longer course.

The symptoms may be summarised thus: fever of moderate intensity with prostration, red eye-membranes and obliteration of supra-orbital pit, swelling of the lips with drooping of the lower lip and dark red colouration of the inside of the mouth, swelling of the head especially round the lower jaw angle causing the animal to look as if he had the mumps. This swelling of the jaw will later extend up past the ears to the top of the head and along the line of the vessels in the neck, large swellings will appear on the legs, abdomen and between the front legs.

Death may take place after a week or the case may go on for three or four weeks: these are the cases from which there is a chance of recovery under treatment, stimulants and perfect rest being the main indications to be observed.

In distinguishing three forms of horse-sickness, it must be borne in mind that this is only done for convenience of description the disease being one and the same and the symptoms varying according to the degree of intensity of the poisoning.

On examination of the body of the last or least intense form the yellow jelly is found generally distributed in the swellings, of which it is the cause.

One form may pass into the other either in the direction of death or recovery: thus an animal who has well-developed thickhead and has been ill many days suddenly shews the froth at his nostrils and dies rapidly, and again an animal may at first shew well-marked lung

symptoms, and pass into the thickhead condition and eventually recover after an illness of weeks. Horses in bad condition almost invariably succumb early. Overwork and under-feeding are certain death warrants, and if a horse is worked at all after he has contracted the disease, he will develop lung symptoms and die.

The cause of death is suffocation from inability of the lung substance to aerate the blood: this inability is produced by the exudation of fluid from the blood-vessels in the lung which has been described as drowning the animal in his own serum.

The yellow jelly which is found in every case is of course a serous exudation into the connective tissue which is found throughout the body. General exudations of this kind are known in pathology, a familiar instance being the tendency to serous escapes in beriberi which are sometimes so sudden and acute that the patient dies drowned in his own serum like the horse in the lung sickness.

Of horses, mules and donkeys, the first named seem the most severely affected by disease and the last named the least.

Cold and exposure bring out the disease in horses who have the poison in them.

(4) Instructions for the application of the Mallein Test.

Directions for using English Mallein.

1. While under the mallein test horses ought to be left at rest in the stable and protected from draughts. The rectal temperature ought to be taken once or twice on the day before the test is applied.

2. The dose of mallein for a horse is one cubic centimetre, or 18 minims. It ought to be injected about the middle of the side of the neck, with a clean hypodermic syringe. The best form of syringe is one with an asbestos piston, as the whole instrument may then be sterilized by boiling it in water for five minutes before use.

3. The mallein must be injected into the subcutaneous connective tissue, and care must be taken that the whole dose is actually introduced.

4. The temperature must be taken at the time of injection, and at the 9th, 12th and 15th hours afterwards.

5. Provided the temperature was normal (under 101° F.) before the injection, it will rise 2° or more (103°—105°) during the next 15 hours if the horse is glandered, but it will remain practically unaffected (under 102°) if the horse is not glandered.

6. Attention must also be paid to the swelling that forms at the seat of injection. When the horse is glandered this goes on increasing in size during the second 24 hours after the injection, and it seldom declines before the 3rd or 4th day. The maximum diameter of this swelling in glandered horses varies from 5 to 10 inches.

7. In horses that are not glandered the local swelling attains its maximum size during the first 15 hours, and by the 24th hour it has almost entirely disappeared. Its maximum diameter is usually about 3 to 4 inches.

8. When the temperature gradually rises from the normal to 104° during the first 15 hours and a large slowly disappearing swelling forms at the seat of injection, the horse may confidently be declared glandered.

9. If, with a normal temperature at the time of injection, a horse displays only the temperature reaction, or only the local reaction, the case must be considered doubtful, and the test repeated after the lapse of a week.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1919

Notn. No. 435 (I), R.D., 11th Feb. 1920, B.G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 480.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424, dated 25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the City of Bombay, excluding the harbour, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

Preliminary.

These rules may be called the City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search ; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police. The place to be prescribed by the Inspector shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto where the horse shall be detained by the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning under supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rules 6 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment, or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of surra four annas per diem; or, in the

alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, appointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a license for removal provided the horse in question has been detained for one calendar month under the observation of the Veterinary Practitioner.

10. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure, or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the building, enclosure or premises as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse shall be burned ; temporary building materials, such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls or matting, shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety ; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the whole of the interior of the stable shall be subjected to a process of thorough disinfection to be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) Such process shall ordinarily include the scraping of the walls, wood work and ceiling and the thorough cleansing of the walls, wood work and floor (if it be of stone, cement, or masonry) with boiling water, and the application of a freshly prepared solution of bleaching powder in water (in the proportion of 8 ozs of bleaching powder to one gallon of water) to all the fittings of the stable and the whole interior of the building. Should, however, the flooring be of other material than stone, cement or masonry, the whole flooring shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth.

11. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by

the Inspecttor under police supervision and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribedby rule 8 (2).

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both

14. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who is the controlling officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department in the City of Bombay, may award to the Inspector at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

FORM I.

Certificate under rule 9 of the rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the City of Bombay.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. .., *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse* / Horses which has / have been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact with a diseased horse, said to belong to or to have been in charge of , of which was seized under the said Act by Inspector on , has / have been this day of 191 , examined and tested by me and I find it is / they are free from disease.

Dated 191 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM II.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1889.

(*Vide* rule 5).

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notication No. , *Bombay Government Gazette*

* Here enter description.

for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to or to have been
in charge of of , having
been seized under the said Act by Inspector , I have this
day of 191 examined the same and find
it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the said Act.

Dated 191 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse†
said to belong to , or to have
been in charge of , having
been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 191 examined
the same and find that it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
$\frac{\text{City of Bombay.}}{\text{Harbour of Bombay.}}$

FORM IV.

License under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

License for the removal of the undermentioned $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ which $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been with a diseased horse.

Under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the rules made for the City of Bombay under

* Here enter description.
† Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 191 to , the owner or person in charge of the horse/horses described in the certificate appended hereto, license to remove the same from , the said horse/horses having been declared free from disease by the Veterinary Practitioner as per certificate appended.

Inspector.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1919

Notn. No 435 (II), R. D., 11th Feb. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 483.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424A, dated 25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules, for the Harbour of Bombay for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

Preliminary.

These rules may be called the Bombay Harbour Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. The master of any vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the pilot and shall hoist the " N " flag under the ensign for the information of the Inspector under the Act on duty at the Harbour and shall keep these flags flying until authorised to lower them by the Inspector under the Act.

2. The pilot shall deliver to the master printed copies of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act and of these rules and the master shall give such copies to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

3. As soon after the arrival of the vessel as possible the Inspector under the Act shall proceed on board the vessel and shall in the presence of the master or some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses, if present, inspect the said horse or horses on board and shall carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act.

4. The master of the vessel shall not permit any horse to be landed until it has been inspected by the Inspector under the Act and permission has been given by the Inspector for him to do so.

5. The master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector and the persons, if any, accompanying him and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

6. The Inspector may, when making an entry and search of any vessel be accompanied by such other Inspectors or Veterinary Practitioners appointed under the Act or police officers as he may deem necessary.

7. If the master of the vessel or the pilot or an officer of police or of the customs department has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof to the Inspector on duty at the Harbour or to the Superintendent of the Dock or Water Police whose duty it shall be to report the matter to the Inspector.

8. When information is given to the Superintendent of the Dock or Water Police that there is reason to believe that a diseased horse is on board vessel, he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and shall at once inform the Inspector on duty at the Harbour.

9. If through any unforeseen circumstances the services of the Inspector on duty at the Harbour shall not be immediately available, application will at once be made by the police constable on duty at the Harbour to the nearest Inspector or to the office of the Controlling officer of the department at the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel.

10. The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police; such place shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto.

The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, as far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

11. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector for detention and isolation, shall as soon as possible be examined by the Veterinary Practitioner who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

12. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner.

13. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than glanders or farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning under supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in Rule 12 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

14. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment and in the case of Surra four annas per diem or in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem, and in the case of Surra one rupee two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

15. No person in charge of any horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place shall disembark the horse without a license authorising him to do so granted by the Inspector.

16. A license to disembark the horse or horses which has or have been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place may be issued by the Inspector on the condition that it or they shall forthwith be disembarked and removed direct to such place as shall be prescribed by him and there examined by a Veterinary Practitioner and if deemed necessary by the said Veterinary Practitioner detained under observation and subjected to tests in the manner prescribed in Rule 12.

17. When any diseased horse has been in any vessel or place the Inspector may issue a notice under section 9 of the Act to the owner, the owner's agents or to the master of the vessel to have the vessel or place and the internal fittings thereof intended to accommodate horses disinfected (or in the case of the fittings to have them destroyed) in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Inspector.

The following manner of disinfection shall ordinarily be carried out, *viz.*:—

(I) All waste fodder, dung, urine and excrement whatsoever shall be removed and the fittings, decks, holds, bilges or other places which have in any way been contaminated by the horses thoroughly washed and cleaned by means of the hose where applicable.

(II) After this in the case of a steam vessel the steam hose superheated shall be turned on and carefully applied to every part of the horse fittings, the decks, holds or other places which have been occupied by horses or which have been contaminated with their excrement or discharges.

(III) In the case of a sailing vessel or a steamship unprovided with steam hose the horse fittings, feeding pans, etc., shall be thoroughly scraped and then washed over with a coloured solution of one in 250 of corrosive sublimate and the decks and permanent structures of the ship shall be washed with a solution of one in 50 of Carbolic Acid or Cresol solution. Three hours after the application of the disinfectant the whole shall be thoroughly washed with water.

(IV) The horse fittings shall then be washed with freshly prepared lime wash.

(V) In every case buckets and feeding troughs and watering tubs shall be scrubbed with hot water and disinfected with a solution of Carbolic Acid or Cresol in the proportion of one in 50.

18. In any such notice as aforesaid the Inspector shall direct that all bedding, fodder, ropes and other gear which have been in use or worn by a diseased horse shall be burnt.

19. If the Inspector shall be of opinion that such notice as aforesaid has not been duly complied with, port clearance shall, on his requisition, be refused to the vessel by the Collector of Customs until either the notice has been in the Inspector's opinion duly complied with or the Inspector has himself caused his orders to be given effect to and has recovered the expense (if any) thereby incurred under section 9 of the Act.

20. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the Harbour of Bombay.

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse* / horses which has / have been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact with the diseased horse, said to belong to , or to have been in charge of , of ,

* Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

which was seized under the said Act by Inspector
on $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been this day
of 192 , examined and
tested by me and I find $\frac{\text{it is}}{\text{they are}}$ free from disease.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM II.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(*Vide* rule 11.)

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to , or to have been in
charge of , of ,
having been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 192 ,
examined the same and find it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the
meaning of the said Act.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page ,
hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to , or to have been in charge
of , of ,
having been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 192 ,

* Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

examined the same and find it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act, and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM IV.

License under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

License for the removal of the undermentioned $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ which $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been with a diseased horse.

Under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the Rules made for the Harbour of Bombay under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 to the owner or person in charge of the undermentioned $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ described in the certificate appended hereto license to remove the same from , the said $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ having been declared free from disease by the Veterinary Practitioner as per certificate appended.

Inspector.

THE BOMBAY GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1920

Notn. No. 2507, R. D., 24th Aug. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2372.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 5542B, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, Aden and the City and Harbour of Bombay, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1920.

2. They shall apply to the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, Aden and the City and Harbour of Bombay.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner who, with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. (1) Before certifying on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Lymphangitis Epizootica, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 5 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

7. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely and the carcass disposed by burning, or, in the case of Surra, by burial, under supervision of the police. The Inspector shall be present when the horse is destroyed. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be certified to be diseased, until the microscopical test specified in rule 6 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, on a written order to that effect signed by the Veterinary Practitioner, who may subject such horse to any or all the tests prescribed in rule 6.

10. If a person entitled to take possession of a horse under section 8 (2) of the Act is not present to receive it or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requiring him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice. The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse, and in the last case a copy of the notice shall be placed at the police station within the local limits of which the

horse was seized. If the horse is not removed within the perid of the notice, then, under the orders of Veterinary Practitioner or the Collector, it may be—

(*a*) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting charges due from the owner may be returned to the owner on his claiming the same within two months from the date of the sale, any balance remaining unclaimed on the expiry of that period being credited to Government; or

(*b*) otherwise disposed of or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

11. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of a Veterinary College or be specially authorised in this behalf by Government, or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear and clothing of attendants which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be buried, boiled or disinfected by fire; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water: the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime wash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector; and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed, it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

12. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

13. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

14. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for

a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License to remove a horse under section 11 and rule 9.

Description. Breed. Sex. Colour. Apparent age. Brand and other marks of identification.	Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 19 to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin, a license to remove the same. Inspector.

Dated 19 .

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 and rule 5.

It is hereby certified that the horses described hereunder, said to belong to or to have been in charge of have this day been examined and $\frac{\text{have been}}{\text{have not been}}$ found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Veterinary Practitioner.

Date and place

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for the disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (1) and rule 7.

To

The Officer in charge of the police station.

Sir,

Description. Breed. Sex. Colour. Apparent age. Brands and other distinguishing marks.	The horse described in the margin having been certified on the of 19 , to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner under the Act, you are hereby requested to destroy the said horse at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass by $\frac{\text{burning}}{\text{burial six feet below the surface}}$. Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice to a person to remove a horse not certified to be diseased (rule 10).

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act and which belongs to you / was in your charge at the time of seizure, has not been certified to be diseased. You are, therefore, requested to remove the same on or before the of 19 . (Being seven days from the date of this notice.)

Should the animal not be removed, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of. You are liable for all expenses in connection therewith.

Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 and rules 11 and 12.

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin, seized on the has this day been destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, having been found to be "diseased" within the meaning of the Act.

You are hereby directed, therefore, to—

*(*a*)

†(*b*) Carry out the instructions laid down in rule 11 of the rules referred to above, which are as follows :—

* * * *

On your failure or neglect to carry out, these measures of disinfection within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and the fittings

Note.—Where special measures of disinfection are prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, he should himself sign this notice.

* Here enter special measures of disinfection, if any, prescribed.

† (*b*) Should be cancelled if special measures of disinfection are prescribed.

or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Inspector.

Veterinary Practitioner.

APPENDICES.

I

Instructions for the diagnosis of Glanders and Farcy.

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature ; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils, ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils ; the eyes are weak and often discharge ; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face ; lungs become affected ; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature, the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

II

Instructions for diagnosis of Lymphangitis Epizootica.

Nodules varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg appear under the skin. These may be connected by lines like veins having the appearance of beaded chains.

The hair falls off the nodules and they burst and discharge thick yellow or blood stained matter. The lesions may be found on any part of the body, but they are most frequently associated with those parts which are most exposed to wounds, kicks, contusions, harness and saddle galls. The disease takes place by inoculation through wounds and may therefore develop from the slightest abrasion. In cattle the nodules form well-defined lumps, but their development is much slower and the lumps are not connected by veinlike cords.

III

Instructions for the diagnosis of Surra.

There are successive attacks of fever, the first of which might perhaps pass unnoticed. Then red spots appear on the mucous membrane of the eye. The eyes water. There is rapid loss of flesh and great weakness, although in the majority of cases the appetite remains good throughout, no matter how high the fever may be. The mucous membranes of the eye, mouth, etc., become very pale and then at a later period

yellowish. From first to last there is progressive debility and emaciation until dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of the body appear. The duration of the attacks of fever and intermissions are very irregular, usually lasting from about one to six days. Death occurs in about six or seven weeks.

IV

Instructions for the diagnosis of South African Horse sickness.

In acute cases there is great prostration and distress accompanied by difficulty in breathing. This is followed by wide distension of the nostrils and the appearance of a nasal discharge with coughing. The discharge increases and the animal dies rapidly from suffocation with a foamy discharge round its muzzle. In other cases the course of the disease is slower and in one form the head is found to be swollen. In the latter form the obliteration of the depressions above the eyes and the pendulous appearance of the lower lip are regarded as typical symptoms.

THE SIND GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921

Notn. No. 1006-A, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., Pt. I. 1921, p. 1810

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government notification in the Judicial Department. No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G.—20, dated 23rd January 1900, so far as they relate to the undermentioned area, to make the following rules for the Province of Sind excluding the city and port of Karachi, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Sind Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

2. They shall apply to the whole of Sind excluding the city and port of Karachi.

3. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a police officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

4. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect

all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

5. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

6. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads, and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

7. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

8. (1) Before certifying the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootic Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 7 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to a microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

9. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be removed between midnight

and 5 o'clock a.m. to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate to be there humanely destroyed in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning or in the case of Surra, by burial, under the supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed until the microscopical test specified in Rule 8 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

10. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

11. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, appointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month (from the date of its detention) the Veterinary Inspector may issue a notice for removal.

12. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector or the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burnt ; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety ; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stables shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector, and the flooring, if of earth

or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed, it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

13. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

14. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

15. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to (fifty rupees) or with both.

16. The Superintendents of Police, Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts, may award to any person at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of the fine.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 (rule 7).

Certified that the horse/horses described hereunder said to be the property of or to have been in charge of has/have this day been examined by me and has/have been found to be $\frac{\text{diseased}}{\text{free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the Act.

Description of horse/horses

Date 192 . Veterinary Practitioner.

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (1) (rule 9).

To

The Officer in charge of the Police Station.

The horse/horses described hereunder having been certified on the to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner, you are requested to destroy the said horse/horses at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass/carcasses by burning/burial 6 feet below the surface.

Description of horse Inspector.

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License for removal of a horse under section 11 (rule 11).

Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 , to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin a license to remove the same.

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for the removal of a horse certified not to be diseased (rule 11).

Name of the owner or person in charge

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act has been certified not to be diseased and you are requested to remove the same within seven days of this notice.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 (rules 12 and 13).

Owner's name

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the marginally described horse which was seized on has been found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions laid down in rule 12 of the Sind Glanders and Farcy Rules, 192 , which are as follows:—

* * * * * *

In the event of your failure to carry out these instructions within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and any expense incurred thereby will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

THE CITY OF KARACHI GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921.

Notn. No. 1006-B, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., Pt. I, p. 1813.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him

by Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G.20, dated 23rd January 1900, so far as they relate to the City of Karachi, to make the following rules for the City of Karachi, excluding the port, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of said Act, namely :-

1. (*a*) These rules may be called the City of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They shall apply to the municipal district of Karachi.

2. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a police officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

3. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

4. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in very possible way facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

5. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads ; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

6. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

7. (1) Before certifying the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calender month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 6 if the Veterinary Inspector subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

8. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease be other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment advisable, be removed by the Karachi Municipality from the place where it has been isolated between midnight and 5 o'clock a.m. to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate, to be there destroyed immediately by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning at Municipal expense under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Municipality. Except with the sanction of the Health Officer of the Municipality and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it :

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rule 7 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

9. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

10. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only when authorised, in writing, by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a notice for removal.

11. (1) Any building, enclosure or other place which has been occupied by a diseased horse shall, within seven days of the horse being certified to be diseased, be disinfected by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality in such manner as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(2) In all cases, dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which have been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burned. Temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burned with due regard to the public safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the woodwork of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, woodwork and ceiling shall be scraped and whitewashed with reshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed it shall be replaced after a lapse of two weeks.

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both.

14. The Superintendent of Police, Karachi, or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department may award to the Inspector or to any person at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act, a sum not exceeding half the amount of the fine imposed.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 (rule 6).

Certified that the horse/horses described hereunder said to be the property of . or to have been in charge of has/have this day been examined by me and has/have been found to be $\frac{\text{diseased}}{\text{free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the Act.

Description of horse/horses

Dated 192 . Veterinary Practitioner, City of Karachi.

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for disposal of a diseased horse and for disinfection of premises under section 8 (1) and (rules 8 and 11).

The Health Officer, Karachi Municipality.

The horse/horses described hereunder having been certified to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner, you are requested to arrange for its/their destruction at once and to dispose of the carcass by burning and to carry out disinfection of the premises where the said horse was / horses were seized, namely,

Description of the horse/horses :—

Inspector.

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License for removal of a horse under section 11 (rule 10).

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Under section 11 of the Act in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin a license for the removal of the same.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for the removal of a horse certified not to be diseased (rule 10).

Name of the owner or person in charge

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described in the margin, which was seized under the Act, has been certified not to be diseased and you are requested to remove the same within seven days of the receipt of this notice.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

THE PORT OF KARACHI GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921.

Notn. No. 1006-C, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1816.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules, published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G-21, dated 23rd January 1900, to make the following rules for the port of Karachi, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. (*a*) These rules may be called the Port of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They shall apply to the port of Karachi.

2. The master of any vessel which arrives in port with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the pilot in charge.

3. The pilot shall deliver to the master printed copies of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act and of these rules, and the master shall give such copies to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

4. If the pilot in charge or any officer of police or of the Customs Department, who goes on board the vessel, has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof—

(*a*) to the master of the vessel, and

(*b*) to the Harbour Inspector of Police.

5. If the master of the vessel has reason to believe that a horse on board is diseased, or if information to that effect is given to him under rule 4, he shall prevent such horse being landed until the Inspector for the port has inspected the horse.

6. When information is given to the Harbour Inspector of Police under rule 4 he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and to be forwarded forthwith to the Inspector for the port, who shall proceed as required by rule 7.

7. The Inspector for the port, whenever he has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information given by any person, that a diseased horse is on board any vessel in the port, shall forthwith proceed to the vessel and shall, in the presence of the master or some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or the person in charge of the horse, if on board, inspect such horse and any other horse on board, and shall proceed to take such measures as he may deem necessary under sections 5 to 9 of the Act.

8. The master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector for the port and the persons, if any, accompanying him, and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

9. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being diseased. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, as far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads, and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

10. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector for detention and isolation, shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is

diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

11. Before certifying the condition of the horse the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootical Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

12. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment advisable, be removed by the Karachi Municipality from the place where it has been isolated, between midnight and 5 o'clock a.m., to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate to be there destroyed immediately by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning at municipal expense under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Municipality. Except with the sanction of the Health Officer of the Municipality and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rule 11 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

13. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem, and in the case of Surra one rupee two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

14. No person in charge of any horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place shall disembark such horse without a license authorising him to do so granted by the Inspector.

15. A license to disembark a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place may be issued by the Inspector on the condition that it shall forthwith be disembarked and removed direct to such place as shall be prescribed by him and there examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act and if deemed necessary

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 (rule 16).

The owner, agent or master

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described hereunder which was seized under the Act on has been found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act. You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions contained in rule 16 of the Port of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921, which are as follows :—

* * * *

In the event of your failing to carry out these instructions, the Customs authorities will be requested to refuse port clearance until such time as this notice has been complied with.

Dated Inspector.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT II OF 1902

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION)

DECLARING THE ACT TO BE OPERATIVE IN THE CANTONMENT OF:—

Belgaum, excepting "The Fort"

Notn. No. 6869, G. D., 10th Dec. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 2044.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the Cantonment of Belgaum, excepting that part of the Cantonment known as "the Fort" which is demarcated by Cantonment (Fort) Pillars 1 to 19.

Ahmednagar

Notn. No. 5663, G. D., 28th Oct. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 1367.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative throughout the Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

Hyderabad (Sind), in so much only as comprises the bungalows Nos. 1 to 41 (both inclusive)

Notn. No. 1249, G. D., 8th Mar. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with

the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in so much of the Cantonment of Hyderabad (Sind) as comprises the following bungalows and premises appurtenant thereto, namely :—

Bungalows Nos. 1 to 41 (both inclusive).

Jacobabad (in that part of the Cantonment contained within the boundaries shown in the notification)

Notn. No. 1247, G. D., 8th Mar. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in that part of the Cantonment of Jacobabad contained within the following boundaries, namely :—

On the North—Mubarakpur Road.
,, *East*—Sadar Nala Road.
,, *South*—Cantonment Boundary Limit.
,, *West*—Cantonment Boundary Limit.

Karachi (except the Ghizri Sanitarium and the Rest Camp)

Notn. No. 1248, G. D., 8th Mar. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative throughout the Cantonment of Karachi, except so much of it as comprises the Ghizri Sanitarium and the Rest Camp.

Kirkee

Notn. No. 6174, G. D., 25th Nov. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 1467.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the whole of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

Poona (in so much only as comprises the sites of certain bungalows and premises)

Notn. No. 869, G. D., 19th Feb. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 245, as amended by Notn. No. 2077, G. D., 22nd Mar. 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the

Governor of Bombay is pleased to declare that the said Act shall be operative in so much of the Cantonment of Poona as comprises the sites of the following bungalows and premises, namely :—

Nos. 1 to 5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6 to 15 and 15A, Staveley Road ;
Nos. 1 to 32, Khan Road ;
Nos. 1 to 12, Staunton Road ;
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 3A, 3B, 4 to 6, 6A and 7 to 13, North Petty Staff Lines ;
Nos. 1 to 15, South Petty Staff Lines ;
Nos. 1 to 4, Cross Road ;
Nos. 1 to 20 and 20A, Right Flank Lines ;
Nos. 1 to 13 and 15 to 17, Wanowrie Lines ;
Nos. 1 to 10, Prince of Wales Road ;
Nos. 1 to 9, Alexandra Road ;
Nos. 1 to 14, Victoria Road ;
Nos. 1 to 6, Cavalry Lines ; and
Nos. 1 to 6, Jubilee Road.

Notn. No. 5028, G. D., 16th June 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1426.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in so much of the Cantonment of Poona as comprises the following bungalows and premises, namely :—

Nos. 1, 1 (*a*), 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Elphinstone Road.

Notn. No. 6064, G. D., 17th July 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1707.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall be operative in so much of the Cantonment of Poona as comprises the following bungalows and premises, namely :—

Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9, Lothian Road ;
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Sholapur Road.

Notn. No. 10795, G. D., 19th Oct. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in so much of the Cantonment of Poona as comprises the following bungalows and premises, namely :—

No. 5, Elphinstone Road.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VII OF 1904

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION

AUTHORISING ALL COLLECTORS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF A COMMISSIONER UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 1241, G. D., 4th Mar. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 416.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of section 2 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise all Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in the Presidency, including Sind, to perform the duties of a Commissioner under the said Act in regard to all monuments situated in their districts except those imposed by sections 7 and 18 of the said Act.

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN ANTIQUITIES SHALL NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

G. of I., Dept. of Education (Archæology and Epigraphy) Notn. No. 110, 28th May 1917, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3861, G. D., 6th June 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 1396.

Whereas the Governor Gener. l in Council apprehends that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India from the Bijapur District in the Bombay Presidency:

The Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is pleased to direct that the following antiquities, namely :—

> Sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions and other antiquities of the Adil Shahi period, shall not be taken out of the said district without the sanction of the Local Government.

DIRECTING THAT NO SCULPTURE, CARVINGS, ETC., SHALL BE MOVED FROM CERTAIN ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE COLLECTOR :—

Nasik.

Notn. No. 2704-C, G. D., 26th May 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 899.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects shall be moved from any of the undermentioned temples or caves without the written permission of the Collector of Nasik.

Temples and Caves referred to above.

(1) Aeshwar's Temple situated in Survey No. 1281 of the village of Sinnar.

(2) The "Shri Mahadeo" Hemadpanti Temple at Zodga, taluka Malegaon.

(3) The Ankai Caves and the Hillocks comprised in Forest No. 240 of Ankai village.

(4) The Pandu Lena Caves and Hillock comprised in Forest No. 286 of the village of Pathardi.

Kolaba.

Notn. No. 6511-A., G. D., 7th Nov. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1994.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, or other like objects, shall be removed from any of the undermentioned caves without the written permission of the Collector of Kolaba :—

Caves referred to above.

(1) Caves situated in Survey No. 86 of the village of Kol.

(2) Caves situated in Survey No. 49 of the village of Kol.

Notn. No. 945-B., G. D., 12th Feb. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 186.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects shall be removed from any of the undermentioned ancient monuments without the written permission of the Collector of Kolaba :—

Monuments referred to above.

(1) Tomb of Angre.

(2) St. Francis Xavier's Chapel.

(3) Kaman (Arch).

Notn. No. 5803, G. D., 20th Aug. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 1987.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects shall be removed from the undermentioned ancient monuments without the written permission of the Collector of Kolaba :—

Monuments referred to above.

(1) 'Tatabandi' (walls of the fort at Agarkot) situated in Survey No. 15, Pôt Nos. 2 and 3 at Agarkot, taluka Alibag.

East Khandesh.

Notn. No. 6847, G. D., 2nd Oct. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 2178.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images,

bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects shall be moved from any of the undermentioned protected monuments without the written permission of the Collector of East Khandesh :—

Temples, etc., referred to above.

(1) Pandava's Wade Masjid (Erandol).

(2) Mahadev temple, Sangameshwar (Pachora).

(3) Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna at Waghli (Chalisgaon).

RULES TO REGULATE EXCAVATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING OR PRESERVING ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS :—

Nasik.

Notn. No. 2704-B., G. D., 26th May 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, *viz.* :—

1. These rules are applicable to the areas in the Nasik District described below, namely :—

(1) *Aeshwar's Temple situated in Survey No. 1281 of the village of Sinnar*, and the area comprised in the said survey number bounded as follows :—

North.—Saraswati river, beyond that Survey Nos. 1250 and 1249.

West.—Survey No. 1251.

South.—Nasik-Sinnar Road, beyond that Survey Nos. 1277 and 1280.

East.—Survey No. 1282.

(2) *The "Shri Mahadeo" Hemadpanti Temple at Zodga, taluka Malegaon*, and the area which is included within the space of 200 feet on every side and from the corners of the said temple which is situated in Revision Survey No. 426 at Zodga.

(3) *The Ankai Caves and the Hillocks comprised in Forest No. 240 of Ankai village*, bounded as follows :—

North.—Survey Nos. 218, 223, 224, 225, 226, 232, 233, 239, and the boundary of the village of Wanjarwadi.

South.—Survey Nos. 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2, 1, village site and Survey Nos. 173, 174, 175, 179 and 180.

West.—Survey Nos. 215, 216 and 217.

East.—Hill of Survey No. 240 and the boundary of the village of Malegaon.

(4) *The Pandu Lena Caves and Hillock comprised in Forest No. 286 of the village of Pathardi*, and the space round about bounded as follows :—

North.—Survey Nos. 285, 287, 288, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237 and 238 of Pathardi.

East.—Survey Nos. 239 to 249.

South.—Survey Nos. 250 and 251.

West.—Survey Nos. 267 to 272 and 284.

(5) the Godeshwar Mahadeo Temple with the land and compound occupied by it in Survey No. 1 of the village of Sinnar and all land within 100 yards of the temple's outer wall.

2. No person shall within any of the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever, except under a license from the Collector of the district, which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the temple or caves in question.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Notn. No. 7411, G. D., 25th Sept. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2372.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of protecting and preserving the Hindu temple at Deothan in the Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District, which has been declared to be an Ancient Monument under the said Act by Government Notification in the General Department, No. 8973, dated the 7th November 1914 :—

(1) These rules shall apply to the land (hereinafter called the 'Local area") comprising the premises of the Temple (measuring 134 feet on the North, 129 feet on the South, 137 feet on the West, and 116 feet on the East) and a strip of land 10 feet in width all round the premises of the Temple measured from the base of the outer walls and the steps of the temple. The boundaries of the Local area are as follows :—

On the North.—Open space in gaothan and beyond that public street.

On the South.—Open space in gaothan and beyond that public street.

On the East.—Public street leading from the flight of steps in front of the temple to the village-gate of Deothan village and open space in gaothan on both sides of the steps.

And on the West.—Open space in gaothan and beyond that public street.

(2) In the event of excavation being deemed necessary within the limits of the Local area, the Collector of Nasik may grant licenses for the same, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) no excavation shall be made within the Local area which might endanger any part of the Temple or any building connected with it ;

(*b*) no blasting operations shall be carried on within the Local area so as to endanger any part of the Temple or any building connected with it.

(3) Any person committing a breach of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Kolaba.

Notn. No. 6511-B., G. D., 7th Nov. 1911, B. G., 1911, Pt. I, p. 1995.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, *viz.* :—

1. These rules are applicable to the areas in the Kolaba District described below, namely :—

(1) Caves situated in Survey No. 86 of the village of Kol and the area comprised in the said survey number bounded as follows:—

East, West, South } Survey No. 86, Phalni No. 9.
North. Survey No. 86, Phalni No. 8.

(2) Caves situated in Survey No. 49 of the village of Kol and the area comprised in the said survey number bounded as follows :—

East. Survey No. 49, Phalni Nos. 5 and 6.
West, South } Survey No. 49, Phalni No. 6.
North. Survey No. 49, Phalni No. 5.

2. No person shall within any of the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever, except under a license from the Collector of the district, which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the cave in question.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Notn. No. 945-A., G. D., 12th Feb. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 185.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, *viz.* :—

1. These rules are applicable to the areas in the Kolaba District described below, namely :—

(1) "Tomb of Angre" situated in Survey No. 717, Pôt No. 2, of the village of Chaul, taluka Alibag, and the space of 10 yards round about it which is comprised in the said survey number and is bounded as follows :—

North.—Garden land of the same survey number, beyond that public road.

South.—Garden land of the same survey number.

East.—Garden land of the same survey number, beyond that Shri Rameshwar Temple.

West.—Garden land of the same survey number, beyond that Khari paddy land belonging to Anant Narayan Joshi.

(2) "St. Francis Xavier's Chapel," situated in Survey No. 4, Pôt No. 1, of the village of Agarkot, taluka Alibag, and the area

which is included within the space of 10 yards on every side and from the corners of the said chapel, which is situated in the said survey number and is bounded as follows :—

North.—Public road, beyond that Mahomed Saheb and Ramchandra Laxman Kadam's garden land.

South.—Garden land of Waman Anna Wasudev and beyond that creek.

East —Garden land of Waman Anna Wasudev.

West.—Garden land of Waman Anna Wasudev and beyond that Vishnu Narayan Vaidya's garden land.

(3) " Kaman (Arch), " situated in Survey No. 601, Pôt No. 1, of the village of Chaul, taluka Alibag, and the space of 10 yards from both the ends of the Kaman where they rest on the ground, which is comprised in the said survey number and is bounded as follows :—

North.—Public road and beyond that Narhar Bhaskar Wasudev's garden land.

South.—Garden land of Balaji Ragho Katkar of the same survey number.

East.—Garden land of Balaji Ragho Katkar of Survey No. 600.

West.—Garden land of Balaji Ragho Katkar and beyond that Pandurang Laxman Katkar's wadi.

2. No person shall within any of the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever, except under a license from the Collector of the district, which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the ancient monuments in question.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Notn. No. 5804, G. D., 20th Aug. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, *viz.* :—

1. These rules are applicable to the areas in the Kolaba District described below, *viz.* :—

(1) " *Tatabandi* " situated in Survey No. 15, Pôt Nos. 2 and 3 of the village of Agarkot, taluka Alibag, and the space of 10 yards round about it which is comprised in the said survey number and is bounded as follows :—

Pôt No. 2 eastern side.

North—Boundary of the village of Revdanda, beyond that Survey No. 122 unassessed Khajan land ; *East*—Public road ; *South*—Government waste land leading to Sat Khani Road, and land out of Survey Nos. 16 and 14 ; *West*—Land out of Survey No. 15, Pôt No. 1.

Middle part of Pôt No. 2.

North—Boundary of Revdanda village and beyond that Survey No. 122 Khajan land; *East*—Land belonging to Chitnis out of Pôt No. 2; *South*—Land belonging to Mukadam out of Pôt No. 1; *West*—Land out of Pôt No. 1.

Western side of Pôt No. 2.

North—Boundary of Revdanda village and beyond that Khajan land Survey No. 122; *East*—Land out of Survey No. 15, Pôt No. 1, belonging to Mukadam; *South*—Land out of Survey No. 14, Pôt No. 1, belonging to Vishnu Narayan Vaidya and Ganpat Narayan Mukadam; *West*—Boundary of the village Revdanda and beyond that Khajan Survey No. 122.

Pôt No. 3.

North—Boundary of the village Revdanda and beyond that Survey No. 122 Khajan land; *East*—Garden land of Vishnu Narayan Vaidya out of Survey No. 14, Pôt No. 1; *South*—Garden land of Ganpat Narayan Mukadam out of Survey No. 14, Pôt No. 1; *West*—Waste land, beyond that sea.

2. No person shall within any of the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever except under a license from the Collector of the district which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the ancient monuments in question.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Nawabshah and Sukkur.

Notn. No. 3515, G. D., 17th May 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 981, as amended by Notn. No. 5259, G. D., 2nd Aug. 1916.

WHEREAS the Governor in Council is of opinion that excavation within the limits of the local areas specified in Schedule I annexed to the following rules ought to be restricted or regulated for the purpose of protecting and preserving the ancient monuments in such areas;

NOW THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. No person shall, within any of the areas specified in Schedule I annexed hereto, make any excavation except under a license granted to him in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. A license to excavate may be granted by the Collector with the approval of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and the Collector may, in granting a license, impose such special conditions as he thinks fit.

3. Every application for a license shall be submitted in writing to the Collector, and shall be accompanied by a plan, on a scale of not less than sixteen inches to the mile, of the area within which it is proposed to excavate, on which shall be shown all ancient monuments and other buildings or structures situated in or near the area.

4. The license referred to in rule 1 shall be issued in the form contained in Schedule II annexed hereto, and the special conditions if any imposed by the Collector under rule 2 shall be entered in the license.

5. In the event of any breach by the licensee, his agent or servant of any of these rules, the Collector may put an end to the license.

6. Each license shall hold good for such time as the Collector may, with the approval of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, fix in this behalf.

Any person committing a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

SCHEDULE I.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Village.	Description or boundaries of the local area.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nawábsháh ..	Sinjhoro ..	Dalore ..	*North.*—A line running due west from the north-west corner of Jusraj graveyard to meet the road from Shahadadpur to Dalore. *East.*—Graveyard of Jusraj and village of Sahtas. *South.*—A line running due south-south-west from south-west corner of Sahtas village to meet the Shahdadpur-Dalore road. *West.*—Road from Shahdadpur to Dalore.
2	Sukkur ..	Ubauro ..	Alore ..	The fort, mosque and the old town and 40 feet surrounding each of the above-mentioned sites.
3	....	....	Vijnot ..	Entire old village site of Vijnot, now comprising unassessed No. 106, measuring 122 acres 15 gunthas of deh Vijnot.

SCHEDULE II.

Form of License to excavate.

License is hereby granted to of (hereinafter called the licensee) authorizing him under and subject to the provisions of section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904

(VII of 1904), and of the rules made thereunder, to make excavations within the area specified below, namely :—

The plot of land measuring in superficial area square feet and bounded as follows, namely :—

On the North by
On the South by
On the East by
And on the West by

2. This license shall hold good for a period of commencing from the day of and ending on the day of .

3. No excavation shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department No. , dated the 191 , which are printed on the reverse, and the special conditions noted below.

Granted this , day of 191 .

Collector of

Special Conditions.

East Khandesh.

Notn. No. 6848, G. D., 2nd Oct. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 2178.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, *viz.* :—

These rules are applicable to the areas in the East Khandesh District described below, namely :—

Erandol.—(1) The piece of land containing the Pandavas Wada Masjid, situate in Erandol town by the side of the road running from Kasar Darwaja to Brahman Otta, bearing municipal No. 1290, and bounded as follows :—

North.—Road leading to the Mahomedan Mohalla.
West.—Road going to the Sali Mohalla from North to South.
South.—Road going to the Koshti Mohalla.
East.—Road from Brahman Otta to Kasar Darwaja.

Pachora.—(2) The piece of land containing the Mahadev temple, Sangameshwar, situated in Survey No. 38 assigned for gao-vardal, and bounded as follows :—

East.—Maruti's temple.
West.—Survey No. 38.
North.—Portion of the fallen temple and road to Nagardevla.
South.—Portion of the fallen temple and Survey No. 38.

Chalisgaon.—(3) The piece of land containing three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna at Waghli, and bounded as follows :—

East.—Open space.
West.—Mahadev temple.
North.—Open space with a well in it.
South.—Road.

2. No person shall within the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever, except under a license from the Collector of the district, which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the said Wada, temples and slabs.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Bijapur.

Notn. No. 1167, G. D., 12th Feb. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 464.

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that excavation within the limits of the local areas specified in the following rules ought to be restricted and regulated for the purpose of protecting and preserving the ancient monuments in the district of Bijapur: in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. Excavation within a distance of half a mile from any ancient monuments in the district of Bijapur (other than the gates and walls of the city and citadel of Bijapur), which has been declared to be a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, is subject to the restrictions and regulations provided in these rules.

2. (1) Except under the authority of a license granted by the District Magistrate, no person shall :—

(*a*) within a distance of half a mile from any such monument, make any excavation by blasting ;

(*b*) within a distance of six hundred feet from any such monument, make any excavation by any means whatever to a depth exceeding six feet.

(2) Any person committing a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(3) The District Magistrate may in his discretion insert any of the following conditions in any license granted under these rules :—

(*a*) within a distance of six hundred feet from any monument excavation to a depth exceeding six feet shall not be proceeded with if the District Magistrate considers that such excavation is likely to endanger the foundations of the monument ;

(*b*) within a distance of one thousand feet from any monument no excavation shall be made by blasting ;

(*c*) within a distance of half a mile, but at a greater distance than one thousand feet, from any monument the District Magistrate may require that excavation by blasting shall be carried out subject to such restrictions respecting the muffling of sound, the kind and charge of blasting materials and the depth and number of blast holes to be fired at a time, as he may think fit ;

(*d*) the licensee shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the Executive Engineer in whose official charge the monument is

situate, before blasting operations are commenced and, where such operations have been suspended for a period exceeding twelve hours, before they are resumed.

4. (1) Any person to whom a license has been granted under these rules shall be bound to observe the conditions of such license and shall, on breach of any of the conditions specified in rule 3, where such condition has been inserted in his license, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) The District Magistrate may cancel any license for breach of any of the conditions thereof.

5. In granting licenses and imposing restrictions under these rules the District Magistrate shall, so far as is practicable, act in consultation with the executive engineer in whose official charge the monument, with respect to which the license is to be granted or the restrictions are to be imposed, is situate.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1904

UNIVERSITIES

FIXING THE DATE ON WHICH THE ACT TO COME INTO FORCE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 1220, E. D., 2nd July 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the eighteenth day of July 1904 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the Bombay Presidency.

AFFILIATION OF THE SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI'S NEW COLLEGE AT POONA TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Notn. No. 2258, E. D., 30th Apr. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1119.

Under section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor with the concurrence of his Ministers is pleased to sanction the permanent affiliation of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's New College at Poona to the Bombay University subject to the same conditions and limitations as those under which it was provisionally affiliated (*vide* Government Notification No. 1313, dated the 21st May 1918).

LIST OF COLLEGES AND INSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED TO GRANT TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY THE CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION REQUIRED BY THE SECTION, TO THE EXTENT MENTIONED IN THE LIST

Notn. No. 618, E. D., 28th May 1898, B. G., 1898, Pt. I, p. 467, as amended by Notn. No. 652, E. D., 7th June 1898.

It is hereby notified that the Colleges and Institutions specified in the list hereunder written have been authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council, under section 12 of Act XXII of 1857, to grant to candidates

for degrees of the Bombay University the certificates of qualification required by the section, to the extent mentioned in the list :—

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay, from 4th September 1860.

II. Deccan College, Poona, from 4th September 1860.

III. Wilson College, Bombay, from 14th December 1861.

IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1st January 1869.

} In Arts.

V. Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—In Arts for the purposes of the Examinations for the B.A. Degree from the date of its institution.

VI. Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and Intermediate Examinations from 14th June 1880.

VII. Baroda College.—In Arts from 1st October 1881 and in Civil Engineering for the purposes of the Diploma in Agriculture from 18th November 1889.

VIII. Fergusson College, Poona.—In Arts from 17th November 1884.

IX. Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.—In Arts for the purposes of the Examinations for the B.A. Degree from the beginning of 1885.

X. Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi.—In Arts from 17th January 1887.

XI. Maharashtra College.—In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination from 21st December 1895 up to the end of 1898.

XII. Maratha College.—In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination from 12th December 1896 up to the end of 1898.

XIII. Government Law School, Bombay.—In Law from 4th September 1860.

XIV. Government Law Class, Poona.—In Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination from 17th November 1884.

XV. Gujarat Law Class.—In Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination from 13th December 1890 up to the end of May 1901.

XVI. Sind Law Class.—In Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination from 10th September 1890 up to the end of 1900.

XVII. Baroda Law Class.—In Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination from 12th December 1891.

XVIII. Bhavnagar Law Class.—In Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination from the beginning of 1896 up to the end of 1900.

XIX. Grant Medical College, Bombay.—In Medicine and in Arts for the Second B.Sc. and B.Sc. Examinations from 4th September 1860 and 22nd November 1879 respectively.

XX. College of Science, Poona.—In Civil Engineering and in Arts for the purposes of the Examinations for the B.Sc. Degree from 18th December 1865 and 22nd November 1879 respectively.

AUTHORIZING THE BAHAUDDIN ARTS COLLEGE AT JUNAGAD TO GRANT TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN ARTS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION REQUIRED BY THE SECTION

Notn. No. 2014, E. D., 25th Nov. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 2416.

It is hereby notified that from 3rd January 1902 the Bahauddin Arts College at Junagad has been authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council, under section 12 of Act XXII of 1857, to grant to candidates for Degrees in Arts of the Bombay University the certificates of qualification required by that section.

SANCTIONING THE AFFILIATION OF THE POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY FOR THE PURPOSES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE

Notn. No. 2062, E. D., 25th Nov. 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1923.

Under section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation of the undermentioned institution to the Bombay University with effect from 1st January 1908 for the course of instruction specified below :—

Poona Agricultural College—In the Faculty of Engineering for the purposes of the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture.

AFFILIATION OF THE GUJARAT COLLEGE AND MADHAVLAL RANCHHODLAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD, TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY FOR A CERTAIN COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Notn. No. 122, E. D., 13th Jan. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 85.

Under section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Gujarat College and Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, to the Bombay University for the course of instruction specified below :—

(1) For the intermediate examination in Science in groups of—
  (*a*) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ;
  (*b*) Physics, Chemistry and Elementary Biology.
(2) For the B.Sc. examination in groups of—
  (*a*) Physics and Chemistry ;
  (*b*) Mathematics and Physics ;
  (*c*) Chemistry and Botany.

AFFILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY, TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

Notn. No. 617, E. D., 26th Feb. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 628.

Under section 21, sub-sections (3) and (4), of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the permanent affiliation of the undermentioned institution to the Bombay

University in the Faculty of Arts for the course of instruction specified below :—

The Government College of Commerce, Bombay—For the purposes of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce with retrospective effect from the date of expiry of its provisional affiliation.

RECOGNITION BY THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY OF CERTAIN ARTS COLLEGES FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B., B.S.

Notn. No. 1395, E. D., 30th May 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1091.

Under section 21 (3) and (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the recognition by the Bombay University of the following Arts Colleges for the purposes of the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the degrees of M.B., B.S., with effect from the 15th June 1916 :—

(1) Elphinstone College,
(2) Wilson College,
(3) St. Xavier's College,
(4) Gujarat College,
(5) Baroda College,
(6) Fergusson College,
(7) Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

AFFILIATION OF THE WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI, TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Notn. No. 1152, E. D., 24th Mar. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 697.

Under sections 21 and 22 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to sanction with effect from 20th June 1922, the permanent affiliation of the Willingdon College, Sangli, to the Bombay University as a first grade Arts College teaching up to the standard of the B.A. Degree for both Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Mathematics, History and Economics and Philosophy subject to the condition that the maximum number of students in each of the following classes should be as follows :—(*a*) First year, 250 ; (*b*) Second year, 150 ; (*c*) Third year, 100 ; (*d*) Fourth year, 100.

AFFILIATION OF THE SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI'S NEW COLLEGE AT POONA BY THE ADDITION OF THE HONOURS COURSE IN MATHEMATICS

Notn. No. 3285, E. D., 24th June 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1603.

Under section 22 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to extend the affiliation of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's New College at Poona by the addition of the Honours Course in Mathematics to the B.A. Degree Course for which the College is at present affiliated.

AFFILIATION OF THE MAGANLAL THAKORDAS BALMUKANDAS ARTS COLLEGE, SURAT, BY THE ADDITION OF THE SUBJECTS OF ENGLISH (HONOURS COURSE) AND GUJARATI TO THE B.A. DEGREE COURSES

Notn. No. 369, E. D., 28th Oct. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2781.

Under section 22 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to extend with effect from the 20th June 1921, the affiliation of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukandas Arts College (formerly known as the Sarvajanik College), Surat, by the addition of the subjects of English (Honours Course) and Gujarati to the B.A. Degree Courses in respect of which the College is at present provisionally affiliated.

AFFILIATION OF THE SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI'S NEW COLLEGE AT POONA BY THE ADDITION OF THE SUBJECT OF MARATHI TO THE B.A. DEGREE COURSES

Notn. No. 371, E. D., 2nd Nov. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2826.

Under section 22 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to extend with effect from the 20th June 1921, the affiliation of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's New College at Poona by the addition of the subject of Marathi to the B.A. Degree Courses for which the College is affiliated.

AFFILIATION OF THE KARNATAK COLLEGE, DHARWAR, BY THE ADDITION OF THE SUBJECTS OF KANARESE AND URDU TO THE B.A. DEGREE COURSES

Notn. No. 474, E. D., 2nd Nov. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2826.

Under section 22 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to extend the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, with retrospective effect from the 20th June 1921, by the addition of the subjects of Kanarese and Urdu to the B.A. Degree Courses in respect of which the College is provisionally affiliated.

ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1906

COINAGE

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO CUT OR BREAK SILVER COIN

Notn. No. 1942, F. D., 1st June 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 437.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the under-

mentioned officers in addition to those previously notified* to cut or break silver coin under that section :—

(1) The Collector of Customs, Karachi,

(2) Every Mamlatdar, Mukhtyarkar or Mahalkari in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

Notn. No. 1367, F. D., 13th Apr. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 528.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16 and 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, and in supersession of Government Notifications No. 81, dated 9th January 1895, and No. 2893, dated 5th July 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Customs Manager at Castle Rock and the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, to cut or break diminished or defaced or counterfeit silver coins.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO CUT OR BREAK COUNTERFEIT SILVER COINS

Notn. No. 2259, F. D., 14th July 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 972.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Manager, Agent or other principal Officer of the several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, to cut or break counterfeit silver coins.

Notn. No. 2459, F. D., 23rd July 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 1205.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned Banks and firms to cut or break counterfeit silver coin :—

Banks.

1. The Bank of India.
2. The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.
3. The Poona Bank.
4. The Deccan Bank.
5. The Sholapur Bank.
6. The Credit Bank of India.
7. The Hindustan Bank.
8. The Sind Bank.
9. The Karachi Bank.
10. The National Insurance and Banking Company.

Firms.

11. Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company.
12. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company.
13. Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company.
14. Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Company.

* See Government of India Notification No. 664, dated 13th February 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 157.

15. The East Indian Tramways Company, Limited.
16. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
17. Messrs. Donald Graham and Company.
18. Messrs. Ewart Ryrie and Company.
19. Messrs. Sanday Patrick and Company.
20. Messrs. Mangoomal Jessasing (Bombay).
21. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers (Aden).
22. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Sholapur.
23. The Narsinggirji Manufacturing Company, Limited, Sholapur.
24. The Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Sholapur.

He is also pleased to authorize the Manager, Agent or other principal officer of the Karachi offices of (*i*) the Punjab National Bank and (*ii*) the Bombay Company, Limited, and the undermentioned officers and individuals to cut or break counterfeit silver coin :—

1. The Cashier of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.
2. * * *
3. * * *
4. * * *
5. * * *
6. * * *

Notn. No. 3955, F. D., 29th Nov. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 2168.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Standard Bank, Limited, Bombay, to cut or break counterfeit silver coin.

Notn. No. 3958, F. D., 29th Nov. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 2168.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the firm of Seth Nandramdas Mathradas, Bankers, Bombay, to cut or break counterfeit silver coin.

Notn. No. 70, F. D., 7th Jan. 1913, B. G., 1913, Pt. I, p. 75.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the firms of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, Bombay, to cut or break counterfeit silver coin.

* The portion appointing persons by name is omitted.

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 565-F., 26th Feb. 1919, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2004, 5th Mar. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 639.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), and in continuation of paragraph 2 of the Notification in the Finance Department, No. 1448-A,* dated the 8th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Manager, Agent or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies in India of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay, to cut or break counterfeit silver coins.

Notn. No. 490, F. D., 26th July 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2025.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the Union Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, to cut or break counterfeit silver coin.

Notn. No. 613, F. D., 26th Oct. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2951.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, III of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Limited, Ahmedabad, to cut or break counterfeit silver coin.

ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1908

CIVIL PROCEDURE

LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT OF SHOLAPUR-BIJAPUR

Notn. No. 1315, J. D., 21st Feb. 1884, B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 161.

Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code, and section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in respect of cases arising in the revenue district of Sholapur the language of the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur-Bijapur shall be Marathi, and in respect of cases originating in the Kaladgi (hereafter to be called the Bijapur) revenue district, its language shall be Kanarese.

EMPOWERING DISTRICT COURTS TO APPOINT OFFICERS TO ADMINISTER OATHS TO DECLARANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF AFFIDAVITS IN THE DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS

Notn. J. D., 12th Oct. 1877, B. G., 1877, Pt. I, p. 908.

Under the provisions of Clause C of section 197 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased generally to empower District Courts to appoint officers to administer

* Republished in *B. G.*, 1907, Pt. I, pages 482-484.

oaths to declarants for the purpose of affidavits in the District Courts, and the Courts subordinate to the District Courts within the meaning of section 2 of the Code.

APPOINTING THE SHIRASTEDAR OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THAR AND PARKAR, TO PERFORM IN CERTAIN COURTS THE FUNCTIONS IMPOSED BY CHAPTER XXVI OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ON THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER

Notn. No. 1404, J. D., 22nd Feb. 1894, B. G., 1894, Pt. I, p. 175.

In supersession of the notification noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Shirastedar of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, for the time being, to perform in the undermentioned Courts the functions imposed by Chapter XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure on the Government Pleader, that is to say—

No. 6553, dated the 17th October 1893, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1893, Part I, page 1006.

The Civil Court of the Assistant Collector, Nara Valley.
The Courts of the Mukhtiarkars of Umarkot, Khipra and Sanghar.
The Courts of the Head Munshi of Umarkot, Khipra and Sanghar.
The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar.

ORDER UNDER ACT VII OF 1908

NEWSPAPERS (INCITEMENTS TO OFFENCES)

PROHIBITING ANY DECLARATION BEING MADE BY ANY PERSON IN RESPECT OF A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER

Notn. No. 1482, J. D., 15th Mar. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 423.

WHEREAS on the 2nd day of September 1903 Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke made before the First Class Magistrate, Sadar Station, Thana, the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, in respect of the newspaper entitled *The Hindu Punch* as the printer and publisher thereof:

XXV of 1867.

AND WHEREAS on the 6th day of October 1909 the District Magistrate of Thana made a conditional order under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, declaring the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing the said newspaper entitled *The Hindu Punch* and the copies of the said *Hindu Punch* wheresoever found to be forfeited to His Majesty;

VII of 1908.

AND WHEREAS by an order, dated the 18th day of October 1909, the District Magistrate of Thana made the said conditional order absolute and an appeal to the High Court against the said order absolute was dismissed on the 22nd day of December 1909:

NOW THEREFORE the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, is pleased to annul the said declaration made by Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke before the First Class Magistrate, Sadar Station, Thana, under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, on the 2nd day of September 1903 and also to prohibit any further declaration being made

XXV of 1867.

or subscribed by any person under the last-named Act in respect of the said *Hindu Punch* or of any newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper.

RULES UNDER ACT X OF 1908

SALT-DUTIES

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF CREDIT FOR EXCISE DUTY PAYABLE ON SALT TO BE REMOVED FROM SALT WORKS OR DEPÔTS IN :—

Province of Sind

Notn. No. 9345-A, R. D., 28th Sept. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 1841.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Salt Duties Act, 1908 (X of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of credit for excise duty payable on salt to be removed from salt works or depôts in the Province of Sind, namely :—

1. Persons desirous of obtaining credit for excise duty must execute agreements in the form appended to these rules, and must also fully endorse and deposit with the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium, Government Promissory Notes, Treasury Loan Acknowledgments, Treasury Bills, Bombay Port Trust Bonds, Bombay Municipal Debentures, City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds, Karachi Port Trust Bonds or Karachi Municipal Debentures, as security for the due performance of such agreements. Each agreement must be written on stamped paper of the value of eight annas.

2. The depositor will be entitled to remove salt bearing duty to the amount of credit given to him as shown in the Assistant Commissioner's receipt for the deposit. The credit will be fixed according to the market value of the securities, a deduction at the discretion of the Assistant Commissioner being made therefrom to meet the contingency of depreciation in the value of the securities during the currency of the credit.

3. No agreement will ordinarily be made or account opened for a sum less than Rs. 500, nor shall the credit in any case extend beyond six months. At the close of the prescribed period the depositor must adjust his account, and it will be then open to him to apply for a new credit.

4. The securities will be lodged in the Bank of Bombay, Karachi Branch. The interest accruing on the securities during the time they remain deposited with the Assistant Commissioner will be drawn by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium, and passed to the credit of the depositor's account current kept by the Assistant Commissioner as hereinafter provided.

5. The Assistant Commissioner will grant a receipt for the securities deposited with him and this receipt must be produced and

given up when the depositor redeems his securities or closes his account. The amount of credit given will also be shown in the receipt.

6. An account current between the depositor and Government will be kept by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium at his office in Karachi and will be open to the inspection of the depositor or his duly authorized agent on week days during office hours when, if he wishes, he may also take a copy thereof.

7. It will be optional with the depositor to close his account at any time previous to the expiration of the term of credit by paying the amount shown to be due by him and thereupon to receive back his securities.

8. The depositor must apply in writing to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium for salt, stating the quantity he requires, and the salt work or depôt from which he proposes to remove it. If the Assistant Commissioner agrees to comply with the requisition, the Head Clerk of the Assistant Commissioner's office will furnish the depositor with a delivery order on the proper officer and enter the amount of excise duty leviable on such salt to the depositor's debit in the account current.

9. At the expiration of the term of credit the depositor must pay the balance then due from him on his account current for all the salt removed by him on credit. Should he fail to do so, he must pay interest on such balance from the date on which the credit commenced to run, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and the Assistant Commissioner may proceed to realize the amount due for principal and interest by the sale of the depositor's securities. Any surplus accruing on such sale will be paid to the depositor. Any loss which may be sustained in the event of the depositor's securities not realizing the sum due by him for principal and interest shall be forthwith paid by the depositor.

10. Payments are to be made at the Headquarters Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium. If any depositor should prefer to make payments into a Government Treasury in the mofussil, special application may be made to the Assistant Commissioner.

11. Depositors must conform to the authorized rules at each salt work or depôt.

No.

AN AGREEMENT made the day of one thousand nine hundred and between the Secretary

of State for India in Council of the one part, and
of the other part.

The said
having fully endorsed and deposited with the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium for the time being the securities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say

for securing the payment by him to the said

his executors, administrators or personal representatives, to the said Secretary of State, his successors, or assigns, of all money which shall at any time or times become due or owing from the said

his executors, administrators, or personal representatives, to the Government of Bombay on account of excise duty on salt removed from salt works in the Province of Sind on credit under the rules regulating such credit (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) or which shall at any time or times be at the debit of the said

in his account current with the said Government in respect of such removals of salt on credit; It is hereby agreed between the said parties hereto, the said Secretary of State agreeing for himself, his successors and assigns and the said

for himself, his executors, administrators and personal representatives, that the said securities so deposited as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of the said rules and to such sale and appropriation of proceeds as therein provided. Further, that the interest which shall accrue due on the said securities while they remain in deposit with the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium for the time being, shall be drawn by such Assistant Commissioner and credited in such account current as aforesaid. And lastly, that each of the said parties hereto shall and will adhere to the said rules and shall and will be bound thereby and by every stipulation and provision therein contained. In witness whereof

Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium, has by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council set his hand and the seal of his Office hereto, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State, and the said has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said

Assistant Commissioner of
Salt, Excise and Opium.

In the presence of

Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Commissioner
of Salt, Excise and Opium.

In the presence of

Second Clerk, Office of the Assistant Commissioner
of Salt, Excise and Opium.

Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)

Notn. No. 8972, R.D., 23rd Sept. 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 2211, as amended by Notn. No. 6572, R.D., 29th May 1917.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Indian Salt Duties Act, 1908 (X of 1908), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9345, dated the 28th September 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of credit for Excise duty payable on salt to be removed from Salt Works or Depôts in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, namely,

1. Persons desirous of obtaining credit for Excise duty must execute agreements in the form appended to these rules, and must also fully endorse and deposit with the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Government Promissory Notes, Treasury Loan acknowledgments, Treasury Bills, British Government Exchequer Bonds repayable in 1920, Bombay Port Trust Bonds, Bombay Municipal Debentures or City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds as security for the due performance of such agreements. Each agreement must be written on stamped paper of the value of eight annas.

2. The depositor will be entitled to receive salt to the amount of credit given to him as shown in the Collector's receipt for his deposit. The credit will be fixed according to the market value of the securities, a deduction at the discretion of the Collector being made therefrom to meet the contingency of depreciation in the value of the securities during the currency of the credit.

3. No agreement will ordinarily be made or account opened for a sum less than Rs. 2,000, nor shall the credit extend beyond six months. At the close of the prescribed period the depositor must adjust his account, and it will be then open to him to apply for a new credit.

4. The interest accruing on the securities during the time they remain deposited with the Collector will be drawn by the Collector of Salt Revenue and passed to the credit of the depositor's account current kept by the Collector as hereinafter provided.

5. The Collector will grant a receipt for the securities deposited with him, and this receipt must be produced and given up when the depositor redeems his securities or closes his account. The amount of credit given will also be shown in the receipt.

6. An account current between the depositor and Government will be kept by the Collector of Salt Revenue at his Office in Bombay, and will be open to the inspection of the depositor or his duly authorized agent on week days during office hours, when, if he wishes, he may also take a copy thereof.

7. It will be optional with a depositor to close his account at any time previous to the expiration of the term of credit by paying the amount shown to be due by him, and thereupon to receive back his securities.

8. The depositor must apply in writing to the Collector of Salt Revenue for salt, stating the quantity he requires, and the salt work or depôt from which he proposes to remove it. If the Collector agrees to comply with the requisition, the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium will furnish the depositor with a delivery order on the proper officer and enter the amount of Excise duty leviable on such salt to the depositor's debit in the account current.

9. At the expiration of the term of credit the depositor must pay the balance then due from him on his account current for all the salt removed by him on credit. Should he fail to do so, he must pay interest on such balance from the date on which the credit expired at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, subject to the proviso that if it appears to the Collector that the concession has been abused in any particular case he may charge interest from the date on which the credit commenced to run; and the Collector may proceed to realize the amount due for principal and interest by the sale of the depositor's securities. Any surplus accruing on such sales will be paid to the depositor. Any loss which may be sustained in the event of the depositor's securities not realizing the sum due by him for principal and interest shall be forthwith paid by the depositor.

10. Payments are to be made at the Headquarters Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay. If any depositor should prefer to make payments into a Government Treasury in the Mofussil, special application may be made to the Collector of Salt Revenue.

11. Depositors must conform to the authorized rules at each salt work or depôt.

No.

AN AGREEMENT made the day of One thousand nine hundred and Between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and of the other part.

The said having fully endorsed and deposited with the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, for the time being the securities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say

for securing the payment by him the said

his executors, administrators

H 760—69

or personal representatives, to the said Secretary of State, his successors, or assigns, of all money which shall at any time or times become due or owing from the said his executors, administrators, or personal representatives, to the Government of Bombay on account of Excise duty on salt removed from salt works in the Bombay Presidency on credit under the rules regulating such credit (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), or which shall at any time or times be at the debit of the said in his account current with the said Government in respect of such removals of salt on credit; It is hereby agreed between the said parties hereto, the said Secretary of State agreeing for himself, his successors and assigns, and the said
for himself, his executors, administrators and personal representatives, that the said securities so deposited as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of the said rules and to such sale and appropriation of proceeds as therein provided. Further, that the interest which shall accrue due on the said securities while they remain in deposit with the Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being, shall be drawn by such Collector and credited in such account current as aforesaid. And lastly, that each of the said parties hereto shall and will adhere to the said rules and shall and will be bound thereby and by every stipulation and provision therein contained. In witness whereof
, Esquire, Collector of Salt Revenue, has by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council set his hand and the seal of his Office hereto, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State, and the said
has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said

In the presence of Collector of Salt Revenue.

Head Clerk, Collector of Salt Revenue.

Signed by the said

In the presence of

Chief Account Officer of Customs,
Salt and Opium.

ORDER UNDER ACT XIV OF 1908

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT

EXTENDING THE ACT TO THE BO[illegible] PRESIDENCY

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. 15, 4th Jan. 191[illegible] republished in Govt. Notn. No. 183, J. D., 11th Jan. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 20.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 (2) of Act XIV of 1908 (the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act to the Presidency of Bombay.

RULES UNDER ACT III OF 1909

PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY

THE BOMBAY INSOLVENCY RULES, 1910

Notn. No. 40, High Court, 15th Jan. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 104 as amended by Notns. No. 199, High Court, 23rd Mar. 1914, No. 202, High Court, 9th Apr. 1915, No. 415, High Court, 27th July 1915, No. 92, High Court, 8th Feb. 1916, No. 292, High Court, 22nd May 1916, No. 640, High Court, 17th Nov. 1916, No. 35, High Court, 16th Jan. 1920, No. 394, High Court, 16th Aug. 1920, and No. 59, High Court, 2nd Feb. 1921.

The following Rules and Forms made by the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay :—

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Bombay Insolvency Rules, 1910". They shall come into operation on the 1st day of January 1910, and shall also, as far as practicable, and unless otherwise expressly provided, apply to all matters arising and to all proceedings taken in any matters under the Act, on or after that day.

Interpretation of term.

2. In these Rules, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires—

(1) "The Act" means the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

(2) "The Court" includes an officer of the Court when exercising the powers of the Court pursuant to the Act or these Rules.

(3) "Creditor" includes a corporation or firm of creditors in partnership.

(4) "Debtor" includes a firm of debtors in partnership and includes any debtor proceeded against under the Act, whether adjudged insolvent or not.

(5) "Chief Clerk" means the principal ministerial officer of the Court.

(6) "The Judge" means the Judge to whom insolvency business is for the time being assigned under section 4 of the Act.

Use of forms in Appendix I.

3. The forms in Appendix I hereto, shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require.

Court and Chambers.

Matters to be heard in Court.

4. The following matters and applications shall be heard and determined in open Court, namely :—

(*a*) Application for protection orders.

(*b*) The public examination of insolvents.

(*c*) Applications to approve a composition or scheme of arrangement.

(*d*) Applications for orders of discharge.

(*e*) Applications to set aside or avoid any settlement, transfer, security or payment, or to declare for or against the title of the Official Assignee to any property adversely claimed.

(*f*) Applications for committal of any person to prison for contempt.

(*g*) Appeals against the rejection of a proof or application to expunge or reduce a proof where the amount in dispute exceeds Rs. 2,000.

Any other matter or application may be heard and determined in Chambers.

Adjournment from officer to Judge.

5. Any matter which an officer of the Court empowered under Section 6 of the Act has jurisdiction to determine shall be adjourned to be heard before the Judge—

(*a*) If all the parties require it.

(*b*) If any party or applicant on an *ex parte* application requires it, and the officer thinks that it involves a question of difficulty on the ground of novelty or otherwise.

(*c*) If the Judge shall either specially or by any particular direction applicable to the particular case, so direct.

Adjournment from Chambers to Court and *vice versa*.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Act and these Rules, any matter or application may at any time, if the Judge (or as the case may be the officer empowered under Section 6) thinks fit, be adjourned from Chambers to Court or from Court to Chambers; and if all the contending parties require any matter or application to be adjourned from Chambers into Court, it shall be so adjourned.

Proceedings.

Proceedings how instituted.

7. (1) Every proceeding in Court under this Act shall be dated and shall be intituled "In Insolvency" with the name of the matter to which it relates.

(2) All applications and orders shall be intituled *ex parte* the applicant.

(3) A petition instituting proceedings in a matter shall, on presentation to the Court, be assigned a distinctive number by the Chief Clerk, and all subsequent proceedings in the same matter shall bear the same number.

(4) Form No. 1 in Appendix I shall be used with such variations or additions as circumstances may require.

Written or printed proceedings.

8. All petitions, schedules, affidavits, applications and other proceedings presented to the Court shall be written, type-written or printed, fairly and legibly on durable foolscap paper or other paper similar to it in size and quality bookwise and with an inner margin of about an inch and a quarter wide. The writing or printing shall be on both sides of the paper, and numbers shall be expressed in figures.

Records of the Court.

9. All proceedings of the Court shall remain on record in the Court, so as to form a complete record of each matter, and they shall not be removed for any purpose, except for the use of the officers of the Court, or by special direction of the Judge or Chief Clerk; but they may at all reasonable times be inspected by the Official Assignee, the debtor and any creditor who has proved, or any person on behalf of the Official Assignee, debtor or any such creditor.

Notices to be in writing.

10. All notices required by the Act or these Rules shall be in writing, unless these Rules otherwise provide, or the Court shall in any particular case otherwise order.

Process to be sealed.

11. All summonses, petitions, notices, orders, warrants, and other process issued by the Court shall be sealed.

Meeting summoned by the Court.

12. Where the Court orders a general meeting of creditors to be summoned it shall be summoned as the Court directs, and in default of any direction by the Court, the Chief Clerk shall transmit a sealed copy of the order to the Official Assignee, and the Official Assignee shall not less than seven days before such meeting send a copy of the order to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or when he shall not have proved, the address given in the list of creditors by the insolvent or such other address as may be known to him.

Office copies.

13. All office copies of petitions, proceedings, affidavits, books, papers and writings or any part thereof required by the Official Assignee or by any insolvent or by any creditor or by the solicitor of any such Official Assignee, insolvent or creditor shall be provided by the Chief Clerk and shall, except as to figures, be fairly written at length and be sealed and delivered out without any unnecessary delay and in the order in which they shall have been bespoken.

Use of file by Official Assignee.

14. Where in the exercise of his functions under the Act the Official Assignee requires to inspect or use the file of proceedings in any matter, the Chief Clerk shall (unless the file is at the time required for use in Court or by him) on request transmit the file of proceedings to the Official Assignee.

Filing, gazetting, etc.

15. (1) The Chief Clerk shall file a copy of each issue of the *Gazette of India* and the local Official Gazette, and whenever the Gazette contains any advertisement relating to any matter under the Act, the Chief Clerk shall file with the proceedings in the matter a memorandum which shall be in the Form No. 109, in Appendix I, referring to and giving the date of such advertisement.

(2) In the case of an advertisement in a local paper the Chief Clerk shall, in like manner, file a memorandum referring to and giving the date of such advertisement.

(3) For this purpose one copy of each local paper in which any advertisement relating to any matter under the Act in such Court

is inserted, shall be left with the Chief Clerk by the person inserting the advertisement.

(4) The memorandum by the Chief Clerk shall be *prima facie* evidence that the advertisement to which it refers was duly inserted in the issue of the "Gazette" or paper mentioned in it.

Motion and Practice.

Application to be by motion.

16. Every application to the Court (unless otherwise provided by these rules or the Court shall in any particular case otherwise direct) shall be made by motion supported by affidavit.

Notice of motion and *ex parte* applications.

17. When any party other than the applicant is affected by the motion, no order shall be made unless upon the consent of such party duly shown to the Court, or upon proof that notice of the intended motion and a copy of the affidavit in support thereof have been duly served upon such party: provided that the Court, if satisfied that the delay caused by proceeding in the ordinary way would or might entail serious mischief, may make any order *ex parte* upon such terms as to costs and otherwise, and subject to such undertaking, if any, as the Court may think just, and any party affected by such order may move to set it aside.

Length of notice.

18. Unless the Court gives leave to the contrary, notice of motion shall be served on any party to be affected thereby not less than 4 days before the day named in the notice for hearing the motion. An application for leave to serve short notice of motion shall be made *ex parte* and the fact that short notice has been allowed shall be stated in the notice of motion.

Affidavits against motion.

19. Where a respondent intends to use affidavits in opposition to a motion he shall deliver copies of such affidavits to the applicant not less than two days before the day appointed for the hearing.

Notice not served on all proper parties.

20. If on the hearing of any motion or application the Court shall be of opinion that any person to whom notice has not been given, ought to have, or to have had, such notice, the Court may either dismiss the motion or application or adjourn the hearing thereof, in order that such notice may be given upon such terms as the Court shall think fit.

Filing affidavits on motion.

21. Every affidavit to be used in supporting or opposing any opposed motion shall be filed with the Chief Clerk not later than the day before the day appointed for the hearing.

Notice of motion to be filed.

22. A party intending to move shall, not later than four o'clock on the day previous to the day appointed for the hearing, deliver to the Chief Clerk a copy of his notice of motion. There shall be indorsed on such copy the name of the Applicant's Attorney if any. Every notice of motion shall be entered by the Chief Clerk in a list for hearing on the day appointed in such notice.

Preparation of orders.

23. If within one week from the making of an order of adjudication, order annulling adjudication, order on application to approve a composition or scheme, order annulling a composition or scheme or order on application for discharge, such order has not been completed, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to prepare and complete such order: provided that if in any case the Judge shall be of opinion that the provisions of this Rule ought not to apply, he may so order; and provided also that where an order of discharge is granted subject to the condition that judgment shall be entered against the insolvent, nothing in this Rule shall require the Chief Clerk to prepare and complete the order until the insolvent has given consent, in the prescribed form, to judgment being entered against him.

Notice of appointment to settle order.

24. A person who has the carriage of an order shall obtain from the Chief Clerk an appointment to settle the order, and shall give reasonable notice of the appointment to all persons who may be affected by the order, or to their attorneys.

Security in Court.

Security by bond.

25. Except when these Rules otherwise provide, where a person is required to give security, such security shall be in the form of a bond with one or more surety or sureties to the person proposed to be secured.

Amount of bond.

26. The bond shall be taken in a penal sum, which shall not be less than the sum for which security is to be given and probable costs, unless the opposite party consents to it being taken for a less sum.

Deposit in lieu of bond.

27. Where a person is required to give security he may in lieu thereof lodge in Court a sum equal to the sum in question in respect of which security is to be given and the probable costs of the trial of the question together with a memorandum to be approved of by the Chief Clerk and to be signed by such person, his solicitor, or agent, setting forth the conditions on which the money is deposited.

Notice of sureties.

28. In all cases where a person proposes to give a bond by way of security, he shall serve by post or otherwise, on the opposite party and on the Chief Clerk notice of the proposed sureties which shall be in the Form No. 11 in Appendix I. The Chief Clerk shall forthwith give notice to both parties of the time and place at which he proposes that the bond shall be executed, and shall state in the notice that should the proposed obligee have any valid objection to make to the sureties or either of them, it must be made at that time.

Justification by sureties.

29. The sureties shall make an affidavit of their sufficiency (which shall be in the Form No. 12 in Appendix I) unless the opposite party shall dispense with such affidavit, and such sureties shall attend the Court to be cross-examined if required.

30. The bond shall be executed and attested in the presence of the Chief Clerk or of the Official Assignee.

Execution of bond.

31. Where a person makes a deposit of money in lieu of giving a bond, the Chief Clerk shall forthwith give notice to the person to whom the security is to be given of such deposit having been made.

Notice of deposit.

Affidavits.

32. The Rules of the High Court of Bombay 1909 relating to affidavits shall apply to affidavits used in insolvency matters, with such variations as the nature of the case may require.

Affidavits.

Discovery of Insolvent's Property.

33. Every application to the Court under section 36 of the Act shall be in writing, and shall state shortly the grounds upon which the application is made. Where the application is made on behalf of the Official Assignee it need not be verified by affidavit.

Applications for discovery.

33A. A summons under section 36 of the Act shall be in the Form No. 93 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Form of summons.

Appropriation of Pay or Salary or Income.

34. Where the Official Assignee or a creditor intends to apply to the Court for an appropriation order under section 60 of the Act, he shall give to the insolvent notice of his intention to do so. Such notice shall specify the time and place fixed for hearing the application and shall state that the insolvent is at liberty to shew cause against such order being made. The notice shall be in the Form No. 85 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations, as circumstances may require.

Notice to insolvent of application.

35. Where an order is made under section 60 of the Act the Chief Clerk shall give to the Official Assignee a sealed copy of the order, who shall communicate the same to the chief of the department or other person under whom the pay or salary or income is enjoyed.

Copy of order to department.

36. Where an order has been made for the payment by an insolvent or by his employer for the time being, of a portion of his salary or income, the insolvent may, upon his ceasing to receive a salary or income of the amount he received when the order was made, apply to the Court to rescind the order or to reduce the amount ordered to be paid by him to the Official Assignee.

Review of order.

Warrants, Arrests and Commitments.

37. A warrant of seizure, or a search warrant, or any other warrant issued under the provisions of the Act shall, if granted to an officer of the Court be addressed to the Sheriff or such other officer of the Court as the Court may in each case direct.

To whom warrants addressed.

Custody and production of insolvent.

38. Where an insolvent is arrested under a warrant issued under section 36 of the Act he shall be given into the custody of the jailor or keepers of the prison mentioned in the warrant, who shall produce such insolvent before the Court as it may from time to time direct and shall safely keep him until such time as the Court shall otherwise order; and any books, papers, moneys and goods in the possession of the insolvent which may be seized shall forthwith be lodged with the Official Assignee.

Applications to commit.

39. An application to the Court to commit any person for contempt of Court shall be supported by affidavit and shall be filed with the Chief Clerk.

Notice and hearing of application.

40. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Rules, upon an application to commit, the Court shall fix a time and place for the Court to hear the application, notice whereof shall be personally served on the person sought to be committed, not less than three days before the day fixed for the hearing of the application: provided that in any case in which the Court may think fit, the Court may allow substituted service of the notice by advertisement or otherwise, or shorten the length of notice to be given.

Suspension of issue of Committal order.

41. Where an order of committal is made against an insolvent for disobeying any order of the Court or of the Official Assignee to do some particular act or thing, the Court may direct that the order of committal shall not be issued: provided that the insolvent complies with the previous order within a specified time.

Committal of contumacious insolvent or witness.

42. (1) If an insolvent or witness examined before the officer empowered under section 6 of the Act refuses to answer to the satisfaction of such officer any question which he may allow to be put, such officer shall report such refusal in a summary way to the Judge, and upon such report being made the insolvent or witness in default shall be in the same position and be dealt with in the same manner as if he had made default in answering before the Judge.

(2) The report of such officer shall be in writing, but without affidavit, and shall set forth the question put and the answer (if any) given by the insolvent or witness.

(3) Such officer shall, before the conclusion of the examination at which the default in answering is made, name the time and the place when the default will be reported to the Judge; and upon receiving the report, the Judge may take such action thereon as he shall think fit. If the Judge is sitting at the time when the default in answering is made, such default may be reported immediately.

(4) The report of such officer as aforesaid may be in the Form No. 15 in Appendix I hereto.

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Service and execution of Process.

Address of attorney for service.

43. Every attorney suing out or serving any petition, notice, summons, order, or other document, shall indorse thereon his name or firm and place of business in Bombay which shall be called his address for service. All notices, orders, documents, and other written communications which do not require personal service shall be deemed to be sufficiently served on such attorney if left for him at his address for service.

Hours for service.

44. Service of notices, orders, or other proceedings shall be effected before the hour of six in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, when it shall be effected before the hour of two in the afternoon. Service effected after six in the afternoon of any week day, except Saturday, shall for the purpose of computing any period of time subsequent to such service be deemed to have been effected on the following day. Service effected after two in the afternoon on Saturday shall, for the like purpose, be deemed to have been effected on the following Monday.

Duties of officers, etc.

45. It shall be the duty of such officer as the Court may direct, to serve such orders, summonses, petitions, and notices as the Court may require him to serve, to execute warrants and other process, to attend any sittings of the Court (but not sittings in Chambers), and to do and perform all such things as may be required of him by the Court.

But this Rule shall not be construed to require any order, summons, petition, or notice to be served by an officer of the Court which is not specially by the Act or these Rules required to be so served, unless the Court shall in any particular proceeding by order specially so direct.

Service by Post.

46. Where notice of an order or other proceeding in Court may be served by Post it shall be sent by registered letter.

Enforcement of orders.

47. Every order of the Court may be enforced as if it were a decree of the Court to the same effect.

Rules relating to the Business of the Court.

Sittings of the Court.

48. The Court shall sit for the despatch of business upon the first and third Tuesday in every month or upon such other days as may be necessary and may from time to time be fixed by the Chief Justice. When the first or third Tuesday in any month is a Court Holiday, the Court will sit upon the next working day of the same week.

Office of Chief Clerk.

49. The office of the Chief Clerk shall be kept open daily throughout the year for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. except on Sundays, Court Holidays and Saturdays during vacation : provided that during vacation on week days other than Saturdays the office shall be closed at 2 P.M.

Costs—Fees—Taxation of Costs.

Taxation of bills of costs.

50. (1) All bills of costs shall be taxed by the Taxing Officer of the High Court on its Original Side, and the Bombay High Court Rules relating to the taxation of costs shall apply to the taxation of such bills as far as circumstances will permit.

(2) Where an estate is ordered to be administered in a summary manner under section 106 of the Act, a lower scale of Attorneys' costs shall be allowed in all proceedings under the Act in which costs are payable out of the estate, namely, three-fifths of the charges ordinarily allowed, disbursements being added.

Fees and percentages.

51. The fees and percentages set out in Appendix II hereto shall be charged and received by the Chief Clerk, Sheriff and Official Assignee respectively upon the several proceedings, documents and matters in the said Appendix specified as chargeable.

Priority of costs and charges payable out of the estate.

52. The assets in every matter remaining after payment of the actual expenses incurred in realizing any of the assets of the insolvent shall, subject to any order of the Court, be liable to the following payments which shall be made in the following order of priority, namely :—

First.—The actual expenses incurred by the Official Assignee in protecting the property and assets of the insolvent or any part thereof, and any expenses incurred by him or by his authority in carrying on the business of the insolvent.

Next.—Any fees payable to or costs, charges or expenses incurred or authorized by the Official Assignee.

Next.—The balances of any deposits lodged with the Official Assignee under these Rules.

Next.—The remuneration of the special manager (if any).

Next.—The remuneration of the Official Assignee.

Next.—Any allowance made to the insolvent pursuant to an order of the Court.

Next.—Any costs directed by the Court to be paid out of the estate.

Next.—Any sums deposited under Rules 55 and 72.

Insolvency Petition.

Form of petition.

53. Every petition shall be fairly written or printed or partly written and partly printed and no alteration, interlineations or erasures shall be made without the leave of the Chief Clerk, except so far as may be necessary to adapt a printed form to the circumstances of the particular case. A debtor's petition shall be in Form No. 2 and a creditor's petition shall be in Form No. 3 in Appendix I, hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require. A debtor's petition shall also state whether any previous petition has been presented to the Court either by or against him, with particulars of any such petition and the manner in which it was disposed of.

54. Every insolvency petition shall be attested. If it be attested in British India, the witness must be an Attorney, Vakil, Pleader or Justice of the Peace or the Official Assignee or the Chief Clerk or the Head Clerk of the Official Assignee or Chief Clerk. If it be attested out of British India, the witness must be a Judge or Magistrate or a British Consul or Vice-Consul or a Notary Public.

Attestation.

55. (1) Upon the presentation of a petition either by the debtor or by a creditor, the petitioner shall deposit with the Chief Clerk the sum of Rs. 20 and such further sum as the Chief Clerk may, from time to time, require to cover the fees and expenses to be incurred by the Chief Clerk.

Deposit by petitioner.

(2) The Chief Clerk shall account for the money so deposited to the creditor, or as the case may be to the debtor's estate, and any sum so paid by a petitioning creditor shall be repaid to such creditor, so far as circumstances will permit, out of the proceeds of the estate in the priority prescribed by these Rules.

Creditor's Petition.

56. A petitioning creditor who is a resident abroad, or whose estate is vested in a trustee under any law relating to insolvency, or against whom a petition is pending under the Act, or who has made default of payment of any costs ordered by any Court to be paid by him to the debtor, may be ordered to give security for costs to the debtor.

Security for costs.

57. Every creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit.

Verification.

58. Where the petitioning creditor cannot himself verify all the statements contained in the petition, he shall file in support of the petition the affidavit of some person who can depose to them.

Who to verify.

59. Where a petition is presented by two or more creditors jointly, it shall not be necessary that each creditor shall depose to the truth of all the statements, which are within his own knowledge, but it shall be sufficient that each statement in the petition is deposed to by someone within whose knowledge it is.

Joint petitioners.

Hearing of Petition.

60. If service of a creditor's petition shall be ordered by the Court, the following provisions shall apply :—

Proceedings on petition if service required.

(*a*) The petition shall not be heard until the expiration of eight days from the service thereof, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*b*) The Chief Clerk shall appoint the time and place at which the petition shall be heard and notice thereof shall be written on the petition and sealed copies, and where the petition has not been served, the Chief Clerk may, from time to time, alter the first day so appointed and appoint another day and hour.

(*c*) Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the provisions as to service shall be observed with respect to each respondent, but where all the respondents have not been served, the petition may be heard separately or collectively as to the respondents or such of the respondents as has or have been served, and separately or collectively as to the respondents not then served, according as service upon them is effected.

(*d*) Where a debtor intends to shew cause against a petition, he shall file his affidavits with the Chief Clerk and send copies thereof to the petitioner three days before the day on which the petition is to be heard.

Service of petition.

61. Where the Court directs that a creditor's petition shall be served upon a debtor, such service shall be effected by an officer of the Court or by the creditor or his Attorney, or by some person in their employ, by delivering to the debtor a sealed copy of the filed petition: provided that if personal service cannot be effected, the Court may extend the time for hearing the petition, or if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or other evidence that the debtor is keeping out of the way to avoid such service, or service of any other legal process, or that for any other cause prompt personal service cannot be effected, it may order substituted service to be made by delivery of the petition to some adult inmate at his usual or last known residence or place of business, or by registered letter or in such other manner as the Court may direct, and that such petition shall then be deemed to have been duly served on the debtor.

Proof of Service.

62. Where the Court orders service of the petition on the debtor, such service shall be proved by affidavit, with a sealed copy of the petition attached, which shall be filed in Court forthwith after the service.

Service out of jurisdiction.

63. Where the Court orders service of a petition on a debtor petitioned against who is not within the limits of the Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may order service to be made within such time and in such manner and form as it shall think fit.

Death of debtor before service of petition.

64. If a debtor upon whom the Court has ordered service of an insolvency petition dies before service thereof, the Court may order service to be effected on the legal representatives of the debtor, or on such other persons as the Court may think fit.

Non-appearance of creditor.

65. If any creditor neglects to appear on his petition, no subsequent petition, against the same debtor or debtors, or any of them, either alone or jointly with any other person, shall be presented by the same creditor in respect of the same act of insolvency without the leave of the Court.

Personal attendance of creditor—when dispensed with.

66. The personal attendance of the petitioning creditor and of the witnesses to prove the debt and act of insolvency or other material statements, upon the hearing of the petition may, if the Court shall think fit, be dispensed with.

67. Where proceedings on a petition have been stayed for the trial of the question of validity of the petitioning creditor's debt and such question has been decided in favour of the validity of the debt, the petitioning creditor may apply to the Chief Clerk to fix a day on which further proceedings on the petition may be heard, and the Chief Clerk, on production of a certified copy of the judgment of the Court in which the question was tried, shall give notice to the petitioner by post of the time and place fixed for the hearing of the petition, and a like notice to the debtor at the address given in his notice to dispute.

Proceedings after trial of disputed question.

68. Where proceedings on a petition have been stayed for the trial of the question of the validity of the petitioning creditor's debt, and such question has been decided against the validity of the debt, the debtor may apply to the Chief Clerk to fix a day on which he may apply to the Court for the dismissal of the petition with costs and the Chief Clerk, on the production of a certified copy of the judgment of the Court in which the question was tried, shall give notice to both the petitioner and the debtor by post of the time and place fixed for the hearing of the application.

Application to dismiss.

69. An application for extension of time for the adjourned hearing of a petition shall be in writing, but need not be supported by affidavit unless in any case the Court shall otherwise require.

Application for extension of time.

70. On an application for extension of time for the adjourned hearing of a petition, no order shall be made for an extension beyond fourteen days from the day fixed for the adjourned hearing of the petition, unless the Court is satisfied that such extension of time will not be prejudicial to the general body of creditors. Any costs occasioned by such application shall not be allowed out of the estate unless so ordered by the Court.

Order for extension of time.

Interim Receiver.

71. Where an order is made appointing the Official Assignee to be *Interim* Receiver of the property of the debtor, such order shall bear the number of the petition in respect of which it is made and shall state the locality of the property of which the Official Assignee is ordered to take possession.

Form and contents of order.

72. Before any order is issued, the person who has made the application therefor shall deposit with the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 100 towards the commission of the Official Assignee and for the expenses which may be incurred by him.

Deposit.

73. If the sum of Rs. 100 shall prove to be insufficient, the person on whose application the order has been made shall, from time to time, deposit with the Official Assignee such additional sum as the Court may, on the application of the Official Assignee from time to time, direct; and such sum shall be deposited within 24 hours after the making of such order. If such additional sum shall not be so deposited the order appointing the *Interim* Receiver may be discharged by the Court.

Further deposit if necessary.

Repayment of deposit.

74. If an order appointing an *Interim* Receiver is followed by an order of adjudication, the deposits made by the creditor on whose application such *Interim* Receiver was appointed shall be repaid to him (except and so far as such deposits may be required by reason of insufficiency of assets for the payment of the commission payable to and the expenses incurred by the *Interim* Receiver) out of the proceeds of the estate in order of priority prescribed by these rules.

Damages if petition dismissed.

75. Where, after an order has been made appointing an *Interim* Receiver, the petition is dismissed, the Court shall, upon application to be made within 21 days from the date of the dismissal thereof, adjudicate with respect to any damages or claim thereto arising out of the appointment and shall make such order as the Court thinks fit, and such decision or order shall be final and conclusive between the parties, unless the order be appealed from.

Powers of *Interim* Receiver.

76. The Court, if it appoints the Official Assignee *Interim* Receiver of an estate, shall confer upon him all such powers as to bringing and defending suits and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits and the execution of documents as the debtor himself has or such of those powers as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings when the debtor is in prison.

Proceedings when debtor in prison.

77. When the debtor is in prison, these Rules shall be subject to the following modifications.

Petition to be forwarded by Jailor.

78. The debtor's petition and schedule (if any) shall be forwarded by the jailor or keeper of the prison to the Chief Clerk, together with a certificate of the cause and period of detention of the debtor.

Service of creditor's petition.

79. Where a creditor applies for an order of adjudication against a debtor in prison, if the Court shall order service of the petition on the debtor, the Chief Clerk shall transmit a copy of the petition to the jailor for service on the debtor.

Production of debtor.

80. On the application of the Official Assignee or the debtor or a creditor or for the purpose of any proceedings in Court, the Chief Clerk may issue an order to the jailor to produce the debtor before the Official Assignee or the Court. If the proceedings are adjourned, the Chief Clerk shall endorse on the order a direction to the jailor to produce the debtor on the adjourned day. The application of the debtor shall be sent by the jailor to the Chief Clerk.

Notices, etc., how served.

81. Service of all notices, petitions and processes upon the debtor shall be made by delivering the same to the jailor, whose receipt therefor shall be sufficient proof of service on the debtor.

Service of Proceedings.

Service where debtor abroad.

82. Where a debtor against whom an order of adjudication has been made is not in British India, the Court may order service on the debtor of the order of adjudication, order to attend the public examination or any adjournment thereof or of any other order made against, or summons issued for the attendance of, the debtor, to be made within such time and in such manner and form as it shall think fit.

Proceedings on filing of debtor's petition.

Insolvent to lodge all books, etc., with Official Assignee.

83. Every debtor who shall file his petition shall lodge forthwith in the office of the Official Assignee all books, papers, writings, accounts and vouchers relating to his estate with a list thereof signed by himself and also a statement of his moveable and immoveable estate; if the debtor shall be in jail such list and statement as aforesaid shall be forwarded by the jailor.

Certificate of Official Assignee.

84. On the debtor complying with the provisions of rule 83, the Official Assignee shall issue a certificate certifying the same, and no order of adjudication shall be made on the petition unless such certificate be produced.

Notice of order to be advertised.

84A. The Chief Clerk shall send notice of every order of adjudication made on a creditor's petition to such two English daily papers and two Vernacular daily papers as the Court may, from time to time, direct or, in default of such direction, as he may select.

Form of order and contents.

85. (1) An order of adjudication shall be in the Form No. 26 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

(2) Where any adjudication order is made on a creditor's petition, there shall be stated in the adjudication order the nature and date or dates of the act or acts of insolvency upon which the order has been made. Every order shall contain at the foot thereof a notice requiring the debtor to attend on the Official Assignee forthwith on the service thereof at the place mentioned therein.

Transmission of copy to Official Assignee.

86. A copy of every adjudication order, and order for the appointment of the Official Assignee as *Interim* Receiver of the debtor's property, sealed with the seal of the Court, shall forthwith be sent by the Chief Clerk to the Official Assignee.

Service of adjudication order.

87. The Chief Clerk shall cause a copy of the order of adjudication, sealed with the seal of the Court, to be served on the debtor.

Stay of proceedings.

88. There may be included in an adjudication order an order staying any suit or proceeding against the debtor or staying proceedings generally.

Annulment of Adjudication.

Application to annul adjudications or stay proceedings thereunder.

89. An application to the Court to annul an order of adjudication shall not be heard except upon proof that notice of the intended application and a copy of the affidavits in support thereof have been duly served upon the Official Assignee. Unless the Court gives leave to the contrary, notice of any such application shall be served on the Official Assignee not less than seven days before the day named in the notice for hearing the application. Pending the hearing of the application, the Court may make an *interim* order staying such of the proceedings as it thinks fit.

89 (A). (1) The Chief Clerk shall send notice of an order annulling an adjudication to such local paper (if any) as the Court may in each case direct.

(2) An order annulling an adjudication may be in the Form No. 28 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

(3) When an adjudication is annulled, the Chief Clerk shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Official Assignee.

Protection Order.

Application for protection.

90. Every debtor, intending to apply for a protection order, shall give four days' previous notice to the Official Assignes and also to each execution creditor unless the Court shall think fit to dispense with notice to any of such creditors. Every application for protection shall be made by petition setting forth the grounds on which the application is made.

Schedule.

How made out.

91. Every insolvent shall be furnished by the Chief Clerk with forms and instructions for the preparation of his Schedule. The Schedule (which shall be made out in duplicate and one copy of which shall be verified) shall be in the Form No. 23 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations or additions as circumstances may require. The insolvent shall file with the Chief Clerk the verified Schedule, and the duplicate Schedule with the Official Assignee.

Extension of time.

92. Where an insolvent requires an extension of the time for the filling of his Schedule, he shall apply to the Official Assignee, who may, if he thinks fit, give a written certificate extending such time, which certificate shall be filed with the Chief Clerk and shall render an application to the Court unnecessary.

Amendment of Schedule.

93. An insolvent shall not be at liberty to amend his Schedule unless he shall produce to the Chief Clerk a certificate signed by the Official Assignee containing the proposed amendment in the Form No. 110 in Appendix I hereto.

Schedule prepared by Official Assignee.

94. The Official Assignee, in causing a Schedule to be prepared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 24 of the Act, shall follow, as far as circumstances will permit, Form No. 23 in Appendix I hereto.

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Public examination of insolvent.

Time of holding public examination.

95. Where an order of adjudication has been made against an insolvent it shall be the duty of the Official Assignee to make an application to the Court to appoint a day and hour for holding the public examination of the insolvent, and upon such application being made, the Court shall by an order appoint the day and hour for such public examination and shall order the insolvent to attend the Court upon such day and at such hour.

Notice to creditors of examination.

96. Where any order is made appointing the time and place for holding the public examination of an insolvent, seven days before the day so appointed the Chief Clerk shall serve a copy of such order on the insolvent, and the Official Assignee shall give to the creditors notice of such order and of the time and place appointed thereby. The Official Assignee shall also send a notice of such order to such local paper, if any, as the Court may direct.

Adjournment *sine die.*

97. Where the Court is of opinion that an insolvent is failing to disclose his affairs, or where an insolvent has failed to attend the public examination or any adjournment thereof, or where an insolvent has not complied with any order of the Court in relation to his accounts, conduct, dealings, and property and no good cause is shown by him for such failure, the Court may adjourn the public examination *sine die* and may make such further or other order as the Court shall think fit.

Proceedings after adjournment *sine die.*

98. Where an examination has been adjourned *sine die*, and the insolvent desires to have a day appointed for proceeding with his public examination, the expenses of giving notice to creditors of the day to be appointed for proceeding with such examination shall, unless the Official Asssignee consents to the costs being paid out of the estate, be at the cost of the insolvent, who shall, before any day is appointed for proceeding with the public examination, deposit with the Official Assignee such sum as the Official Assignee shall think sufficient to defray the expenses aforesaid. The balance of the deposit after defraying the expenses aforesaid shall be returned to the insolvent.

Notice of proceeding after adjournment *sine die.*

99. In any case in which a public examination has been adjourned *sine die* and the Court afterwards makes an order for proceeding with such examination, notice to creditors of the time and place appointed for proceeding with such examination shall be sent by the Official Assignee and notice shall also be inserted in the local paper, if any, in which the notice of the first holding of the public examination was directed to be inserted, seven days before the day appointed.

Public examination of a person who is a lunatic, etc.

100. (1) An application for an order dispensing with the public examination of an insolvent or directing that the insolvent be examined in some manner or at some place other than usual, on the ground that the insolvent is a lunatic or suffers from mental or physical affliction, or

disability rendering him unfit to attend a public examination, or is a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, may be made by the Official Assignee or by any person who has been appointed by any Court having jurisdiction so to do to manage the affairs of or represent the insolvent or by any relative or friend of the insolvent who may appear to the Court to be a proper person to make the application.

(2) Where the application is made by the Official Assignee, it may be made *exparte* and the evidence in support of the application may be given by a report of the Official Assignee to the Court, the contents of which report shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated therein.

(3) Where the application is made by some person other than the Official Assignee, it shall be made by motion of which notice shall be given to the Official Assignee and shall, except in the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition, be supported by affidavit.

(4) Where the application is made by any person other than the Official Assignee, he shall, before any order is made on the application, deposit with the Official Assignee such sum as the Official Assignee shall certify to be necessary for the expenses of the examination.

(5) The order to be made on the application shall be in the Form No. 18 or the Form No. 19 in Appendix I hereto, as the case may be, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Composition or Scheme.

Forms when proposal submitted by insolvent.

101. Where an insolvent intends to submit a proposal for a composition or a scheme, the *Forms of Proposal, Notice, and Report, Nos.* 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require, shall be used by the Official Assignee for the purpose of the meeting of creditors for consideration of the proposal.

Application by insolvent or Official Assignee for approval of Court.

102. Where the creditors have accepted a composition or scheme subject to the provisions of section 29, sub-section (2), the Official Assignee or the insolvent may forthwith apply to the Court to fix a day for the hearing of an application for the approval of such composition or scheme. The Official Assignee shall not by making such application be deemed necessarily to approve of the composition or scheme.

Notice to Official Assignee.

102-A. Any person other than the Official Assignee who applies to the Court to approve of a composition or scheme shall, not less than seven days before the day appointed for hearing the application, send notice of the application to the Official Assignee.

Notice to creditors.

103. Whenever an application is made to the Court to approve of a composition or scheme, the Official Assignee shall, not less than three days before the day appointed for hearing the application, send notice of the application to every creditor who has proved.

104. In every case of an application to the Court to approve of a composition or scheme, the report of the Official Assignee shall be filed with the Chief Clerk not less than three days before the day fixed for the hearing of the application.

Official Assignee's report to be filed.

105. On the hearing of any application to the Court to approve of a composition or scheme, the Court may, in addition to considering the report of the Official Assignee, hear the Official Assignee thereon.

Hearing.

106. No costs incurred by an insolvent of or incidental to an application to approve of a composition or scheme, shall be allowed out of the estate if the Court refuses to approve the composition or scheme.

Costs of application by debtor.

107. The Court before approving of a composition or scheme shall, in addition to investigating the other matters as required by the Act, require proof that the provisions of section 28, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Act have been complied with. An order approving of a composition or scheme shall be in the Form No. 41 in Appendix I, hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Evidence and order.

108. Where a composition or scheme has been duly accepted by the creditors, such composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless the Court is satisfied, on the report of the Official Assignee, that provision is made for payment of all proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings and all fees, commission and percentages to the Official Assignee and the Chief Clerk under the scale of fees, commission and percentages in force for the time being.

Provision in composition or scheme for costs and charges.

109. At the time a composition or scheme is approved of, the Court may correct or supply any accidental or formal slip, error or omission therein, but no alteration in the substance of the composition or scheme shall be made.

Correction of formal slips, etc.

109-A. When a composition or scheme is approved of, the Official Assignee shall, on payment of all proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings and all fees, commission and percentages payable to the Official Assignee and the Chief Clerk, forthwith put the insolvent (or as the case may be the trustee under the composition or scheme or the other person or persons to whom under the composition or scheme the property of the insolvent is to be assigned) into possession of the insolvent's property. The Court shall also annual the order of adjudication.

Proceedings if scheme approved.

110. In every case of a composition or scheme in which a trustee is not appointed, or if appointed declines to act or becomes incapable of acting or is removed, the Official Assignee shall, unless and until another trustee is appointed by the creditors, be the trustee for the purpose of administering the debtor's property and carrying out the terms of the composition or scheme, as the case may be.

Cases in which the Official Assignee is to be trustee.

Security by trustee under composition or scheme.

111. Where under a composition or scheme a trustee is appointed, he shall, after the composition or scheme has been approved by the Court, if the Court think it necessary, give security to the satisfaction of the Court. If the trustee fail to give such security within the time required, he may be removed by the Court.

Default in payment of composition.

112. Where a composition or scheme has been approval and default is made in any payment thereunder either by the insolvent or the trustee (if any), no action to enforce such payments shall lie, but the remedy of any person aggrieved shall be by application to the Court.

Annulment of composition or scheme.

113. Where a composition or scheme is annulled, the trustee under the composition or scheme shall account to the Official Assignee for any money or property of the insolvent which has come to his hands, and pay over to the Official Assignee any money or property which has not been duly administered.

Disputed claims under composition or scheme.

114. When under any composition or scheme provision is made for the payment of any moneys to creditors entitled thereto and any claim, in respect of which a proof has been lodged, is disputed, the Court may, if it shall think fit, direct that the amount which would be payable on such claim if established shall be secured in such manner as the Court may direct, until the determination of the claim so disputed ; and on the determination thereof, the sum so secured shall be paid as the Court may direct.

Proof of debts in composition or scheme.

115. Every person claiming to be a creditor under any composition or scheme, who has not proved the debt before the approval of such composition or scheme, shall lodge his proof with the trustee thereunder, if any, or if there is no such trustee, with the Official Assignee who shall admit or reject the same. And no creditor shall be entitled to enforce payment of any part of the sums payable under a composition or scheme unless and until he has proved his debt.

Proof of debts.

Form of Proof.

116. A creditor's proof shall be in the Form No. 45 in Appendix I, hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Workmen's wages.

117. In any case in which it shall appear from the insolvent's schedule that there are numerous claims for wages by workmen and others employed by the insolvent, it shall be sufficient if one proof for all such claims is made either by the insolvent or his foreman or some other person on behalf of all such creditors. Such proof shall be in the Form No. 46 in Appendix I, hereto, and shall have annexed thereto a schedule setting forth the names of the workmen and others and the amounts severally due to them. Any proof made in compliance with this rule shall have the same effect as if separate proofs had been made by each of the said workmen and others but shall be stamped with one stamp as an ordinary proof.

118. The Official Assignee shall, within two days after receiving notice from a creditor of his intention to appeal against a decision rejecting a proof, file such proof with the Chief Clerk, with a memorandum thereon of his disallowance thereof. After the appeal has been heard by the Court the proof, unless wholly disallowed, shall be given back to the Official Assignee.

Procedure where creditor appeals.

119. Subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, the Official Assignee shall, within thirty days after receiving a proof in writing, either admit or reject it wholly or in part, or require further evidence in support thereof, and give notice of his decision rejecting a proof wholly or in part to the creditor affected thereby: Provided that where the Official Assignee has given notice of his intention to declare a dividend, he shall, within seven days after the date mentioned in such notice as the latest day up to which proofs must be lodged, examine and in writing admit or reject every proof which has not been already admitted or rejected.

Time for admission or rejection of proofs by Official Assignee.

120. Where a creditor's proof has been admitted, the notice of dividend shall be sufficient notification to such creditor of such admission.

Notice of admission of proof.

121. The Official Assignee shall, in no case, be personally liable for costs in relation to an appeal from his decision rejecting any proof wholly or in part.

Costs of appeals from decision as to proofs.

Dividends.

122. Not more than two months before declaring a dividend, the Official Assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published twice in the local Official Gazette in the English and one vernacular language and in one English and one vernacular daily paper, and, at the same time, shall give notice to such of the creditors mentioned in the insolvent's schedule as have not proved their debts. Such notice shall specify the latest date up to which proofs must be lodged which shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of such notice.

Notice of intended dividend.

(2) Where any creditor after the date mentioned in the notice of intention to declare a dividend as the latest date upon which proofs may be lodged, appeals against the decision of the Official Assignee rejecting a proof, such appeal shall, subject to the power of the Court to extend the time in special cases, be commenced and notice thereof shall be given to the Official Assignee within seven days from the date of the decision against which the appeal is made, and the Official Assignee shall, in such case, make provision for the dividend upon such proof and the probable costs of such appeal in the event of the proof being admitted. When no appeal has been commenced within the time specified in this rule, the Official Assignee shall exclude all proofs which have been rejected from participation in the dividend.

(3) Immediately after the expiration of the time fixed by this rule for appealing against the decision of the Official Assignee, he shall proceed to declare a dividend and shall cause notice of the same to be published in the

local Official Gazette and in one English and one vernacular daily paper and shall also send a notice of dividend to each creditor whose proof has been admitted, accompanied, if required by any creditor, by a statement as to the particulars of the estate.

(4) The notice shall be in the Forms Nos. 81, 82 and 83 in Appendix I hereto with such variations as circumstances may require.

(5) If it becomes necessary, in the opinion of the Official Assignee and the Committee of Inspection (if any), to postpone the declaration of the dividend beyond the prescribed limit of two months, the Official Assignee shall give a fresh notice of his intention to declare a dividend by advertisement in the Gazette, but it shall not be necessary for the Official Assignee to give fresh notice to such of the creditors mentioned in the Insolvent's Schedule of affairs as have not proved their debts. In all other respects the same procedure shall follow the fresh notice as would have followed the original notice.

Production of bills, notes, etc.

123. Subject to the power of the Court in any other case on special grounds to order production to be dispensed with, every bill of exchange, *hoondee*, promissory note or other negotiable instrument of security upon which proof has been made, shall be exhibited to the Official Assignee before payment of dividend thereon, and the amount of dividend paid shall be indorsed on the instrument.

Interest on dividend.

124. The Official Assignee shall pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on any dividend ordered to be paid by him under the provision of section 74 of the Act.

Discharge.

Application.

125. An insolvent intending to apply for his discharge under section 38 of the Act shall produce to the Chief Clerk a certificate from the Official Assignee specifying the number of his creditors of whom the Official Assignee has notice (whether they have proved or not). The Chief Clerk shall not less than twenty-eight days before the day appointed for hearing the application give notice of the time and place of the hearing of the application to the Official Assignee and shall cause such notice to be published, once in the local Official Gazette, and once in one English and one vernacular paper, and shall also send such notice to each creditor not less than fourteen days before the day so appointed. Such notices shall be in the Forms Nos. 31 and 32 in Appendix I hereto.

Report of Official Assignee.

126. In every case of an application by an insolvent for his discharge, the report of the Official Assignee shall be filed with the Chief Clerk not less than seven days before the time fixed for the hearing of the application.

Evidence in answer to report.

127. Where an insolvent intends to dispute any statement with regard to his conduct and affairs contained in the Official Assignee's report, he shall, not less than two days before the hearing of the application for discharge, give notice in writing to the Official Assignee specifying the statements in the report, if any,

which he proposes at the hearing to dispute. Any creditor who intends to oppose the discharge of an insolvent on grounds other than those mentioned in the Official Assignee's report, shall give notice of the intended opposition, stating the grounds thereof, to the Chief Clerk, and the same shall be served on the insolvent not less than seven days before the hearing of the application.

Costs of application.

128. An insolvent shall not be entitled to have any of the costs of and incidental to his application for his discharge allowed to him out of his estate.

Conditional orders.

129. (1) Where the Court grants an order of discharge conditionally upon the insolvent consenting to judgment being entered against him by the Official Assignee for the balance or the part of any balance of the debts proveable in insolvency which is not satisfied at the date of the discharge, the order of discharge shall not be signed, completed or delivered out until the insolvent has given the required consent in the Form No. 38 in Appendix I hereto. The judgment shall be in the Form No. 39 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

(2) If the insolvent does not give the required consent within 28 days of the making of the conditional order, the Court may on the application of the Official Assignee revoke the order or make such other order as the Court may think fit.

Order.

130. The order of the Court made on an application for discharge shall be dated on the day on which it is made, and shall take effect from the day on which the order is drawn up and signed; but such order shall not be delivered out or gazetted until after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, or, if an appeal be entered, until after the decision of the Appellate Court thereon. The order shall be in one of the Forms Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as the case may require.

Gazetting order.

131. When the time for appeal has expired, or, as the case may be, when the appeal has been decided by the Court, the Chief Clerk shall cause the order to be gazetted.

Execution on judgment in case of conditional discharge.

132. (1) An application by the Official Assignee for leave to issue execution on a judgment entered pursuant to a conditional order of discharge shall be in writing, and shall state shortly the grounds on which it is made. When the application is lodged, the Chief Clerk shall fix a day for the hearing.

(2) The Official Assignee shall give notice of the application to the debtor not less than eight days before the day appointed for the hearing, and shall at the same time furnish him with a copy of the application.

Accounts of after-acquired property.

133. Where an insolvent is discharged subject to the condition that judgment shall be entered against him, or subject to any other condition as to his future earnings or after-acquired property, it shall be his duty until such judgment or con-

dition is satisfied, from time to time, to give the Official Assignee such information as he may require with respect to his earnings and after-acquired property and income, and not less than once a year to file with the Chief Clerk a statement showing the particulars of any property or income he may have acquired subsequent to his discharge.

Verification of statements of after-acquired property.

134. Any statement of after-acquired property or income filed by an insolvent whose discharge has been granted subject to conditions shall be verified by affidavit and the Official Assignee may require the insolvent to attend before the Court to be examined on oath with reference to the statements contained in such affidavit, or as to his earnings, income, after-acquired property or dealings. Where an insolvent neglects to file such affidavit or to attend the Court for examination when required so to do, or properly to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him, the Court may, on the application of the Official Assignee, rescind the order of discharge. The affidavit shall be in the Form No. 40 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Application for modification of order.

135. An insolvent shall give fourteen days' notice to the Official Assignee and to all his creditors of the day fixed for the hearing of any application to be made to the Court under Section 42, Sub-section (2) of the Act.

Procedure if discharge not applied for within 18 months.

136. Where an insolvent does not apply to the Court for his discharge under Section 38 of the Act for a period of eighteen months from the date of the order of adjudication, the Court, on the application of the Official Assignee or of a creditor or of its own motion, may annul the adjudication or make such order as it may think fit.

Notice of application under Section 41.

137. The Chief Clerk shall fix a day for the hearing of any application to be made to the Court by the Official Assignee or by a creditor under Rule 136 and notice of the intended application shall be given to the insolvent and also published in the local Official Gazette fourteen days before the day so fixed.

Procedure when the Court acts *suo motu*.

138. A similar notice shall be given and published when the Court desires to proceed of its own motion under Rule 136.

Renewed application for discharge.

139. When the Court refuses the discharge of an insolvent, it shall not permit him to renew his application until the expiry of two years from the date of such refusal.

Procedure on renewed application.

140. Where an insolvent is permitted to renew his application for discharge, the Court shall fix a day for the hearing of such renewed application and the Chief Clerk shall give notice to the Official Assignee and to all his creditors of the time and place of the hearing of the application, not less than fourteen days before the day so fixed.

Further report of Official Assignee.

141. The Official Assignee may, if he so wishes, file a further report regarding the conduct and affairs of the insolvent, and any creditor may appear and oppose such renewed application as aforesaid.

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142. The provisions of Rules 126 and 127 shall apply to such further report of the Official Assignee and to such opposition by any creditor.

Rules 126 and 127 to apply to renewed application.

Proxies and voting letters.

143. (1) A general proxy shall be in Form No. 48, a special proxy in Form No. 49, in Appendix I hereto.

Form of proxies.

(2) A proxy shall be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than four o'clock on the day before the meeting or adjourned meeting, at which it is to be used.

(3) As soon as a proxy or voting letter has been used it shall be filed with the proceedings in the matter.

144. A proxy given by a creditor shall be deemed to be sufficiently executed if it is signed by any person in the employ of the creditor having a general authority to sign for such creditor or by the authorized agent for such creditor if resident abroad. Such authority shall be in writing, and shall be produced to the Official Assignee if required.

Signature of proxy.

145. The proxy of a creditor blind or incapable of writing in the English language may be accepted if such creditor has attached his signature or mark thereto in the presence of a witness, who shall add to his signature his description and residence; and provided that all insertions in the proxy are in the handwriting of the witness, and such witness shall have certified at the foot of the proxy that all such insertions have been made by him at the request of the creditor and in his presence before he attached his signature or mark.

Filling in when creditor blind, etc.

146. No person shall be appointed a general or special proxy who is a minor.

Minors not to be proxies.

Meetings of Creditors.

147. Notice to an insolvent and to creditors of a meeting of creditors shall be in one of the Forms Nos. 56 and 65, in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Form of Notice.

148. The Official Assignee shall send to the Chief Clerk a copy certified by him of every resolution of a meeting of creditors.

Copy of resolution for Chief Clerk.

149. A meeting of creditors shall not be competent to act for any purpose except the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting unless there are present or represented thereat at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three, but only those creditors who are entitled to vote at the meeting shall be reckoned.

Quorum.

Proceedings by Company or Co-partnership.

150. An insolvency petition against any debtor to any company duly authorised to sue and be sued in the name of a public officer or agent of such company, may be presented by or sued out by such public officer

Public officer or agent of company, etc.

or agent as the nominal petitioner for and on behalf of such company or co-partnership, on such public officer or agent, filing an affidavit stating that he is such public officer or agent, and that he is authorised to present or sue out such petition.

Proceedings by or against a firm.

Firm signature how made.

151. Where any notice, declaration, petition or other documents is signed by a firm of creditors or debtors in the firm name the partner signing for the firm shall add also his own signature, *e.g.*, "Brown & Co. by James Green, a partner in the said firm".

Service on firm.

152. (1) Any notice or petition for which personal service is necessary shall be deemed to be duly served on all the members of a firm if it is served upon any one or more of the partners or at the principal place at which the partnership business is carried on within British India, upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there; and such service shall be deemed good service upon the firm whether all or any of the partners are within or without British India.

(2) Where a notice or petition to or against a firm is served in the manner provided by sub-rule (1) every person upon whom it is served shall be informed by notice in writing given at the time of such service whether he is served as a partner or as a person having the control or management of the partnership business, or in both characters, and in default of such notice, the person served shall be deemed to be served as a partner.

Debtors' petition by firm.

153. Where a firm of debtors file an insolvency petition the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners, and if such petition is signed in the firm name, it shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the partner signing the petition, showing that all the partners concur in the filing of the same.

Effect of order of adjudication against firm.

154. (1) An order of adjudication made against a firm shall operate as if it were an order of adjudication made against each of the persons who at the date of the order is a partner in that firm.

(2) Subsequent proceedings shall continue in the name of the firm so far as is practicable, but applications for discharge must be made by the partners individually.

Schedules.

155. In cases of partnership the insolvents shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs and each insolvent shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs.

Joint and Separate Estates.

Acceptance of composition, etc., by joint and separate creditors.

156. The joint creditors and each set of separate creditors may severally accept compositions or schemes of arrangement. So far as circumstances will allow, a proposal accepted by joint creditors may be approved in the prescribed manner, notwithstanding that the proposals or proposal of some or one of the debtors made to their or his separate creditors may not be accepted.

Voting on proposals for composition, etc.

157. Where proposals for compositions or schemes of arrangement are made by a firm and by the partners therein individually, the proposal made to the joint creditors shall be considered and voted upon by them apart from every set of separate creditors, and the proposal made to each set of separate creditors shall be considered and voted upon by such separate set of creditors apart from all other creditors. Such proposals may vary in character and amount. Where a composition or scheme is approved the order of adjudication shall be annulled only so far as it relates to the estate, the creditors of which have confirmed the composition or scheme.

Separate firms.

158. If any two or more of the members of a firm constitute a separate and independent firm, the creditors of such last mentioned firm shall be deemed to be a separate set of creditors and to be on the same footing as the separate creditors of any individual members of the firm. And where any surplus shall arise upon the administration of the assets of such separate or independent firm, the same shall be carried over to the separate estates of the partners in such separate and independent firm according to their respective rights therein.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

159. (1) Where it appears to the Court that any debtor or creditor or other person who may be affected by any proceeding under the Act or these Rules, is a lunatic, not so found by inquisition (hereinafter called the lunatic), the Court may appoint such person as it may think fit to appear for, represent, or act for, and in the name of the lunatic, either generally, or in and for the purpose of any particular application or proceeding, or the exercise of any particular rights or powers which under the Acts and these Rules the lunatic might have exercised if he had been of sound mind. The appointment may be made by the Court either on an application made as hereinafter mentioned, or, if the Court thinks fit to do so, without any previous application.

(2) An application to the Court to make an appointment under this Rule may be made by any person who has been appointed by any Court having jurisdiction so to do, to manage the affairs or property of, or to represent the lunatic, or by any relative or friend of the lunatic who may appear to the Court to be a proper person to make the application, or by the Official Assignee.

(3) The application may be made *ex parte* and without notice, but in any case in which the Court shall think it desirable, the Court may require such notice of the application as it shall think necessary to be given to the Official Assignee or to the petitioning Creditor, or to the person alleged to be a lunatic, or to any other person, and for that purpose may adjourn the hearing of the application.

(4) Where the application is made by some person other than the Official Assignee, it shall be supported by an affidavit of a duly qualified medical practitioner as to the physical and mental condition of the lunatic.

Where the application is made by the Official Assignee, it must be supported by a report of the Official Assignee, the contents of which shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

(5) When a person has been appointed under this Rule, any notice under the Act and these Rules, served on, or given to, such person, shall have the same effect as if the notice had been served on or given to the lunatic.

Small Insolvencies.

Form of application.

160. An application by the Official Assignee that the estate of an insolvent may be ordered to be administered in a summary manner shall be in the Form No. 21, in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Summary administration.

160 (A). Where an estate is ordered to be administered in a summary manner under Section 106 of the Act the provisions of the Act and Rules shall, subject to any special direction of the Court, be modified as follows, namely :—

(1) There shall be no advertisement of any proceedings in a local paper unless the Court otherwise directs.

(2) The title of every document in the proceedings subsequent to the making of the order for summary administration shall have inserted thereon " Summary Case ".

(3) There shall be no Committee of Inspection.

(4) On an application by an insolvent for his discharge the certificate of the Official Assignee shall not include, nor shall notices be sent to, creditors whose debts do not exceed Rs. 30.

(5) Notices of meetings or of sittings of the Court shall only be sent to creditors whose debts or claims exceed Rs. 30.

(6) Such sheets from A to H in Form 23 in Appendix I hereto, as will have to be returned blank shall be omitted from the Schedule, the insolvent enumerating such sheets in the deficiency statement.

Administration of estate of person dying insolvent.

Form of petition.

161. A creditor's petition under Section 108 of the Act shall be in the Form No. 4 in Appendix I hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require, and shall be verified by affidavit.

Gazetting and advertising.

162. Where an administration order under Section 108 of the Act is made, such order shall be gazetted and advertised in the same manner in all respects as an order of adjudication is gazetted and advertised.

Service.

163. (1) The petition shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be served on each executor who has proved the will or as the case may be on each person who has taken out letters of administration or if no probate or letters of administration have been granted, upon such person or persons as the Court may direct.

(2) Service shall be proved in the same way as is provided in the case of an ordinary creditor's petition, and the petition shall be heard in like manner.

Form of order.

164. An administration order under Section 108 of the Act shall be in one of the Forms Nos. 20 and 20-A in Appendix I hereto, as the case may be, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Duties of legal representative.

165. Where an administration order under Section 108 of the Act has been made, it shall be the duty of the legal representative of the deceased debtor to lodge with the Official Assignee forthwith in duplicate an account of the dealings with and administration of (if any), the deceased's estate by such legal representative, and such legal representative shall also furnish forthwith in duplicate a list of the creditor and a statement of the assets and liabilities, and such other particulars of the affairs of the deceased as may be required by the Official Assignee. Every account, list and statement to be made under the Rule shall be verified by affidavit. The expense of preparing, making, verifying and lodging any account, list and statement under this Rules hall, after being taxed, be allowed out of the estate.

Executor *de son tort.*

166. In any case in which an administration order under Section 108 of the Act has been made, and it appears to the Court, on the report of the Official Assignee, that neither probate nor letters of administration to the estate of the deceased debtor have been granted to any person, the account, list and statement mentioned in Rule 165 shall be made, verified and lodged by such person as in the opinion of the Court upon such report may have taken upon himself the administration of or may have otherwise intermeddled with the property of the deceased or any part thereof.

Rules as to administration of estate.

167. In proceedings under an order for the administration of the estate of a person dying insolvent:—

(1) The provisions of Schedule I of the Act relating to meetings of creditors,

(2) The provisions of these Rules which refer to creditors, meetings of creditors and Committees of Inspection, and

(3) Where the property is not likely to exceed Rs. 3,000 the provisions of Section 106 of the Act

shall as far as applicable, apply as if the proceedings were under an order of adjudication.

Gazetting.

Gazetting notices.

168. All notices requiring publication in the Government of India Gazette or the Local Official Gazette shall be gazetted by the Chief Clerk.

Inspection.

Chief Clerk and Official Assignee to give inspection and copies when required.

169. The Chief Clerk and the Official Assignee shall on the reasonable request of any insolvent or creditor permit him to inspect and examine every petition, schedule, order of adjudication and all other proceedings relating to such insolvent and all books, papers

and writings filed or deposited in such matter; and shall provide any such insolvent or creditor requiring the same on the receipt of the prescribed fee with a copy or copies of such petition, schedule, order of adjudication and all other orders and proceedings so filed or deposited as aforesaid or such part or parts thereof as shall be required.

Security of Official Assignee.

Official Assignee to enter into a bond.

170. The Official Assignee, previous to his admission, shall enter into a bond, with sufficient securities to the Commissioner for taking Accounts in the penalty of rupees twenty thousand, conditioned for the due execution of his office.

Accounts and Audits.

Official Assignee to open an account in the Bank of Bombay.

171. The Official Assignee shall open an account with the Bank of Bombay entitled "The Account of the Official Assignee of Bombay", and all moneys received by him in the realisation of insolvents' estates, shall, after deducting such sum as may be required for immediate payment of costs, charges, etc., within seven days after the receipt thereof, be paid into the credit of the said account.

New Investments.

172. The Official Assignee shall invest all sums to the credit of insolvents' estates as may not be required for the payment of costs, expenses or dividends, in the purchase of 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of the Government of India and deposit such Notes with the said Bank to the credit of each estate respectively at the expiration of each half-year ending on the 31st January and 31st July, respectively.

Official Assignee to keep accurate accounts.

173. The Official Assignee shall keep accurate accounts of the property, debts and credits of every insolvent and of all moneys received and payments made, which accounts any creditor shall be at liberty to inspect at all reasonable times.

Official Assignee to prepare half-yearly an account of each estate.

174. At the expiration of each half-year as aforesaid, the Official Assignee shall prepare a statement of account of each estate not then wound up and fully distributed that is to say of the whole receipts, of the whole disbursements (distinguishing dividends from other payments), of the balance remaining, and of the mode in and securities on which the balance is actually invested, and at the foot thereof shall specify the amount of commission received by him during the half-year.

Chief Justice to appoint Auditor.

175. The Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint an Auditor or Auditors to examine half-yearly up to the 31st day of January and the 31st day of July in every year the statement which the Official Assignee is requird to prepare under Rule 174.

Auditor to examine accounts and report to the Chief Justice.

176. The Auditor or Auditors so appointed shall examine the said statement and the accounts of the Official Assignee and shall report thereon to the Chief Justice; and if during such audit any question or matter of

difference shall arise between the Auditor or Auditors and the Official Assignee in respect of any payment, receipt, voucher or otherwise, such question or matter of difference shall be referred to the Chief Justice or to such Judge as he may appoint to decide the same.

Half-yearly statement to be published in Gazette.

177. On completion of each audit, the statement above referred to shall be signed by the Auditor or Auditors and by the Official Assignee, and shall be published forthwith in the local Official Gazette.

Official Assignee to open Unclaimed Dividend Account.

178. The Official Assignee shall open an account called "The Unclaimed Dividend Account" and shall from time to time transfer to the said account all dividends unclaimed within one year from the date of declaration of such dividends together with all sums standing to the credit of insolvents' estates in which no further recovery is anticipated and in which no dividend can be declared and all such other unclaimed balances whatsoever as may be in his hands by virtue of proceedings under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, or any other previous Insolvency Act, and invest all moneys standing to the credit of the account in Promissory Notes of the Government of India bearing interest at 3½ per cent. or any higher rate.

Payment of audit fee and office expenses.

179. The Official Assignee shall transfer the interest arising from such investment to an account called "The Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account" and from the moneys at credit with such accounts shall pay such fee not exceeding Rs. 1,500 for each audit as the Chief Justice shall consider reasonable together with such sums for stationery, rent, wages, pension, gratuity and other office expenses as the Chief Justice may direct.

Remuneration of Official Assignee.

180. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to retain as a remuneration for the duties to be performed by him—

(*a*) Such fees and percentages as may be chargeable by him under the Act and these Rules.

(*b*) A commission of 5 per cent. on the principal amount or value of the assets collected by him in each estate and a commission of 1 per cent. on the value of assets taken charge of or collected by him as Interim Receiver and a commission of 3 per cent. on the amount paid in pursuance of a Composition or Scheme of arrangement.

Provided that if after any half-yearly audit it shall appear that the amount of such commission shall not have reached the monthly average of Rs. 1,500 the commission shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required from the "Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account".

Provided also that the Official Assignee shall not retain as remuneration a sum averaging for any one year between the 1st of February and the 31st of January following, more than Rs. 4,000 per month, the excess, if any levied as remuneration in such year, in the first instance being applied towards the payment in to Provident Fund of his office (in which his subordinates only shall participate) of a sum equal to the aggregate

pay for one month of all the members of the said Provident Fund, and the balance, if any, thereafter being credited to Government.

Explanation.

For the purposes of this rule the amount realised under the second schedule to the Act shall be considered as assets collected by the Official Assignee.

The prosecution of fraudulent debtors and the payment of the costs thereof.

Prosectuion of fraudulent debtors and payment of costs thereof.

181. At the hearing of any notice or of any charge under section 104 of the Act, the Court may direct that the Official Assignee shall have the conduct of the proceedings against the insolvent and thereupon the Official Assignee shall be entitled to pay the costs and expenses of such proceedings out of the "Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account".

Costs of Civil Proceedings.

Costs of civil proceedings.

182. Where the Official Assignee has been directed by the Court in the matter of any insolvency to institute legal proceedings of any kind whatsoever he shall be entitled, so far as the assets in his hands relating to such insolvency are insufficient to meet the costs and expenses of such proceedings, to pay such deficiency out of the "Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account".

Civil liability of Official Assignee how met.

183. Where the Official Assignee while acting under the order and direction of the Court in the matter of any insolvency shall incur any civil liability and the assets in his hands relating to such insolvency are insufficient to meet such liability, he shall be entitled to apply to the Court for leave to pay any deficiency out of the "Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account" and such leave shall be granted provided that the Official Assignee while so acting shall have complied with the order and direction of the Court.

Costs when assets not available.

183A. Where an insolvent has no available assets, the Official Assignee shall not be required to incur any costs, charges or expenses in relation to his estate without the express directions of the Court.

Provided that he shall be at liberty to apply any moneys not exceeding Rs. 250 in any one matter out of the revenue of the moneys standing to the credit of "The Unclaimed Dividend Account" in defraying any necessary Court fees, costs, charges and expenses in administering estates in which he has no funds in his hands and shall repay in priority, to all other claims or charges the amount so applied, out of the recoveries, if any, made by him.

Committee of Inspection.

Committee of Inspection.

184. (1) A Committeee of Inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

(2) A Committee of Inspection shall meet at such time as they shall from time to time appoint and failing such appointment at least once a month ; and the Official Assignee or any member of the Committee may also call a meeting of the Committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(3) A Committee of Inspection may act by a majority of its members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the Committee is present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of a Committee of Inspection may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Official Assignee.

(5) If a member of a Committee of Inspection becomes insolvent or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the Committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) If a creditor who has not proved is appointed a member of a Committee of Inspection, his office shall become vacant if he does not prove within one month from the date of his appointment.

(7) Any member of a Committee of Inspection may be removed by a resolution at any meeting of the creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the object of the meeting.

(8) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of a Committee of Inspection, the Official Assignee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy and the meeting may by resolution appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(9) The continuing members of a Committee of Inspection, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, and when the number of members of a Committee of Inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it does not exceed five.

Control over Official Assignee.

185. Where a Committee of Inspection has been appointed under section 88 of the Act, the Official Assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the insolvent and in the distribution thereof, have regard to any directions that may be given by the Committee, but any directions given by resolution of the creditors at a meeting shall in case of conflict override any directions given by the Committee.

Consent to be obtained by Official Assignee before applying to Court under section 68.

186. Where a Committee of Inspection has been appointed under section 88 of the Act, the Official Assignee shall obtain the consent of the Committee before applying to the Court for leave to do any of the things for which such leave is required by section 68 of the Act.

Disclaimer of Lease.

Disclaimer of Lease.

187. (1) A lease may be disclaimed without the leave of the Court in any of the following cases, *viz.* :—

(i) Where the insolvent has not sublet the premises leased or any part thereof or created a mortgage or charge upon the lease and

(*a*) The rent reserved is less than Rs. 300 per annum, or

(*b*) The estate is administered under the provisions of section 106 of the Act, or

(*c*) The Official Assignee serves the lessor with notice of his intention to disclaim and the lessor does not, within seven days after the receipt of such notice, give notice to the Official Assignee requiring the matter to be brought before the Court.

(ii) Where the insolvent has sublet the demised premises or created a mortgage or charge upon the lease and the Official Assignee serves the lessor and the sub-lessee or mortgagee with notice of his intention to disclaim and neither the lessor nor the sub-lessee or mortgagee or any of them, within fourteen days after the receipt of such notice, require the matter to be brought before the Court.

(2) The notice shall be in one of the Forms Nos. 72, 73, 74, 78, 79 and 80 in Appendix I, hereto with such variations as circumstances may require.

(3) Except as provided by this Rule, the disclaimer of a lease without the leave of the Court shall be void.

(4) Where the Official Assignee disclaims a lease he shall forthwith file the disclaimer with the Chief Clerk and the disclaimer shall contain particulars of the lease disclaimed and a statement of the persons to whom notice of the disclaimer has been given. Until the disclaimer is filed by the Official Assignee it shall be inoperative.

(5) Where in pursuance of a notice by the Official Assignee to disclaim a lease, the lessor, sub-lessee or mortgagee requires the Official Assignee to apply to the Court for leave to disclaim, the costs of the lessor, sub-lessee or mortgagee, shall not be allowed out of the estate of the insolvent except in cases in which the Court is satisfied that such application was necessary in order to do justice between the parties.

(6) A disclaimer made without the leave of the Court under this Rule shall not be void or otherwise affected on the ground only that the notice required by this Rule has not been given to some person who claims to be interested in the property leased.

(7) Where any person claims to be interested in any part of the property of the insolvent burdened with onerous covenants, he shall, at the request of the Official Assignee, furnish a statement of the interest so claimed by him.

Official Assignee.

188. (1) As soon as the Official Assignee receives notice of an order of adjudication, he or some one deputed by him shall forthwith hold a personal interview with the insolvent for the purpose of investigating his affairs and determining whether the estate should be administered under section 106 of the Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of the insolvent to attend at such time and place as the Official Assignee may appoint.

Mode of application to Court.

189. Applications by the Official Assignee to the Court may be made personally and without notice or other formality; but the Court may in any case order that an application be renewed in a formal manner, and

that such notice thereof be given to any person likely to be affected thereby as the Court may direct.

Evidence on application.

190. Where for the purposes of any application to the Court by the Official Assignee for directions or for leave to disclaim a lease, or for an extension of time to apply for leave to disclaim a lease, or for an order to commit an insolvent, it is necessary that evidence be given by him in support of such application, such evidence may be given by a report of the Official Assignee to the Court and need not be given by affidavit, and any such report of the Official Assignee to the Court shall be received by the Court as *prima facie* evidence of the matters reported upon.

Application for directions.

191. In any case of doubt or difficulty or in any matter not provided for by the Act or these Rules relating to any proceedings in Court, the Official Assignee may apply to the Court for directions.

Accounting by Official Assignee.

192. Where a composition or scheme is sanctioned by the Court the Official Assignee shall account to the debtor or as the case may be to the trustee under the composition or scheme.

Trading account of insolvent.

193. The insolvent shall, on the request of the Official Assignee, furnish him with trading and profit and loss accounts and such other accounts for a period not exceeding two years prior to the date of the order of adjudication as the Official Assignee may require. Provided that the insolvent shall, if ordered by the Court so to do, furnish such accounts as the Court may order for any longer period. If the insolvent fails to comply with the requirements of this Rule, the Official Assignee shall report such failure to the Court and the Court shall take such action on such report as the Court shall think just.

Liability for costs, damages and expenses.

194. The following provisions, shall apply to every case in which proceedings are taken, either by action, motion or in any other manner against the Official Assignee in respect of anything done or default made by him, when acting, or in the *bona fide* and reasonable belief that he is acting in pursuance of the Act, or in execution of the powers given to the Official Assignee by the Act :—

(1) Subject to the provisions of the next following sub-section, the costs, damages and expenses which the Official Assignee may have to pay, or to which he may be put under such proceedings, shall be paid out of the estate of the insolvent.

(2) As soon as any such proceedings are commenced it shall be the duty of the Official Assignee to report the same to the Court, which shall determine whether or not such proceedings shall be resisted or defended, and unless the Court shall otherwise determine, no such costs, damages or expenses shall be paid out of the estate unless the Court has determined that such proceedings shall be resisted or defended.

(3) The Official Assignee shall not, unless the Court shall otherwise order, be entitled to be paid out of the estate any costs or expenses he may have to pay or bear in consequence of resisting or defending any such proceedings unless the Court has determined that such proceedings shall be resisted or defended.

Miscellaneous.

Accounts of Special Manager.

195. Every Special Manager shall account to the Official Assignee and every such Special Manager's accounts shall be verified by affidavit and when approved by the Official Assignee the totals of the receipts and payments shall be added to the Official Assignee's accounts.

Falsification of documents.

196. (1) Any person who knowingly falsifies or fraudulently alters any book or document in or incidental to any proceedings under the Act or these Rules shall be deemed to be guilty of contempt of Court and shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

(2) The penalty imposed by this Rule shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty, punishment or proceeding to which such person may be liable.

Non-compliance with Rules.

197. Non-compliance with any of these Rules or with any Rule of practice for the time being in force shall not render any proceeding void unless the Court shall so direct, but such proceeding may be set aside either wholly or in part as irregular or amended or otherwise dealt with in such manner and upon such terms as the Court may think fit.

Repeal of Rules under the Act of 1848.

198. All Rules and Orders made under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, are hereby annulled, except so far as regards any proceedings under the said Act, which may be pending in the Court at the date of coming into operation of these Rules.

Saving for existing laws, etc.

199. When no other provision is made by the Act or these Rules, the present law procedure and practice in Insolvency Matters shall, in so far as applicable, remain in force. And save as provided by these Rules, or Rules amending them, the Rules of the High Court of Bombay, 1909, shall not apply to any proceeding in insolvency.

Report by Official Asignee relating to offences under section 103.

200. When the Official Assignee is of opinion that an insolvent has been guilty of an offence under section 103 of the Act, he shall report the same to the Court, whether the insolvent has made an application for his discharge or not, and the Court shall take such action on such report as it may think fit.

Service of a notice under section 104.

201. A notice under section 104 of the Act shall be served personally on the Insolvent not less than seven days before the day fixed for the hearing of the notice: Provided that in any case in which the Court may think fit the Court may allow substituted service of the notice by advertisement or otherwise or shorten the length of notice to be given.

APPENDIX I

FORMS

FORM No. 1.

General Title.

In the High Court of Bombay.
In Insolvency. No. of 19 .

Re (James Brown).

Ex parte (*here insert* "the Debtor" *or* "J. S. a creditor" *or* "the Official Assignee.")

No. 2.

Debtor's Petition.

I (*a*) (having ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court) (*or* having carried on business $\frac{\text{in person}}{\text{through an agent}}$ at (*b*) within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court) within a year before the date of the presentation of this Petition (*or* personally working for gain within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court) (*or* being imprisoned in execution of the decree of a Court for the payment of money in the
Prison) and being unable to pay my debts, which are Rs.
hereby petition the Court that I may be adjudged an Insolvent.

Here state whether any previous petition has been presented to Court either by or against him with particulars of any such petition and the manner in which it was disposed of.

(Signature).

Signed by the Debtor in my presence.
Signature of Witness
Address
Description

Filed the day of 19 .

Note.—When the Debtor resides at a place other than his place of business both addresses should be inserted.

(*a*) Insert name, address and description of Debtor.
(*b*) Insert the address or addresses at which the business has been carried on.

No. 3.

Creditors Petition.

(*Title.*)

I, *C. D.* of (We, *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of) hereby petition the Court that an order of adjudication may be made against (*a*) of (*b*) and lately carrying on business at (or residing at) and say :—

(*a*) Insert name of debtor.
(*b*) Insert present address and description of debtor.

1. That the said *A. B.* is now imprisoned in execution of the decree of a Court for the payment of money in the Prison

Or,

that the said *A. B.* within a year before the date of the presentation of this Petition has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house (*or* has carried on business $\frac{\text{in person}}{\text{through an agent}}$) within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court

Or,

that the said *A. B.* personally works for gain within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court.

2. That the said *A. B.* is justly and truly indebted to me (or us in the aggregate) in the sum of Rs. (*set out amount of debt or debts, and the consideration*).

3. That I (*or* We) do not, nor does any person on my (*or* our) behalf hold any security on the said debtor's estate or on any part thereof for the payment of the said sum.

Or,

That I hold security for the payment of (*or* part of) the said sum (but that I will give up such security for the benefit of the creditors of *A. B.* in the event of his being adjudged Insolvent) *or* and I estimate the value of such security at the sum of Rs.).

Or,

That I, *C. D.*, one of your petitioners, hold security for the payment of, &c. That I, *E. F.*, another of your petitioners, hold security for the payment of, &c.

4. That *A. B.* within three months before the date of the presentation of this Petition has committed the following act (*or* acts of Insolvency namely (*here set out the nature and date or dates of the act or acts of Insolvency relied on*).

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) *C. D.*
E. F.

(Signed by the Petitioner in my presence.)

Signature of Witness

Address

Description

NOTE.—If there be more than one petitioner, and they do not sign together, the signature of each must be separately attested, *e.g.*, "Signed by the petitioner E. F. in my presence". If the petition be signed by a firm, the partner signing should add also his own signature, *e.g.* "A. S. & Co. by J. S. a partner in the said firm". If the debtor resides at any place other than the place where he carries on business both addresses should be inserted.

Indorsement.

In the case of the Court ordering service of the petition on the debtor.

This petition having been presented to the Court on the day of 19, it is ordered that this Petition shall be heard at (*a*) on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

(*a*) Insert the place at which the debtor is to attend.

And you, the said *A. B.*, are to take notice that if you intend to dispute the truth of any of the statements contained in the petition, you must file with the Chief Clerk of this Court a notice showing the grounds upon which you intend to dispute the same, and send by post a copy of the notice to the petitioner three days before the date fixed for the hearing.

No. 4.

Creditor's Petition for Administration of Estate of deceased Debtor under section 108.

(*Title.*)

I, *C. D.*, of (*or* We *C. D.* of , and *E. F.* of) hereby petition the Court that an order be made for the administration in Insolvency of the Estate of the late (*here insert name and description of the deceased debtor*) who died on the day of 19 and say :—

1. That the said *A. B.* for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease resided (*or* carried on business) at , within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court.

2. That the estate of the said *A. B.* is justly and truly indebted to me (*or* us in the aggregate) in the sum of Rs. (*set out amount of debt or debts and the consideration*).

3. That (I) do not nor does any person on (my) behalf hold any security on the said deceased debtor's estate, or any part thereof, etc. (*or as in form No. 3 Creditors' Petition*).

4. That the estate of the said *A. B.* is (according to my information and belief) insufficient to pay his debts.

Or,

That the will of the said *A. B.* (*or, as the case may be*) was on the day of 19 proved by *J. S.* of and *G. H.* of , who consent to this Petition.

Or,

That Letters of Administration (*or as the case may be*) were on the day of 19 , granted to *J. S.* of , and *G. H.*

of , and that the estate of the said *A. B.* is (according to my information and belief) insufficient to pay his debts.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) *C. D.*

(,,) *E. F.*

[Signed by the Petitioner in my presence]

Signature of Witness
Address
Description

Indorsement.

This Petition having been presented to the Court on the day of 19 , it is ordered that this Petition shall be heard at on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

If you the said *J. S.* or *G. H.* intend to dispute the matter of any of the statements contained in the Petition, you must file with the Chief Clerk a notice shewing the grounds upon which you intend to dispute the same.

No. 5.

Affidavit of truth of Statements in Petition.

(*Title.*)

I, the Petitioner named in the Petition hereunto annexed, make oath (*if the Petitioner declare or affirm, alter the form accordingly*) and say :

1. That the several statements in the said Petition are within my own knowledge true.

Sworn at etc. *C. D.*

NOTE.—If the Petitioner cannot depose that the truth of all the several statements in the Petition is within his own knowledge. he must set forth the statements the truth of which he can depose to and file a further affidavit by some person or persons who can depose to the truth of the remaining statements.

No. 6.

Affidavit of truth of Statements in Joint Petition.

(*Title.*)

We, *C. D.*, *E. F.*, *G. H.*, &c., the petitioners named in the Petition hereunto annexed, severally make oath (*if any of the Petitioners declare or affirm, alter the form accordingly*) and say :—

And first I, the said *C. D.*, for myself say—

1. That *A. B.* is justly and truly indebted to me in the sum of Rs. , as stated in the said before-mentioned Petition.

2. That the said *A. B.* committed the act (*or* acts) of Insolvency stated to have been committed by him in the said before-mentioned Petition.

3. That the said *A. B.* is now imprisoned in execution of the decree of a Court for the payment of money in the Prison

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Or,

that the said *A. B.* within a year before the date of the presentation of this Petition has ordinarily resided (*or* had a dwelling-house) (*or* has carried on business $\frac{\text{in person}}{\text{through an agent}}$) within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court.

Or,

that the said *A. B.* personally works for gain within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court

And I, the said *E. F.*, for myself say :—

4. That *A. B.* is justly and truly indebted to me in the sum of Rs. , as stated in the said before-mentioned Petition.

And I, the said *G. H.*, for myself say :—

5. That *A. B.*, is, &c.

C. D.
E. F.
G. H.

Sworn by the Deponents, *C. D.*, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, &c.

See note to last Form.

No. 7.

Application for Interim Receiver.

(*Title.*)

I, *C. D.*, of , do on the grounds set forth in the annexed affidavit, apply to the Court to appoint the Official Assignee as Interim Receiver of the property of the said *A. B.* and (*here insert any special directions to the Receiver that may be desired*).

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) *C. D.*

Order thereon.

Upon reading this application and the affidavit therein referred to, and hearing , it is ordered that upon a deposit of Rs. being lodged by the applicant, the Official Assignee be thereupon constituted Interim Receiver of the property of the said *A. B.* and (*here insert directions if any*).

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 8.

Notice by Debtor of intention to oppose Petition.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of an Insolvency petition presented against me on the day of 19 , by *C. D.* of (*or* and *E. F.* of , *G. H.* of , &c.)

I, the above *A. B.*, do hereby give you notice that I intend to oppose the making of an order of adjudication as prayed, and that I intend to dispute the Petitioning creditor's debt (*or* the act of Insolvency, *or as the case may be*).

Dated this day of 19 .

To *C. D.* of , and to *A. B.*
and to the Clerk of the said Court.

No. 9.

Order to stay Proceedings on Petition.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of an Insolvency Petition against *A. B.* of

Upon the hearing of this Petition this day, and the said *A. B.* appearing and denying that he is indebted to the petitioner (*where petition presented by more than one creditor, add the name of the creditor whose debt is denied*) in the sum stated in the petition) *or* that he is indebted to the petitioner in a sum of a less amount than five hundred rupees) (*or* that he is indebted to *C. D.* one of the petitioners, in a sum less than the sum stated to be due from him in the petition) it is ordered that the said *A. B.* shall within days enter into a bond in the penal sum of (*the amount of the alleged debt and probable cost of such other sum as the Court may direct*) with such two sufficient sureties as the Court shall approve of to pay (*or* deposit with the Chief Clerk the sum of as security for the payment of) such sum or sums as shall be recovered against the said *A. B.* by *C. D.* the Petitioner (*or* one of the petitioners) in any proceeding taken or continued by him against the said *A. B.* together with such costs as shall be given by the Court in which the proceedings are had.

And it is further ordered that upon the said *A. B.* entering into the bond aforesaid, all proceedings on this Petition shall be stayed until after the Court in which the proceedings shall be taken shall have come to a decision thereon.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 10.

Bond on Stay of Proceedings, &c.

(*Title.*)

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.* of etc. and *C. D.* of etc. and *E. F.* of etc., are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to *L. M.* of etc., in Rs. to be paid to the said L. M. or his certain attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns. For which payment to be made, we bind ourselves and each and every of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of one thousand, nine hundred and

Whereas an Insolvency Petition against the said *A. B.* having been presented to the High Court, he did appear at the hearing of the petition and deny that he was indebted to the petitioner (*or* to one or more of the petitioners), (or allege that he was indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Rs. only).

Now therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the abovenamed *A. B.* or the said *C. D.* or *E. F.*, shall on demand well and truly pay or cause to be paid to *L. M.* his attorney or agent, such sum or sums as shall be recovered against the said *A. B.* by any proceedings taken or continued within twenty-one days from the date hereof in any competent Court by the said *L. M.* for the payment of the debt claimed by him in the said Petition together with such costs as shall be given to the said *L. M.* by such Court, this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force.

A. B. (L.S.)
C. D. (L.S.)
E. F. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—If a deposit of money be made, the memorandum should follow the terms of the condition of the bond. This form may be adapted to other cases.

No. 11.

Notice of Sureties.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of an Insolvency Petition of

Take notice that the sureties whom I propose as my security in the above matter (*here state the proceeding which has rendered the sureties necessary*) are (*here state the full names and descriptions of the sureties, and their residences for the last six months, therein mentioning the district or town, places, streets, and numbers, if any*).

Dated day of 19

To the Chief Clerk of the Court *A. B.*
and to *L. M.* of

No. 12.

Affidavit of Justification.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of an Insolvency Petition against *A. B.* of

I, *E. F.*, of , one of the sureties for make oath and say :—

1. That I am a householder (*or, as the case may be*), residing (*describing particularly the district or town, the street or place, and the number o the house, if any*).

2. That I am worth property to the amount of Rs. (*the amount required*) over and above what will pay my just debts (*if security in any other action or for any other purpose, add*), and every other sum for which I am now security.

3. That I am not bail or security in any other matter, action, or proceeding, or for any other person (*or if security in any other action or actions, add*), except for *C. D.*, at the suit of *E. F.*, in the Court of in the sum of Rs. for *G. H.*, at the suit of *I. K.*, in the Court of in the sum of Rs. (*specifying the several actions with the Courts in which they are brought and the sums in which he has become bound*).

4. That my property, to the amount of the said sum of Rs. (*and if security in any other action, &c.*, over and above all other sums for which I am now security as aforesaid) consists of (*here specify the nature and value of the property in respect of which the deponent proposes to become bondsman as follows*), stock in trade, in my business of carried on by me at of the value of Rs. , of good book debts owing to me to the amount of Rs. , of furniture in my house at of the value of Rs. , of a freehold (*or* leasehold) land of the value of Rs. , situate at occupied by , *or of other property, particularising each description of property, with the value thereof*).

5. That I have for the last six months resided at (*describing the place of such residence, or if he has had more than one residence during that period, state it in the same manner, as above directed*).

Sworn at, &c. *E. F.*

No. 13.

Application by the Official Assignee for an Order appointing a Sitting for the Public Examination of the Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

An order of adjudication having been made in the above matter, application is hereby made to the Court by the Official Assignee for an order appointing the day of at or such other time and place as the Court shall direct for holding the public examination of the Insolvent, and that the Insolvent do attend such public examination.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

No. 14.

Order appointing a Time for the Public Examination of the Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee in the above matter, it is ordered that the public examination of the above-named Insolvent be held at (*a*) on the day of at o'clock in the

(*a*) Insert the place for the examination.

And it is ordered that the above-named Insolvent do attend at the place and time above-mentioned.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

NOTE.—Notice is hereby given that if you, the above-named Insolvent, fail without reasonable excuse, to attent at the time and place aforesaid, you will be liable to be committed to prison without further notice.

No. 15.

Report of Officer appointed under section 6 where Insolvent or Witness refuses to answer to his satisfaction.

(*Title.*)

At the (public) examination of (*a*) ~~held~~ before me this day of 19 , the following question was allowed by me to be put to the said ( ) :—

Q. (*b*)

The (*c*) refused to answer the said question. (*or*) The (*c*) answered the said question as follows :—

A. (*d*)

I thereupon named the day of 19 at as the time and place for such (refusal to) answer to be reported to Mr. Justice.

Dated this day of 19 .

Officer, etc.

No. 16.

Notes of Public Examination of Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

Public Examination of the Insolvent.

Before at the Court , this day of 19

The above-named Insolvent, being $\frac{\text{affirmed}}{\text{sworn}}$ and examined at the time and place above-mentioned upon his oath, saith as follows : —

A.

These are the notes of the public examination referred to in the memorandum of public examination of , taken before me this day of 19 .

Officer, etc.

(*a*) The above-named Insolvent, or A. B., a witness in the above matter.
(*b*) Here state question.
(*c*) Insolvent or witness.
(*d*) Here insert answers (*if any*).

No. 17.

Memorandum of Adjournment of Public Examination.

(*Title.*)

Memorandum.—This being the day appointed for the (*a*) public examination of the abovenamed and the said having submitted himself for such examination : now upon hearing the Official Assignee in the above matter, and upon hearing and it appearing that . It is ordered that the said public examination be adjourned to the day of 19 , at in the noon at . And it is further ordered that the said do attend at the said Court on the said day of 19 for the purpose of being further examined as to his conduct, dealings and property. And it is further ordered that the said

(*a*) Insert here word "further" if necessary, (set out any further order of the Court).

Dated the day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

No. 18.

Order dispensing with Public Examination of Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee [*or*, of (*a*) of] in the above matter, and upon reading and upon hearing , and it appearing to the Court that the debtor is (*b*) , it is ordered that the public examination of the insolvent be dispensed with.

(*a*) Insert name and address of applicant, and the capacity in which he makes the application.
(*b*) State what the disability is.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 19.

Order as to Examination of Insolvent who is suffering from Mental or Physical Affiction or Disability.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee [*or* of (*a*) , of] in the above matter, and upon reading and upon hearing , and

it appearing to the Court that the Insolvent is suffering from physical disability which makes him unfit to attend a public examination in Court (*or as the case may be*), it is ordered that instead of a public examination of the Insolvent (*b*), the Insolvent be examined on oath at (*c*) before on the day of 19 at o'clock or such other time as having regard to the condition of the Insolvent may be convenient, and that the Official Assignee and (*d*) be at liberty to attend such examination and take part therein.

(*a*) Insert name and address of applicant and the capacity in which he makes the application.
(*b*) This part of the order to be adapted to the circumstances of the case.
(*c*) Insert place of examination.
(*d*) Insert name of any other person authorised by the Court to attend.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 20.

Order for Administration in Insolvency of Estate of deceased Debtor upon Petition.

(*Title.*)

Upon the petition of *C. D.*, dated the day of 19 , and upon reading and hearing , it is ordered that the estate of *A. B.* of , who died Insolvent, be administered in Insolvency and that the property of the said *A. B.* do vest in the Official Assignee and that the cost of this application be.

Dated this day of 19.

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 20A.

Order for Administration of Estate of deceased Debtor on transfer of Proceedings under section 108 (3).

(*Title.*)

Whereas proceedings for the administration of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, were commenced in the (*here set out Court in which proceedings commenced*) on the, day of 19 .

And whereas that Court did on the day of 19 transfer such proceedings to this Court.

It is hereby ordered that the estate of the said *A. B.*, deceased, shall be administered according to the law of Insolvency pursuant to section 108

of the Act, and that the property of the said *A. B.*, deceased, do vest in the Official Assignee.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 21.

Application for Summary Administration under section 106.

(*Title.*)

I, *G. H.*, the Official Assignee, hereby report to the Court that the property of the Insolvent is not likely to exceed in value Rs. , and I apply that the Court may order the estate to be administered in a summary manner pursuant to section 106 of the Act.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Official Assignee.

No. 22.

Order for Summary Administration.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of and reading it is ordered that the estate of the abovenamed debtor be administered in a summary manner pursuant to section 106 of the Act.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 23.

Schedule.

(*Title.*)

To the Insolvent.—You are required to fill up, carefully and accurately, this sheet and the several sheets A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, showing the state of your affairs on the day on which the order of adjudication was made against you, *viz.*, the day of 19

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Such sheets, when filled up, will constitute your schedule, and must be verified by oath or declaration.

Gross Liabilities.			Liabilities (as stated and estimated by Debtor).				Expected to Rank.			Assets (as stated and estimated by Debtor).				Estimated to Produce.		
Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
			Unsecured creditors, as per List (A) ..							Property as per list (E), *viz.* :—						
			Creditors fully secured, as per list (B) ..							(*a*) Cash at bankers ..						
			Estimated value of securities ..							(*b*) Cash in hand ..						
										(*c*) Cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition						
			Surplus							(*d*) Stock-in-trade (cost Rs.)						
			Less Amount thereof carried to Sheet C.							(*e*) Machinery						
										(*f*) Trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c. ..						
			Balance thereof to *contra*							(*g*) Furniture						
										(*h*) Life policies ..						
			Creditors partly secured, as per list (C) ..							(*i*) Other property, *viz.* —						
			Less Estimated value of securities ..													
										Total as per list (E) ..						
			Creditors, for rent, rates, taxes, wages, &c., payable in full as per list (D) ..							Book debts as per list (F), *viz.*— Good						
			Deducted *contra* ..													
										Doubtful ..						
										Bad ..						
										Rs. ..						
										Estimated to produce ..						
										Bills of exchange or other similar securities, on hand, as per list (G) Rs. ..						
										Estimated to produce ..						
										Surplus from securities in the hands of creditors fully secured (per *contra*) ..						
										Rs. ..						
										Deduct creditors for preferential rent, rates, taxes, wages, &c. (per *contra*)						
										Rs. ..						
										Deficiency explained in statement (H)						
										Rs. ..						

I, of , of , make oath and say that the above statement and the several lists hereunto annexed marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full, true, and complete statement of my affairs on the date of the abovementioned order of adjudication made against me.

$\frac{\text{sworn}}{\text{affirmed}}$ at this day of 19 , before me . } Signature.

A

Unsecured Creditors.

No.	Name.	Address and occupation.	Amount of Debt.			Date when contracted.		Consideration.
						Month.	Year.	
			Rs.	a.	p.			

Signature.

Dated 19 .

Notes.—(1) When there is a contra account against the creditor, less than the amount of his claim against the estate, the amount of the creditor's claim and the amount of the contra account should be shown in the third column, and the balance only be inserted under the heading " Amount of Debt ", thus :—

	Rs. a. p.
Total amount of claim	
Less contra account	

No such set-off should be included in sheet " F ".

(2) The particulars of any bills of exchange and promissory notes held by a creditor should be inserted immediately below the name and address of such creditor.

B

Creditors fully secured.

No.	Name of Creditor.	Address and Occupation	Amount of Debt.	Date when Contracted.		Consideration.	Particulars of Security.	Date when given.	Estimated value of Security.	Estimated Surplus from Security.
				Month	Year.					

Signature.

Dated 19 .

C

Creditors partly Secured.

No.	Name of Creditor.	Address and Occupation	Amount of Debt.	Date when Contracted.		Consideration.	Particulars of Security.	Month and Year when given.	Estimated value of Security.	Balance of Debt Unsecured.
				Month.	Year.					

Signature.

Dated 19 .

D

Preferential Creditors for Rent, Rates, Taxes and Wages.

No.	Name of Creditor.	Address and Occupation	Nature of Claim.	Period during which Claim accrued due.	Date when due.	Amount of Claim.	Amount payable in full.	Difference ranking for Dividend (to be carried to List A).

Signature.

Dated 19 .

E

Property.

Full particulars of every description of property in possession and in reversion not in any other list, are to be set forth in this list:—

Full Statement and Nature of Property.	Estimated to Produce.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Cash at Bankers			
(*b*) Cash in hand			
(*c*) Cash deposited with Solicitor for Costs of Petition.			
(*d*) Stock in Trade at (Cost Rs.)			
(*e*) Machinery at			
(*f*) Trade Fixtures, Fittings, Utensils, etc., at ..			
(*g*) Household Furniture and Effects at			
(*h*) Life Policies			
(*i*) Other property (state Particulars), *viz*... ..			

Signature.

Dated 19 .

F

Debts due to the Estate.

No.	Name of Debtor.	Residence and Occupation.	Amount of Debt.									Folio of Ledger or other book where particulars to be found.	When Contracted.		Estimated to Produce.			Particulars of any Securities held for Debt.
			Good.			Doubtful			Bad.				Month	Year.				
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	

Signature,

Dated 19 .

Note.—If any debtor to the estate is also a Creditor, *but for a less amount than his indebtedness*, the gross amount due to the estate and the amount of the contra account should be shown in the third column, and the balance only be inserted under the heading 'Amount of Debt", thus :—

	Rs. a. p.
Due to estate	
Less contra account	

No such claim should be included in sheet " A ".

G

Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, etc., available as Assets.

No.	Name of Acceptor of Bill or Note.	Address, &c.	Amount of Bill or Note.	Date when due.	Estimated to Produce.	Particulars of any property held as Security for payment of Bill or No.

Signature.

Dated 19 .

H

Deficiency Statement.

(The Insolvent should here explain the cause for the deficiency.)

Signature.

Dated 19 .

No. 24.

Memorandum of Public Examination of Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

Memorandum.—That, I , the abovenamed Insolvent, being sworn and examined upon my oath, say that the notes of my public examination marked "A", and appended hereto, were read over by or to me and are correct.

And I further say, that at the time of this my examination, I have delivered up to the Official Assignee, all property, estate, and effects, and all books, papers and writings relating thereto.

And I further say, that I have made a full disclosure of all my assets and of all my debts and liabilities of whatever kind, and that I have not removed, concealed, embezzled or destroyed any part of my estate, real or personal, nor any books of accounts, papers or writings relating thereto, with an intent to defraud my creditors or to conceal the state of my affairs.

(*Here insert any special matter.*)

Signature.

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 25.

Order of Court that Examination is concluded.

(*Title.*)

Whereas the abovenamed *A. B.* has duly attended before the Court, and has been publicly examined as to his conduct, dealings and property;

And whereas the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the said *A. B.* have been sufficiently investigated, it is hereby ordered that the examination of the said *A. B.* is concluded.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

C. D., Chief Clerk.

No. 26.

Order of Adjudication.

(*Title.*)

Pursuant to a petition, dated , $\frac{\text{by}}{\text{against}}$ (here *insert name, description and address of debtor*), and on reading and hearing , it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. And it is further ordered that all the estate and effects of the debtor do vest in the Official Assignee.

Dated this day of 19

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 27.

Application to Annul Adjudication under Section 21.

(*Title.*)

I, *R. S.*, of , being interested in this matter, do hereby make application to the Court that the order of adjudication against *A. B.* be annulled (*here state grounds of application*).

Dated this day of 19 .

R. S.

No. 28.

Order annulling Adjudication under Section 21.

(*Title.*)

On the application of *R. S.*, of , and on reading and hearing , it is ordered that the order of adjudication dated, against *A. B.*, of , be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 29.

Application for Order of Discharge.

(*Title.*)

I, *A. B.*, of , having been adjudged Insolvent on the day of 19 , and being desirous of obtaining my discharge, hereby appeal to the Court to fix a day for hearing my application.

My public examination was concluded on the day of

Annexed hereto is the certificate of the Official Assignee certifying the number of my creditors.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) *A. B.*

To the Chief Clerk of the Court.

No. 30.

Certificate of Number of Creditors.

(*Title.*)

I certify that the creditors of the above Insolvent who require to be notified of his intention to apply for his discharge are in number.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H., Official Assignee.

No. 31.

Notice to Official Assignee of Application for Discharge.

(*Title.*)

The Insolvent having applied to the Court for his discharge, the Court has fixed the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon at for hearing the application.

Dated the day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

To the Official Assignee.

No. 32.

Notice to Creditors of Application for Discharge.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the day of 19 , at o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

Note.—On the back of this notice the provisions of sections 38, 39 and 44 of the Act should be printed.

No. 33.

Order granting Discharge unconditionally.

(*Title.*)

On the application of *A. B.*, of etc., adjudged Insolvent on the day of 19 , and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Assignee as to the Insolvent's conduct and affairs, including the Insolvent's conduct during the proceedings under his Insolvency, and upon hearing the Official Assignee, and *C. D.*, *E. F.*, etc., creditors (*as the case may be*).

And whereas it has not been proved that the Insolvent has committed any offences under section 103 of the Act, or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code and proof has not been made of any of the facts mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 39 or in section 44 of the Act, or that the Insolvent has been guilty of any misconduct in relation to his property and affairs. It is ordered that he be and he hereby is discharged.

No. 34.

Order refusing Discharge.

(*Title.*)

On the application of *A. B.*, of etc., adjudged Insolvent on the day of 19 , and upon taking into consideration the report

of the Official Assignee as to the Insolvent's conduct and affairs, including the Insolvent's conduct during the proceedings under the Insolvency and upon hearing the Official Assignee, and (*state the other parties who appeared*).

And whereas it has been proved that the Insolvent has committed the following offences under section 103 of the Act (*or* under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code), namely :

[*Here state particulars.*]

Or,

And whereas it has not been proved that the Insolvent has committed any of the offences under section 103 of the Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code, but proof has been made of the following facts under sub-section (2) of section 39 ($\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ section 44) of the Act, namely :

[*Here state particulars.*]

($\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ that he has been guilty of misconduct in relation to his property and affairs), namely :

[*Here state particulars.*]

It is ordered that the Insolvent's discharge be and it is hereby refused.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 35.

Order Suspending Discharge.

(*Title.*)

On the application of

[*Commencement as in Form 33.*]

And whereas it has not been proved that the Insolvent has committed any of the offences under the Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code [*or* it has been proved that the Insolvent has committed the following offences, namely (*set them out*), but the Court has for the following special reasons (*state them*) determined that his discharge shall not on that ground be absolutely refused] ; but proof has been made of the following facts under sub-section (2) of section 39 of the Act $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ and section 44 of the Act).

[*Here state particulars.*]

($\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ that he has been guilty of misconduct in relation to his property and affairs, namely :

[*Here state particulars*]

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It is ordered that the Insolvent's discharge be suspended until a dividend of not less than 4 annas in the Rupee has been paid to the creditors, with liberty to the insolvent at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of this order to apply for a modification thereof, pursuant to section 42 of the Act.

Or,

It is ordered that the Insolvent's discharge be suspended for years, and that he be discharged as from the day of 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 36.

Order of Discharge subject to conditions as to Earnings, After-acquired Property, and Income.

(*Title.*)

On the application of , adjudged Insolvent on the day of 19 , and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Assignee as to the Insolvent's conduct and affairs, and (*a*)

And whereas it has not been proved (*b*).

It is ordered that the Insolvent be discharged subject to the following conditions as to his future earnings, after-acquired property, and income :—

After setting aside out of the Insolvent's earnings, after-acquired property and income the monthly sum of Rs. for the support of himself and his family, the Insolvent shall pay the surplus, if any (*or such portion of such surplus as the Court may determine*), of such earnings, after-acquired property, and income to the Official Assignee for distribution among the creditors of the Insolvent. An account shall, on the first day of January in every year, or within fourteen days thereafter, be filed in these proceedings by the Insolvent, setting forth a statement of his receipts from earnings, after-acquired property and income during the year immediately preceding the said date, and the surplus payable under this order shall be paid by the Insolvent to the Official Assignee within fourteen days of the filing of the said account.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

(*a*) Further recitals to be inserted.
(*b*) This recital to follow the other forms, with necessary variations.

No. 37.

Order of Discharge subject to a condition requiring the Insolvent to consent to Judgment being entered up against him.

(*Title.*)

On the application (*a*)

It is ordered that the Insolvent be discharged subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, namely, he shall, before the signing of this order, consent to judgment being entered against him in the (*b*) by the Official Assignee for the sum of Rs. , being the balance (or part of the balance) of the debts provable in the Insolvency which is not satisfied at the date of this order.

And it is further ordered, without prejudice and subject to any execution which may be issued on the said judgment with the leave of the Court, that the said sum of Rs. be paid out of the future earnings or after-acquired property of the Insolvent in manner following, that is to say, after setting aside out of the Insolvent's earnings and after-acquired property a yearly sum of Rs. for the support of himself and his family, the Insolvent shall pay the surplus, if any (*or such portion of such surplus as the Court may determine*), to the Official Assignee for distribution among the creditors in the Insolvency. An account shall, on the first day of January in each year, or within fourteen days thereafter, be filed in these proceedings by the Insolvent, setting forth a statement of his receipts from earnings, after-acquired property, and income, during the year immediately preceding the said date and the surplus payable under this order shall be paid by the Insolvent to the Official Assignee within fourteen days of the filing of the said account.

And it is further ordered that, upon the required consent being given, judgment may be entered against the insolvent in the (*c*) for the said sum of Rs.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

(*a*) Former parts and recitals as in last preceding form.
(*b*) Insert name of Court having jurisdiction in Insolvency.
(*c*) Insert name of Court.

No. 38.

Consent of Insolvent to Judgment being entered for Balance or part of Balance of Provable Debts.

Re

I, *A. B.*, of , the above-named Insolvent, do hereby consent to judgment being entered against me in the High Court of Bombay by the Official Assignee for the sum of Rs. , being the balance or part of the balance of the debts provable under my Insolvency which is

not satisfied at the date of my discharge; but this consent is subject to the provision contained in the Act, with regard to the issue of execution on such judgment.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) *A. B.*

No. 39.

Judgment to be entered pursuant to the consent (in the High Court).

In the High Court of Bombay.

18 No.

Between Official Assignee, Plaintiff,

and

A. B., Defendant.

And in the matter of the Insolvency of the said *A. B.*,

The day of 19 .

Pursuant to the order of the High Court in Insolvency, dated the day of whereby it was ordered that

[*Recite substance of order.*]

And the consent mentioned in the said order having been given and filed in the matter of the said Insolvency.

It is this day adjudged that the Plaintiff recover against the said defendant Rs.

Dated this day of 19 .

No. 40.

Affidavit by Insolvent, whose discharge has been granted conditionally as to after-acquired property or Income.

(*Title.*)

I, ; the abovenamed insolvent, make oath and say as follows :—

1. I have since the date of my discharge resided and carried on business at and I now reside and carry on business at

2. The statement hereto annexed is a full, true and complete account of all moneys earned by me and of all property and income acquired as received by me since the date of my discharge (*or*, since the date when last I filed a statement of after-acquired property and income in Court, namely, the day of 19).

Sworn at, etc.

(*Signature of Insolvent.*)

No. 41.

Order on Application to approve Composition.

(*Title.*)

On the application of , and on reading the report of the Official Assignee, filed on the day of , and hearing the Official Assignee and , and the Court being satisfied that the creditors in the above matter have duly accepted a composition (*or* scheme) in the following terms, namely (*here insert terms if short; if not insert* "in the terms contained in the paper writing marked A annexed hereto"), and being satisfied that the said terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, and that the case is not one in which the Court would be required to refuse an order of discharge.

[*and as the case may be*]

And being satisfied—

(*a*) That no facts have been proved which would justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending an order of discharge,

Or,

(*b*) That facts have been proved which would justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending an order of discharge, but that having regard to the nature of such facts, and the composition (*or* scheme) providing reasonable security for payment of not less than four annas in the Rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate, the said composition [*or* scheme] is hereby approved.

or after

and being satisfied that the said terms are not reasonable or calculated to benefit the general body of creditors,

$\frac{and}{or}$ *after*

$\frac{and}{or}$ *being satisfied*

(*a*) That the case is one in which the Court would be required to refuse the Insolvent's discharge.

(*b*) That facts have been proved which would under the Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court doth refuse to approve the said composition [*or* scheme.]

Dated this day of 19 .

No. 42.

Application for Enforcement of Provisions in a Composition.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of a composition made by *A. B.*, of , I, *F. M.*, of , do apply to this Court for an order for the

enforcement of the provisions of the said composition against on the grounds set forth in the annexed affidavit.

Dated this day of 19 .

F. M.

No. 43.

Affidavit in support of Application for enforcement of Provisions of a Composition.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of a composition made by *A. B.*, of , I, *F. M.*, of , make oath and say :—

1. That I am interested in the said composition, having proved my debt as a creditor of the said *A. B.* (*or as the case may be*).

2. That (one of) of the provisions of the said composition is (*or* are) that (*here set it or them out*).

3. That has failed to comply with the said provisions (*or as the case may be*).

Sworn at, etc. *F. M.*

No. 44.

Order for Enforcement of Provision in a Composition.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of a composition made by *A. B.*, of , upon the application of *F. M.* of , and reading (*here insert evidence*) , and upon hearing , the Court being of opinion that the provisions of the said composition mentioned in the said affidavit should be enforced, it is ordered that [*here insert order*].

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

To

Take notice that unless you obey the directions contained in this order you will be deemed to have committed a contempt of Court.

No. 45.

Proof of Debt. General Form.

(*Title.*)

No. (*a*) of 19 .

Re (*a*)

I (*b*) of , make oath and say :

(*a*) Here insert the number of matter, and the name of debtor.
(*b*) Fill in full name, address and occupation of deponent.

(*c*) That I am in the employ of the undermentioned creditor, and that I am duly authorized by to make this affidavit, and that it is within my own knowledge that the debt hereinafter deponed to was incurred, and for the consideration stated, and that such debt, to the best of my knowledge and belief, still remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

(*d*) That I am duly authorized, under the seal of the Company herein after named, to make the proof of debt on its behalf.

1. That the said was at the date of the order of adjudication, viz., the day of 19 , and still justly and truly indebted to (*e*) in the sum of Rs. annas pies for (*f*) as shown by the account endorsed hereon, or by the following account, *viz* :— , for which sum or any part thereof I say that I have not, nor hath (*g*) or any person by (*h*) order to my knowledge or belief for (*h*) use, had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever, save and except the following : —(*i*)

Admitted to vote for

: :

the day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Admitted to rank for dividend for Rs. this day of 19 . Official Assignee.	Sworn at this day of 19 . Before me.	(*g*) Deponent's signature. (*g*) _____

The proof cannot be admitted for voting at any meeting unless it is properly completed and lodged with the Official Assignee before the time named in the notice convening such meeting.

*If proof made by creditor strike out clauses (*c*) and (*d*) .

*If made by clerk strike out (*d*).

*If by agent of company strike out (*c*).

*(*e*) Insert *me* and to *C.D.* and *E.F.*, my copartners in trade, if any, or, if any clerk, insert name, address, and description of principal.

*You should attend carefully to these directions.

NOTE THIS—

(*f*) *State consideration* (*as* Goods sold and delivered by me (and my said partner) to him (or them) at his (or their) request between the dates of, *or*, money advanced by me in respect of the under mentioned bill of exchange) , *or as the case may be*).

(*See back*)

(*g*) My said partners or any of them or the abovenamed creditor (*as the case may be*).

(*h*) My or our or their or his as the case may be.

(*i*) Here state the particulars of all securities held, and wher the securities are on the property of the debtor, assess the value of the same, and if any bills or other negotiable securities be held, specify them in the schedule.)

A.

PARTICULARS OF ACCOUNT referred to on the other side.

(Credit should be given for contra accounts).

If space not sufficient let the particulars be annexed, but where the particulars are on a separate sheet of paper the same must be marked by the person before whom the affidavit is sworn.

Date.	Consideration.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	*

* The vouchers (if any) by which the account can be substantiated should be set out here.

No. 46.

Proof of Debt of Workmen.

(*Title.*)

I (*a*) of (*b*) make oath and say:

1. That (*c*) w at the date of the adjudication order, *viz.*, the day of 19 and still justly and truly indebted to the several persons whose names, addresses, and descriptions appear in the Schedule endorsed hereon in sums severally set against their names in the sixth column of such schedule for wages due to them respectively as workmen or others (*d*) in respect of services rendered by them respectively to (*e*) during such periods before the date of the order of adjudication as are set out against their respective names in the fifth column of such schedule, for which said sums, or any part thereof, I say that they have not, nor hath any of them had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever.

Sworn at this day of 19.

Deponent's signature.

(*a*) Fill in full name, address and occupation of deponent.
(*b*) The above named debtor or the foreman of the abovenamed insolvent or on behalf of the workmen and others employed by the abovenamed insolvent.
(*c*) "I" or "the said".
(*d*) "My employ" or "the employ of the abovenamed insolvent."
(*e*) "Me" or "the abovenamed insolvent."

SCHEDULE referred to on the other side.

1 No.	2 Full name of workmen.	3 Address.	4 Description.	5 Period over which wages due.	6 Amount due.
					Rs. a. p.

Signature of Deponent.
Signature of Commissioner or Officer administering Oath.

No. 47.

Notice of Rejection of Proof of Debt.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that, as Official Assignee, of the above estate, I have this day rejected your claim against such estate (*a*) *to the extent of* Rs. on the following grounds :—

And further take notice that if you are dissatisfied with my decision in respect of your proof, you may apply to the Court to reverse or vary the same, but, subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, no application to reverse or vary my decision in rejecting your proof will be entertained after the expiration of (*b*) days from this date.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

To

Address.

(*a*) If proof wholly rejected strike out words in italics.
(*b*) 20 days or 7 days as the case may be. See Section 101 and rule.

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No. 48.

General Proxy.

(*Title.*)

I, (*a*) of , a creditor, hereby appoint (*b*) to be (*c*) general proxy in the above matter (excepting as to the receipt of dividend (*d*)).

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed (*e*)).

Signature of Witness.

Address.

Notes.

1. When the creditor desires that his general proxy should receive dividends he should strike out the words "excepting as to the receipt of dividend" putting his initials thereto (*f*).

2. The authorized agent of a corporation may fill up blanks, and sign for the corporation, thus :—

For the Company.

J. S. (duly authorized under the seal of the Company).

3. A proxy given by a creditor may be filled up and signed by any person having a general authority in writing to sign for such creditor. Such person shall sign,

J. S. [duly authorized by a general authority in writing to sign on behalf of (*name of creditor*)] (*g*).

Dated this day of 19 .

Signature.

The proxy must be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than the day before the meeting at which it is to be used.

(*a*) If a firm, write "we" instead of "I," and set out the full name of the firm.

(*b*) Here insert either "Mr. of , a clerk, Manager, &c., in my regular employ," or "the Official Assignee in the above matter." The standing of the person appointed must be clearly set out.

(*c*) "My" or "our".

(*d*) See footnote 1.

(*e*) If a firm, sign the firm's trading title, and add "by A.B., a partner in the said firm." As to signature by agent, see foot-notes 2 and 3.

(*f*) It is not intended that the Official Assignee shall in any case receive dividends on behalf of a creditor.

(*g*) The Official Assignee may require the authority to sign to be produced for his inspection.

No. 49.

Special Proxy

(*Title.*)

I, (*a*) of , a creditor, hereby appoint (*b*) as (*c*) proxy at the meeting of creditors to be held on the, day of 19 , or at any adjournment thereof, to vote (*d*).

Dated this day of 19.

[Signed] (*e*)

Signature of Witness.
Address.

Notes.

1. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof on all or any of the following matters :—

(*a*) For or against any specific proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement.

(*b*) For or against the appointment of any specified person as member of the committee of inspection, or for or against the continuance in office of any specified person as member of a committee of inspection.

(*c*) On all questions relating to any matter other than those above referred to, arising at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof.

2. The authorized agent of a corporation may fill up blanks and sign for the corporation, thus :—

"For the Company.
J. S. (duly authorized under the seal of the company)."

3. A proxy given by a creditor may be filled up and signed by any person having a general authority in writing to sign for such creditor. Such person shall sign,

J. S. [duly authorised by a general authority in writing to sign on behalf of (*name of creditor*)] (*f*).

Dated this day of 19 . Signature.

The proxy must be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than the day before the meeting at which it is to be used.

(*a*) If a firm, write "we" instead of "I" and set out the full name of the firm.

(*b*) Here insert either "Mr. of " or "the Official Assignee in the above matter".

(*c*) "My" or "Our".

(*d*) Here insert the word "for or the word "against" as the case may require, and specify the particular resolution or other matter.

(*e*) If a firm, sign the firm's trading title and add "by A. B. partner in the said firm." As to signature by agent, see notes 1 and 2.

(*f*) The Official Asignee may require the authority to sign to be produced for his inspection.

No. 50.

Notice of Meeting where Insolvent submits an Offer of Composition or Scheme (where no Order for Summary Administration has been made).

(*Title.*)

(Under order of adjudication dated the day of 19 .

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent will be held at on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon precisely.

Creditors qualified to vote at such meeting may, by a resolution passed by a majority in number, and three-fourths in value, of all the creditors who have proved their debts, accept the proposal made by the Insolvent for a composition (*or scheme*), the terms of which are set forth in the accompanying report, or any amendment of such proposal which in the opinion of the Official Assignee is calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

Proofs of debts intended to be used at the meeting must be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than o'clock on the day of 19 .

Proxies and voting letters to be used at the meeting must be lodged not later than o'clock on the day of 19 .

Creditors who prove their debts, and whose proofs are admitted and who do not vote on the Insolvent's proposal, will be reckoned as voting *against* it.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

Notes.

1. Creditors who have proved may vote for or against the acceptance of the Insolvent's proposal by means of the voting letter attached to the Official Assignee's report.

2. A form of proof and forms of general and special proxy and a summary of the statement of affairs are sent herewith.

No. 51.

Notice of Meeting in a Summary Case where Insolvent submits an Offer of Composition or Scheme.

(*Title.*)

(Under order of adjudication dated the day of 19 .)

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent will be held at on the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon precisely.

Creditors qualified to vote at such meeting may, by a resolution passed by a majority in number, and three-fourths in value, of all the creditors who have proved their debts, accept the proposal made by the Insolvent for a composition (*or* scheme), the terms of which are set forth in the accompanying report or any amendment of such proposal which in the opinion of the Official Assignee is calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

Proofs of debts intended to be used at the meeting must be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than o'clock on the day of 19 .

Proxies and voting letters to be used at the meeting must be lodged not later than o'clock on the of 19 . Creditors who prove their debts, and whose proofs are admitted and who do not vote on the Insolvent's proposal, will be reckoned as voting *against* it.

Official Assignee.

Address.

Notes.

1. Creditors who have proved may vote for or against the acceptance of the Insolvent's proposal by means of the voting letters attached to the Official Assignee's report.

2. A form of proof and forms of general and special proxy and a summary of the statement of affairs are sent herewith.

No. 52.

Proposal for a Composition.

(*Title.*)

I, , the abovenamed Insolvent, hereby submit the following proposal for a composition in satisfaction of my debts :—

1. That payment in priority to all other of my debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an Insolvent shall be provided as follows :—

(*Set out terms of proposal so far as relate to preferential claims.*)

2. That provision for payment of all the proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings and all fees and percentages payable to the Official Assignee and the Court shall be made in the following manner :—

(*Set out proposal for provisions, for fees, charges, costs, etc.*)

3. That the following composition shall be paid as hereinafter mentioned on all provable debts :—

(*Set out terms of composition.*)

4. That the payment of the composition be secured in the following manner :—

(*Set out full names and addresses of sureties (if any) and complete particulars of all securities intended to be given.*)

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) (*a*)

No. 53.

Proposal for a Scheme.

(*Title.*)

I, , the abovenamed Insolvent, hereby submit the following proposal for a scheme of arrangement of my affairs in satisfaction of my debts.

1. That—

(*Set out terms of scheme.*)

2. That payment in priority to all other of my debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an Insolvent is provided for as follows :—

(*Set out or indicate by reference to the scheme how it is proposed to satisfy preferential claims.*)

3. That provision for payment of all the proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings, and all fees and percentages payable to the Official Assignee and the Court is provided for as follows :—

(*Set out or indicate by reference to the scheme how it is proposed to provide for fees, costs, charges, etc.*)

(*Set out any other terms.*)

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) (*b*)

No. 54.

Report of Official Assignee to Creditors on proposal for Composition or Scheme, and Voting letter.

(*Title.*)

The Official Assignee in the above estate hereby reports :—

That the Insolvent has lodged with him a proposal for a composition (*or* scheme) to be submitted to the creditors, of which the following is a copy :—

(*Here set out fully the terms of proposal.*)

That the liabilities, as shown by the Insolvent's Schedule, amount to the sum of Rs. and the assets are estimated by the Insolvent at the sum of Rs. after payment of preferential debts.

(*a*) To be signed by the Insolvent ; in case of joint Insolvent's to be signed in the firm's name by such of the Insolvents as the Official Assignee shall require.

(*b*) To be signed by the Insolvent ; in the case of joint Insolvents to be signed in the firm's name by such of the Insolvents as the Official Assignee shall require.

That the value of the assets is (fairly estimated by the Insolvent) (*or, as the case may be*).

That the terms of the Insolvent's proposal (*set out particulars of proposal and observations on the proposal and the insolvent's conduct*).

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

Voting Letter.

(*Title.*)

I, , of , a creditor in the above matter for the sum of Rs. hereby request the Official Assignee of the said estate to record my vote (*a*) the acceptance of the proposal as set forth in the report of the Official Assignee hereto annexed, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ (*b*) any amendment thereof which shall, in the opinion of the Official Assignee, be calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors.

Dated this day of 19 .

Signature of Creditor.

Signature of Witness.
Address.

No. 55.

Notice to Insolvent to attend Meeting of Creditors.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that a meeting of your creditors will be held on the day of 19 , at o'clock, at (*c*) and that you are required to attend thereat and submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require. And further take notice that if you fail to comply with the requirements of this notice, you will be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

To.

the above-named Insolvent.

(*a*) Insert here the word "for" or the word "against," as the case may require.

(*b*) Creditors may, if they think fit, authorize the Official Assignee to vote "against" the proposal now submitted but "for" such amendment thereof as may be satisfactory to the Official Assignee.

(*c*) Here insert place where meeting will be held.

No. 56.

Notice to Creditors of a Meeting, when the Insolvent has not submitted a Proposal for a Composition or Scheme.

(*Title.*)

(Under order of adjudication, dated the day of 19 .)

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of creditors in the above matter will be held at on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

To entitle you to vote thereat your proof must be lodged with me not later than o'clock on the day of 19.

A form of proof and forms of general and special proxy are enclosed herewith. Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me not later than o'clock on the day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

(The Insolvent's schedule (*a*) .)

(*a*) Here insert " has not been filed " or " has been filed ".

No. 57.

Resolution accepting Composition

(*Title.*)

Minutes of resolution come to and proceedings had at a meeting of creditors held at this day of 19 , , Chairman.

Resolved as follows :—(*a*)

That the Insolvent's proposal for a composition, as set forth in the annexed paper writing marked " A " be accepted.

(If the Official Assignee is not to be the trustee for the purpose of receiving and distributing the composition, add here resolutions appointing a trustee, and fixing his remuneration.)

F. K. Chairman,

Number.	Assenting Creditors' Signatures.	Amount of Proof.	Number.	Dissenting Creditors' Signatures.	Amount of Proof.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.

NOTE.—When a resolution is carried unanimously the creditors need not sign, but when a division is taken all creditors and holders of proxies voting should sign. The signatures must be attached at the meeting. Resolutions should be put separately.

(*a*) Insert " unanimously " where the resolution is so carried.

No. 58.

Resolution accepting a Scheme of Arrangement

(*Title.*)

Minutes of resolution come to and proceedings had at a meeting of creditors held at this day of 19 .
Chairman.

Resolved as follows :—(*a*)

(*a*) Insert "unanimously" where the resolution is so carried.

That the Insolvent's proposal for a scheme of arrangement, as set forth in the paper writing hereunto annexed, and marked with the letter (*A*) be accepted.

That upon the Court approving this scheme of arrangement, Mr. of , shall be the trustee thereunder at (*here state remuneration*).

That shall be appointed the Committee of inspection under this scheme of arrangement for the purpose of superintending the administration of the debtor's property by the trustee (*b*) , of whom shall form a quorum.

(*b*) Insert number "two," or as the case may be.

That the provisions of section 88 of the Act shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the Committee of inspection under this scheme.

(*Here add any further resolutions that may be come to respecting the administration of the property, the carrying on and disposal of the debtor's business, &c., &c.*).

F. K. Chairman.

Number.	Assenting Creditors' Signatures.	Amount of Proof.	Number.	Dissenting Creditors' Signatures.	Amount of Proof.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.

NOTE.—When a resolution is carried unanimously the creditors need not sign, but when a division is taken all creditors and holders of proxies voting should sign. The signatures must be attached at the meeting. Resolutions should be put separately.

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No. 59.

List of Creditors assembled to be used at every meeting.

(Except a meeting at which a scheme or composition has been considered.)

(*Title.*)

Meeting held at this day of 19 .

Number.	Names of Creditors present or represented.	Amount of Proof.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
7	Total number of creditors present or represented.			

No. 60.

List of Creditors for use at Meeting held for consideration of Composition or Scheme.

(*Title.*)

Meeting held at this day of 19 .

No.	Names of all creditors whose proofs have been admitted.	Here state as to each Creditor whether he voted, and if so, how, whether Personally, by Proxy or Voting Letter.	Amount of Assets.	Amount of admitted Proof.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Total	..	

Required number for majority .. ..
Required Value .. .. Rs.

No. 61.

Application to Court to appoint Day for approving Composition or Scheme.

(*Title.*)

Whereas at a meeting of creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, held at on the day of 19 , a resolution to accept a (*a*) was duly passed by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved their debts.

(*a*) Composition or scheme of arrangement.

And whereas the public examination of the said Insolvent was concluded on the day of 19 .

Now the (*b*) applies to the Court to fix a day for the consideration of the abovementioned (*a*) .

(*b*) " Insolvent " or " Official Assignee."

The amount on which the commission of the Official Assignee will be payable is Rs.

Dated this day of 19 .

Insolvent [*or* Official Assignee].

Order.

Before

Upon reading the above application, and hearing — it is ordered that the application for the consideration by the Court of the abovementioned (*a*) shall be heard at on the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 62.

Application to Court to appoint Day for approving Composition or Scheme in a Summary Case.

(*Title.*)

Summary Case.

Whereas an order for the summary administration of the estate of the abovenamed was made by the Court on the day of 19 .

And whereas at a meeting of creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, held at on the day of 19 , a resolution to accept (*a*) was duly passed by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved their debts.

(*a*) A composition or scheme of arrangement.

Now the (*b*) applies to the Court to fix a day for the consideration of the abovementioned (*a*)

(*b*) "Insolvent" or "Official Assignee."

The amount on which the commission of the Official Assignee will be payable is Rs.

Dated this day of 19 .

Insolvent [*or* Official Assignee].

Order.

Before

Upon reading the above application, and hearing , it is ordered that the application for the consideration by the Court of the abovementioned (*a*) shall be heard at on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 63.

Notice to creditors of Application to Court to approve Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that application will be made to the above Court sitting at , on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon to approve the composition (*or* scheme of arrangement) as proposed by the said Insolvent and duly accepted by the statutory majority of the creditors at a meeting held on the day of 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

No. 64.

Order of Court for General Meeting of Creditors.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of *C. D.*, of , it is ordered that the Official Assignee do summon a meeting of the creditors of the Insolvent to be held at on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon (*here state the purpose for which meeting called*).

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 65.

Notice of Meeting (General Form).

(*Title.*)

Take notice that a meeting of creditors in the above matter will be held at , on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

(*Forms of general and special proxy are inclosed herewith.*)

(Here insert purpose for which meeting called.)

Agenda.

Dated the day of 19 .

(Signed) (*a*)

(*a*) "Official Assignee."

Address

No. 66.

Affidavit of Postage of Notices (General).

(*Title.*)

I, , the Official Assignee (or Clerk to the Official Assignee, as the case may be) in the above matter, make oath and say as follows :—

1. That I did on the day of 19 , send to each creditor who has proved in this matter, and also to all creditors mentioned in the Insolvent's schedule, a notice of (*a*) in the form hereunto annexed, marked "A".

(*a*) Insert here "the time and place of a general meeting" or "adjourned general meeting" or as the case may be.

2. That such notices were addressed to such of the said creditors who have proved their debts according to the addresses in their respective proofs, and to such as have not proved, according to their respective names and addresses appearing in the schedule of the said Insolvent.

3. That I sent the said notices by putting the same into the post office at before the hour of o'clock in the noon on the same day.

Signature.

Sworn at , this day of One thousand Nine hundred and

Before me

No. 67.

Certificate of Postage of Notices (General).

(*Title.*)

I, a clerk in the office of the Official Assignee, hereby certify :—

1. That I did on the day of 19 , send to each creditor who has proved in this matter and also to all creditors

mentioned in the Insolvent's schedule a notice of (*a*) in the form hereunto annexed and marked " A ".

(*a*) Insert here " the time and place of a General Meeting " or " adjourned General Meeting " or as the case may be.

2. That such notices were addressed to such of the said creditors who have proved their debts according to the addresses in their respective proofs, and to such as have not proved, according to their respective names and addresses appearing in the schedule of the said Insolvent.

3. That I sent the said notices by putting the same into the Post Office at before the hour of o'clock in the noon on the same day.

Signature.

No. 68.

Notice to Official Assignee of Application to Court by Insolvent to approve Composition or Scheme.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that application will be made to the Court on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, to sanction the composition (*or* scheme), approved on the day of 19 , by the statutory majority of creditors.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.

No. 69.

Affidavit by Special Manager.

I, of , make oath and say as follows :—

1. The account hereunto annexed marked with the letter A, produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit, and purporting to be my account as special manager of the estate or business of the abovenamed Insolvent, contains a true account of all and every sums and sum of money received by me or by any other person or persons by my order or to my knowledge or belief for my use on account or in respect of the said estate or business.

2. The several sums of money mentioned in the said account hereby verified to have been paid or allowed have been actually and truly so paid and allowed for the several purposes in the said account mentioned.

3. The said account is just and true in all and every items and particulars therein contained according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn, etc.,

No. 70.

Application for Directions by Official Assignee.

(*Title.*)

I desire to make application to the Court for its directions (*here state the particular matter in relation to which they are sought*).

Official Assignee.

Let this application be heard on the day of at o'clock in the noon, and let the Official Assignee give notice (*here insert the persons to whom it is to be given*).

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

No. 71.

Order on Application of Official Assignee for Directions.

(*Title.*)

Whereas at a Court held this day the Official Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent applied to the Court for its directions (*here state the particular matter in relation to which they are sought*). Now upon hearing *C. D.*, of on the matter, it is ordered (*here set out the order*), and that the Official Assignee do pay out of the property of the Insolvent the sum of the costs of this order and the sum of to *C. D.* for his costs (or that *C. D.* do pay the sum of the costs of this order).

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 72.

Notice of intention to Disclaim Lease.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that I intend to disclaim the lease dated whereby (*here specify property let*) was let to the abovenamed Insolvent at a rent of Rs.

If you do not within seven days after service of this notice upon you require me by notice in writing to bring the matter before the Court, I hereby disclaim the said lease as from the expiration of the said seven days.

Dated

To Mr. *X. Y.* *G. H.* (Official Assignee).

No. 73.

Notice to Landlord of Intention to Disclaim Leasehold Property not Sublet or Mortgaged.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that I intend to disclaim the (*a*) dated whereby (*b*) was let to the abovenamed Insolvent at a rent of Rs.

If you require the matter to be brought before the Court, you must give notice thereof to me in writing within seven days of the receipt by you of this notice.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

To

The landlord of the above-mentioned property.

(*a*) Lease or tenancy as the case may be.
(*b*) Here specify property let.

No. 74.

Notice of Intention to Disclaim Leasehold Property Sub-Let or Mortgaged.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that I intend to disclaim the lease dated whereby (*a*) was let to (*b*) at a rent of Rs.

If you require the matter to be brought before the Court you must give notice thereof to me in writing within fourteen days of the receipt by you of this notice.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

To Mr.

The landlord of the above-mentioned premises and

To Mr.

The mortgagee or sub-tenant.

(*a*) Here insert particulars of demised property.
(*b*) The above-mentioned Insolvent or as the case may be.

No. 75.

Disclaimer without Notice.

(*Title.*)

I, , the Official Assignee of the property of the abovenamed Insolvent, hereby disclaim the (*a*) of the premises

(*a*) Lease dated the or as the case may be.

(*b*) which were let to the above-named Insolvent (*c*) at a rent of Rs. per Notice of this disclaimer has been given to (*d*)

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

(*b*) Insert description of the property.
(*c*) On a tenancy or for a term of years or as the case may be.
(*d*) Insert names and addresses of persons to whom notice has been given.

No. 76.

Disclaimer of Leasehold Property after Notice to Landlord, Mortgagees, etc.

(*Title.*)

Pursuant to notice dated the day of address to (*a*) , I, , the Official Assignee of the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, hereby disclaim the lease dated the day of 19 , whereby (*b*) were let to (*c*) at a rent of Rs. for a term of .

Notice of this disclaimer has been given to (*d*)

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

(*a*) Here insert names and addresses of persons to whom notice of intention to disclaim has been given.
(*b*) Here insert particulars of demised property.
(*c*) The abovenamed Insolvent or as the case may be.
(*d*) Insert names and addresses of persons to whom notice of disclaimer has been given.

No. 77.

Disclaimer of Lease with Leave of Court.

(*Title.*)

Pursuant to an order of Court dated the day of 19 , I, , the Official Assignee of the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, hereby disclaim all interest in the lease dated the day of 19 , whereby the premises (*a*) were demised to at a rent of Rs. per annum, for a term of .

Notice of this disclaimer has been given to

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

(*a*) Insert description of the property disclaimed.

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No. 78.

Notice of Disclaimer without the Leave of the Court.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that, by writing under my hand, bearing date the day of 19 , I, , the Official Assignee of the estate of the above-named Insolvent, disclaimed (*a*) of the premises known as (*b*) which were let to (*c*) at a rent of Rs. per (*d*)

The above-mentioned disclaimer has been filed in Court with the proceedings in the Insolvency.

Your attention is directed to the provisions of the Act printed on the back hereof.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

Note.—On the back of this notice the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 62, section 65, and sub-section (2) of section 66 of the Act should be printed.

No. 79.

Notice of Disclaimer of Lease with Leave of Court.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that pursuant to an order of Court dated the day of 19 , I, , the Official Assignee of the estate of the above-named Insolvent, by writing under his hand bearing date the day of disclaimed all interest in the lease dated the day of 19 , whereby the premises were (*a*) demised to at a rent of Rs. per annum for a term of

The above-mentioned disclaimer has been filed in Court with the proceedings in the Insolvency.

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

To

(*a*) The lease dated the day of *or as the case may be.*
(*b*) Insert description of property disclaimed.
(*c*) On a tenancy or for the term of years *or as the case may be.*
(*d*) Add where necessary "pursuant to notice dated the day of 19 "

No. 80.

Form of Notice by Landlord or other Person requiring Official Assignee to bring matter of intended disclaimer of Property burdened with onerous Covenants before the Court.

(*Title.*)

To

The Official Assignee of the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that the said Insolvent was, at the date of the order of adjudication interested as a lessee (*or as the case may be*), in the property described in the schedule to this notice, and that as such lessee (*or as the case may be*) the Insolvent was liable in respect of (*set out the nature of the Insolvent's liability*) which liability has devolved on you as Official Assignee of his estate, and I hereby require you to bring the matter of your intended disclaimer of the Insolvent's interest in the said property before the Court.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) *A. B.*

State how interested in the property.

SCHEDULE to Notice when given by Lessor.

Date of Lease.	Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Parties to Lease.	Full Description of Property Leased.	Term and Rent.	Date of Assignment to Insolvent (if any).	Names and Addresses of Parties to Assignment (if any).	Particulars of any Notices of Mortgage of Lease by Insolvent.

SCHEDULE to Notice when given by Mortgagee or Assignee.

Date of Lease.	Names and Addresses of Parties to Lease.	Description of Property Leased.	Term and Rent.	Date of Mortgage.	Names and Addresses of Parties to Mortgage.	Term conveyed by Mortgage.	Amount secured by Mortgage.	Particulars of any Transfer of Mortgage, with Dates and Names and Descriptions of Parties thereto.

No. 81.

Notice to Creditors of Intention to declare Dividend.

(*Title.*)

A (*a*) dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. You are mentioned in the Insolvent's schedule, but you have not yet proved your debt.

If you do not prove your debt by the day of 19 you will be excluded from this dividend. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H., Official Assignee.

To *X. Y.*

(Address.)

(*a*) Insert here " first " or " second " or " final " or as the case may be.

No. 82.

Notice of Dividend.

(*Title.*)

(Please bring this Dividend Notice with you)

Dividend of in the Re.

(Address.)

Date 19 .

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of in the Rupee has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at Office, as above, on the of or on any subsequent between the hours of .

Upon applying for payment, this notice must be produced entire, together with any bills of exchange or other securities held by you; and if you do not attend personally you must fill up and sign the subjoined forms of receipt and authority, when a cheque payable to your order will be delivered to the bearer.

(Signed)
G. H. (Official Assignee).

To

Note.—On application for the dividend this notice must be produced entire, a d the bills or other securities held by you must be produced.

RECEIPT.

19 .

Received of the sum of Rs. as. and p. , being the amount payable to in respect of the dividend of in the Re. on claim against this estate.

Creditor's Signature.

Rs. .

AUTHORITY.

Sir,

Please deliver to _____ the

(Insert the name of the person who is to receive the cheque or the words "me by post" if you wish the cheque sent to you in the way.)

cheque for the dividend payable to in this matter.

Creditor's Signature.

No. 83.

Notice to Persons claiming to be Creditors of Intention to declare Final Dividend.

(*Title.*)

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the day of 19 , or such later day as the Court may fix, your claim will be expunged, and I shall proceed to make a final dividend, without regard to such claim.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H., Official Assignee.

(Address).

To *X. Y.*

No. 84.

Notice to Creditor of Intention to Pay Composition.

(*Title.*)

Notice is hereby given that a composition is intended to be paid in the above matter.

Your name is included in the list of creditors in the Insolvent's schedule, but you have not yet proved your debt.

The last day for receiving proofs is the day of 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

Official Assignee.

No. 85.

Notice to Insolvent under section 60.

(*Title.*)

To *A. B.*

Take notice that I intend to apply to this Court on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, for an order under section 60 of the Act for the payment of a part of your salary (or income)

to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors under your Insolvency.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H., Official Assignee.

No. 86.

Order setting aside Pay, Salary, etc., under section 60 (1).

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the said Insolvent is (*or here state what the Insolvent is*), and as such is in the enjoyment of the monthly pay (*or* salary) of Rs. ; and whereas upon the application of the Official Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent (*or C. D.*, a creditor of the Insolvent), it appears to the Court just and reasonable that the monthly sum of Rs. , portion of the said pay (*or* salary), ought to be paid to the Official Assignee during the Insolvency, in order that the same may be applied in payment of the debts of the said Insolvent, and that such payment ought to be made out of the first moneys which shall be due after the day of 19 and be continued until this Court shall make order to the contrary ; it is ordered, that such portion of the (*here insert pay or salary*) shall be paid to the Official Assignee accordingly.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 87.

Order setting aside Salary or Income, etc., under section 60 (2).

(*Title.*)

Whereas it having been made to appear to this Court that the Insolvent is in the receipt of (or entitled to) a salary (or income) of about Rs. , as (*here set forth the circumstances under which the salary or income is received*) : And whereas upon the application of the Official Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, and upon hearing the Insolvent, it appears to the Court just and reasonable that the monthly sum of Rs. , portion of the said salary (*or* income), ought to be paid by the Insolvent by monthly (or quarterly) payment (*according as the Insolvent receives his salary or income*), to the Official Assignee during the Insolvency, in order that the same may be applied in payment of the debts of the said Insolvent and that the first of such payments ought to be made on the day of 19 , and be continued monthly (or quarterly) until this Court shall make order to the contrary : it is ordered that the said sum shall be paid by in manner aforesaid out of the Insolvent's said salary (or income).

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 88.

Admission of the debt by Debtor of Insolvent.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of *A. B.* of , an Insolvent .

I, the undersigned *J. K.*, of , do hereby admit that I am indebted to the said Insolvent in the sum of Rs. , upon the balance of accounts between myself and the said Insolvent.

Dated this day of 19 .

J. K.

Witness,
C. D., Chief Clerk,
or
(Official Assignee).

No. 89.

Order to pay debt under section 36.

(*Title.*)

Upon reading the examination of *J. K.* taken this day, and signed and subscribed by him, and upon hearing and upon taking evidence and the Court is satisfied that the said *J. K.* is indebted to the said Insolvent in the sum of Rs. , on the balance of accounts between him and the Insolvent; and it is ordered that the said *J. K.* do pay to the Official Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, in full discharge of the said sum, the sum of Rs. , forthwith (*or if otherwise state the time and manner of payment*), and do further pay to the said Official Assignee the sum of Rs. for costs.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 90.

Search Warrant.

(*Title.*)

Whereas by evidence duly taken upon oath it had been made to appear to the Court that there is reason to suspect and believe that property of the said Insolvent is concealed in the house (*or other place, describing it, as the case may be*) of one *X. M.*, of in the of such house (*or place*) not belonging to the said Insolvent.

These are therefore to require you to enter in the day-time into the house (*or other place describing it*) of the said *X. M.*, situate at aforesaid, and there diligently to search for the said property, and if any property of the said Insolvent shall be there found by you on such search,

that you seize the same, to be disposed of and dealt with according to the provisions of the Act.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

To the *X. Y.* Officer of this Court and his assistants.

No. 91.

Warrant of Seizure.

(*Title.*)

Whereas on the day of 19 , an order of adjudication was made against the said Insolvent :—These are therefore to require you forthwith to enter into and upon the house and houses, and other premises of the said Insolvent, and also in all other place and places belonging to the said Insolvent where any of his goods and moneys are, or are reported to be ; and there seize all the ready money, jewels, plate, household stuff, goods, merchandise, books of account, and all other things whatsoever, belonging to the said Insolvent, except his necessary wearing apparel, bedding and tools, etc., as excepted by the Act.

And that which you shall so seize you shall safely detain and keep in your possession until you shall receive other orders in writing for the disposal thereof from the Official Assignee ; and in case of resistance or of not having the key or keys of any door or lock of any premises belonging to the said debtor where any of his goods are or are suspected to be, you shall break open, or cause the same to be broken open for the better execution of this warrant.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

To the *X. Y.* Officer of this Court and to his assistants.

No. 92.

Warrant against Insolvent about to quit India.

(*Title.*)

To *X. Y.* the Officer of this Court and all Police officers within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to the governor or keeper of the (here insert the prison).

Whereas, by evidence taken upon oath, it hath been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that there is a probable reason to believe that the said *A. B.*, of has absconded (*or* quitted *or* is about to abscond) with a view of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or otherwise delaying or embarrassing the proceedings in Insolvency.

(*Or* that there is probable reason for believing that the said *A. B.* is about to remove his goods with a view of preventing or delaying such goods being taken possession of by the Official Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, *or* that there is probable reason for believing that the said *A. B.* has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy his goods or some of them or his books, documents, or writings, or some or one of them, which books, documents, or writings, or some or one of them, may be of use to the creditors in the course of the Insolvency of the said *A. B.*).

(*Or* whereas, by evidence taken upon oath, it hath been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that the said *A. B.* has removed certain of his goods and chattels in his possession, above the value of Rupees fifty, without the leave of the Official Assignee, that is to say) (*here describe the goods or chattels*).

These are therefore to require you the said . , to take the said *A. B.* and to deliver him to the governor or keeper of the above-named prison, and you the said governor or keeper to receive the said *A. B.* and him safely to keep in the said prison until such time as this Court may order.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 93.

Summons under section 36.

(*Title.*)

To , of .

You are hereby required to attend at the Court of , holden at , on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, to give evidence in the above matter, and then and there to have and produce*

Hereof if you fail, having no lawful impediment to be then made known to the Court, and allowed by it, the Court may by warrant cause you to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

* State any particular documents required, *e. g.*, all ledgers and books of account, invoices, statement of account, letters, books, papers and documents, of every kind in any manner relating to your dealings and transactions with *A. B.*, an Insolvent, touching a debt alleged to be due by you to the said Insolvent's estate amounting to the sum of Rs.

Note.—This summons is issued on the application of the Official Assignee (or *A.B.*, a creditor) and take notice that if the sum of Rs. stated to be due by you to this estate, be paid to , Official Assignee, at , on or before the day of this summons will be discharged.

H 760—80

No. 94.

Application by Official Assignee for committal of Insolvent or other Person.

(*Title.*)

I, the Official Assignee of the estate of the said Insolvent (*or as the case may be*), do apply to this Court for an order of committal for contempt of this Court against the said Insolvent (or *L. M.*,), on the ground set forth in the annexed affidavit.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H., Official Assignee.

No. 95.

Affidavit in support of Application for committal of Insolvent for Contempt under section 33.

(*Title.*)

I, *G. H.*, the Official Assignee of the estate of the said Insolvent, make oath and say :—

Where Insolvent does not submit to examination.

(1) That the said Insolvent did attend at a meeting of his creditors held on the day of 19 , at , and wilfully refused to submit to be examined at such meeting in respect of his property (or his creditors), the submitting to examination being a duty imposed upon him by the Act.

Where Insolvent fails to attend meeting.

(1) That the said Insolvent did wilfully fail to attend a meeting of his creditors held on the day of 19 , at (or to wait on me at my office on the day of 19), the attending of such meeting (or waiting on me) being a duty imposed upon him by the Act.

Where Insolvent fails to execute a deed.

(*or* 1. That the said Insolvent has wilfully failed to execute (*here describe the deed, etc., that he has failed to execute*), the execution of such deed when required by me being a duty imposed upon him by the thirty-third section of the Act).

Where Insolvent fails to attend a meeting; or to execute a deed.

2. (That the said Insolvent was on the day of 19 , duly served with a notice, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, by leaving the same at his usual place of residence requiring him to attend the said meeting), (*or* to execute the abovementioned deed, etc.)

Where Insolvent fails to obey special orders of Court.

(*or* 1. That the said Insolvent has wilfully failed to perform the duty imposed upon him by the thirty-third section of the Act) (*here insert any act he has been required to do by any special order of the Court, stating the day on which the order was made.*)

Where Insolvent has failed to deliver up property.

2. (That the said Insolvent was duly served with a copy of such order by leaving the same at his usual place of residence on the day of 19 .)

(*or* 1. That the said Insolvent has failed to deliver up possession of (*here state the property he has failed to deliver up*), which property is divisible amongst his creditors under the Act, and which said property was (*or* is) in his possession or control, he having been required by me to deliver up the said property by notice, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and which notice was duly served upon him on the day of 19 , at .)

Sworn at, etc.

G. H.

No. 96.

Affidavit of Official Assignee under Section 58 (5).

(*Title.*)

I, *G. H.*, the Official Assignee of the property of the said *A. B.*, an Insolvent, make oath and say:—

1. That I believe that *L. M.*, of , hath in his possession or power as (*here set out the capacity in which the person stands to the Insolvent*) certain moneys (and securities) belonging to the Insolvent, that is to say (*here set out and describe the particular moneys and securities*).

2. That on the day of 19 , I did apply personally to the said *L. M.* to pay and deliver to me the said moneys and securities, and that he did not then, nor has he since paid or delivered to me the same (*or* That I, on the day of , posted a letter to the said *L. M.*, addressed to him at , calling upon him to, etc., and that on the , day of 19 , I posted another letter by which I again called upon him to, etc., and that he failed to pay and deliver the same).

3. That I firmly believe that the said *L. M.* is not entitled by law to retain such moneys (and securities) as against the Insolvent or against me as the Official Assignee of the property of the Insolvent.

Sworn at, etc. *G. H.*

No. 97.

Notice of Application for Committal under Section 30 (2).

(*Title.*)

To

Take notice that *C. D.*, of , will on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, apply to this

Court for an order for your committal to prison for contempt of this Court, you having disobeyed the order of this Court made on the day of 19 (*here set out order*). And further take notice that you are required to attend the Court on such day at the hour before stated to show cause why an order for your committal should not be made.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

No. 98.

Order of Committal under Section 30 (2).

(*Title.*)

Whereas by an order of this Court made on the day of 19 (*here recite the order*). Now, upon the application of *C. D.*, of , and upon hearing *A. B.* (*or, as the case may be*), (*or if he does not appear*) reading the affidavit of (*here insert name and description of person by whom the order was served on A. B.*) and upon reading the affidavit of (*enter evidence*), the Court being of opinion that the said *A. B.* has been guilty of a contempt of this Court by his disobedience of the said order, it is ordered that the said *A. B.* do stand committed to (*here insert prison*) for the said contempt.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 99.

Notice of Application for Committal under Section 33.

(*Title.*)

To the said *A. B.*, Insolvent.

Take notice that the Official Assignee of the property of the said Insolvent will on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, apply to this Court for an order for your committal to prison for contempt of this Court, you having failed to perform the duty imposed on you by the thirty-third section of the said Act (*here set out the duty he has failed to perform*). And further take notice that you are required to attend the Court on such day at the hour before stated to show cause why an order for your committal should not be made.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

No. 100.

Affidavit of Person interested in a Composition for Committal.

(*Title.*)

In the matter of a composition made by *A. B.*, of I, *F. M.*, of make oath and say :—

1. That of was by an order of this Court made on the day of 19 , ordered to (*here set out the order*).
2. That a copy of the said order was duly served on the said
3. That the said has failed to obey such order.

Sworn at, etc.

F. M.

No. 101.

Notice of Application for Committal under Section 58 (5).

(*Title.*)

To (*here insert name, address and description of the persons to whom the notice is to be sent*).

Take notice that the Official Assignee of the property of the said insolvent will on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, apply to this Court for an order for your committal to prison for a contempt of this Court, you having failed to pay and deliver to him certain moneys (and securities) belonging to the insolvent in your possession or power as (*here state whether as treasurer, banker, etc.*), that is to say (*here set out and describe the particular moneys and securities*). And further take notice that you are required to attend the Court on such day at the hour before stated to show cause why an order for your committal should not be made.

Dated this day of 19 .

Chief Clerk.

No. 102.

Order of Committal under Section 33.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee of the property of the Insolvent, and upon hearing the Insolvent (*or if he does not appear*) and reading the affidavit of (*here insert name and description of person by whom the notice to show cause was served*), and upon reading the affidavit of (*enter evidence*), the Court being of opinion that the Insolvent has been guilty of a contempt of this Court by having failed to (*here follow the notice*), it is ordered that the said Insolvent do stand committed to (*here insert prison*) for his said contempt.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 103.

Order of Committal under Section 58 (5).

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee of the property of the Insolvent, and upon hearing *L. M.* (*or if L. M. does not appear*) and reading

the affidavit of (*here insert name and description of person by whom the notice to show cause was served*) and upon reading the affidavit of (*enter evidence*), the Court being of opinion that *L. M.* has been guilty of a contempt of this Court by having failed to pay and deliver to the said Official Assignee certain moneys and securities (*here follow the notice*), and that the said *L. M.* do stand committed to (*here insert prison*) for the said contempt.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 104.

Warrant of Committal for Contempt.

(*Title.*)

To *X. Y.*, officer of this Court, and to the governor or keeper of the (*here insert the prison*).

Whereas by an order of this Court bearing date the day of 19 , it was ordered that the said debtor (or *L. M.*, of) should stand committed for contempt of this Court.

These are therefore to require you the said *X. Y.* and others, to take the said *A. B.* (or *L. M.*) and to deliver him to the governor or keeper of the above-named prison, and you the said governor or keeper to receive the said *A. B.*, and him safely to keep in the said prison and in your custody until such time as this Court shall order ; and you the said governor or keeper shall, while the said *A. B.* is in your custody, at all times when the Court shall so direct, produce the said *A. B.* before the Court.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Chief Clerk.

No. 105.

Warrant to apprehend a Person summoned under Section 36.

(*Title.*)

To *X. Y.* and his assistants of this Court.

Whereas by summons or subpœna dated the day of 19 , and directed to the said *A. B.* of (or to *F. M.* of), he was required personally to be and appear on the day of instant, at o'clock in the the noon at this Court, to be examined ; and which said summons or subpœna was afterwards on the day of 19 , as hath been proved upon oath, duly served upon the said , and a reasonable sum was tendered him for his expenses. And whereas the said ,

having no lawful impediment made known to or allowed by this Court, hath not appeared before me as by the said summons or subpœna he was required, but therein has wholly made default. These are therefore to will, require, and authorize you and every of you to whom this warrant is directed, immediately upon receipt hereof, to take the said and bring him before this Court on the day of in order to his being examined as aforesaid, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 106.

Order for Discharge from Custody on Contempt.

(*Title.*)

Upon application made this day of for *A. B.*, who was committed to prison for contempt by order of this Court, dated the day of 19 , and upon reading his affidavit showing that he has cleared (*or* is desirous of clearing) his contempt, and has paid the costs occasioned thereby, and upon hearing the Official Assignee (*or C. D.* of), it is ordered that the governor or keeper of (*here insert name of prison*) do discharge the said *A. B.* out of his custody, as to the said contempt.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 107.

Order for Production of Person in Prison for Examination before Court.

(*Title.*)

Upon application made this day of by (applicant) for an order for the production of *A. B.*, who was committed to prison for contempt by order of this Court dated the day of for examination before this Court; it is ordered that the governor or keeper of (*insert name of prison*) do cause the said *A. B.* to be brought in custody before the Court at on the day of for examination before the Court and afterwards to be taken back to the said prison to be there safely kept pursuant to the said order.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 108.

Order to Presidency Postmaster under Section 35.

(*Title.*)

Upon the application of the Official Assignee of the property of the above Insolvent, it is ordered that for a period of three months from (*here insert the date*) all post letters, whether registered or unregistered, parcels and money orders directed or addressed to the said Insolvent and his firm at (*here insert the full address or addresses*) shall be redirected, sent, or delivered by the Presidency Postmaster or officers acting under him to the said Official Assignee at (*or otherwise as the Court may direct*), and that a sealed duplicate of this order be forthwith transmitted by the Official Assignee to the Presidency Postmaster, or officers acting under him.

Dated this day of 19 .

By the Court,
Chief Clerk.

No. 109.

Memorandum of Advertisement or Gazetting.

(*Title.*)

Name of Paper.	Date of Issue.	Date of Filing.	Nature of Order, &c.

(Signed)
Chief Clerk.

No. 110.

Certificate of the Official Assignee to amend Insolvent's Schedule.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
Bombay_____

Re_____

To
THE CLERK,
Insolvent Court, Bombay.

Sir,—I have no objection to the following amendment being made by the Insolvent.

Your truly,
Official Assignee.

APPENDIX II.

Fees to be levied by the Chief Clerk.

	Rs.	a.
For filing petition including entry of the same in the record book	2	0
For filing petition under section 109 of the Act	10	0
For filing Schedule (or amended Schedule) and entering ..	1	0
For every summons and every precept, each	1	0
For every other document which requires to be filed ..	0	8
For minuting in the minute book every rule and proceeding and for every copy thereof, each per folio of 90 words ..	0	5
For the drawing and fair copying of every warrant to the Sheriff to bring up a prisoner or to discharge, release or further imprison him and of all orders, each per folio ..	0	5
For office copies of all proceedings or accounts, per folio ..	0	5
For every certificate	1	0
For each search in his office in answer to inquiry	1	0
For reading and marking every exhibit or other proceeding read in Court	1	0
For each subpœna	1	0
For every application for an order of discharge	2	0
For entering notice of opposition	2	0
For entering notice of motion	1	0
For entering a case in the list of costs for each day's hearing	1	0
For every attendance before the High Court with record, books or papers from his office or in cases appealed or order ..	3	0
For affixing the seal	1	0
For every attendance in the Court or a Judge at Chambers with papers from his office by order of the Court or a Judge or at the request of a party	2	0
For every attendance at any Court other than the High Court with papers from his office by order of such Court or at the request of any party. At a criminal court no fee but only such reasonable expenses as may be actually incurred shall be charged	10	0
For every transmission by post or by messenger to any Court other than the High Court of papers from his office by order of such Court or at the request of any party	10	0
For calling on each case to be heard	1	0
For every oath administered to the Insolvent and the witness, each	1	0
For preparing every notice and advertisement per folio including sending the same to the Gazette	0	5
For serving each notice in the island of Bombay	0	12
For every service by general post	0	4

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Fees to be levied by the Sheriff.

The fees to be levied by the Sheriff shall be regulated, so far as they refer to the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act and the Rules made under it, by the table of fees sanctioned under Government Notification No. 4758, dated 28th June 1897, and published at page 317 of the Rules and Forms of the High Court of Bombay, 1909.

Fees to be levied by the Official Assignee.

	Rs.	a.
For every certificate	1	0
For each copy vesting order	1	0
For each search in his office in answer to inquiry	1	0
For each inspection in his office of office records or Insolvent's account books or papers	1	0
For office copies of all proceedings, papers, letters and accounts, per folio	0	5
For producing in the Translator's Office for translation entries from Insolvent's books of account	3	0
For every attendance before the High Court with books or papers from his office by order of the Court or at the request of any party	3	0
For every attendance in the Court or a Judge at Chambers with papers from his office by order of the Court or a Judge or at the request of a party	2	0
For investigation of accounts and other matters referred by the Court and for reporting thereon to the Court, for each hour employed thereon	16	0
For investigation of accounts and other matters referred by the Court and for reporting thereon to the Court for less than an hour	10	0
For every attendance at any Court other than the High Court with papers from his office by order of such Court or at the request of any party. At a Criminal Court no fee but only such reasonable expenses as may be actually incurred shall be charged	10	0
For every transmission by post or by messenger to any Court other than the High Court of papers from his office by order of such Court or at the request of any party	10	0
For the execution by the Official Assignee of any conveyance of immoveable property, when no portion of the purchase money is received by him for the benefit of the creditors at large, a fee at the rate of 12 as. per cent. upon the amount of the purchase money payable by the party requiring such execution, provided that such fee in the whole shall never exceed	100	0

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT I OF 1910

PRESS

APPOINTING OFFICERS TO WHOM COPIES OF NEWSPAPERS, ETC., BROUGHT INTO BRITISH INDIA TO BE FORWARDED

(a) Notn. No. 1931, J. D., 26th Feb. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 614.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that copies of newspapers, books or other documents found in packages brought into British India which have been detained under the said section shall in future be forwarded to the following officers, namely :—

Packages detained at Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Packages detained at Karachi, to the Commissioner in Sind.

Packages detained at Aden, to the Political Resident, Aden.

APPOINTING OFFICERS TO WHOM ARTICLES DETAINED UNDER SECTION 15 AND COPIES OF NEWSPAPERS REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED FREE BY SECTION 16, SHALL BE DELIVERED

Notn. No. 969, J. D., 16th Feb. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 269 as amended by Notns. No. 1162, J. D., 18th Feb. 1915, and No. 1799,† J. D., 12th Mar. 1915.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

(a) Articles detained in course of transmission by post under section 15 of the said Act shall be delivered to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, or in Sind to the Commissioner in Sind ;

(b) The copies of newspapers required by section 16 of the said Act to be delivered free of expense to Government shall be delivered by the printers to the Oriental Translator to Government at the Secretariat, or in Sind to the Commissioner in Sind at the Commissioner's Office, Karachi.

RULES UNDER THE ACT MADE BY THE HIGH COURT

Notn. No. 248, High Court, 11th Apr. 1910, B. G., 1910, Pt. I, p. 549.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges have been pleased to make the following rules under section 21 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 :—

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* Cancelled by Notn. No. 1931, J. D., 26th Feb. 1920.

† Clause (a) superseded by Notn. No. 1162, J. D., 18th Feb. 1915 which has subsequently been cancelled by Notn. No. 1931, J. D., 26th Feb. 1920.

(a) Government Notifications No. 1162, dated the 18th February 1915, and No. 1799, dated the 12th March 1915, are hereby cancelled.

Rules under section 21 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

1. These rules may be cited as "The Rules under the Indian Press Act, 1910". They shall come into operation on the 15th day of April 1910, and shall apply to all applications made to, and all proceedings taken in, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Indian Press Act, 1910, hereinafter referred to as "The Act".

2. Every application to the High Court, under section 17 of the Act, to set aside an order of forfeiture under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12, shall be made by the presentation of a petition which shall be signed by the applicant and verified at the foot by the affidavit of the applicant.

3. The petition shall be written in the English language on foolscap paper or other paper similar to it in size and quality, book-wise, and divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, dates and sums occurring in the petition shall be expressed in figures.

4. The petition shall be headed—

"In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Original Jurisdiction."

"In its Special Bench consisted under Act I of 1910" and shall be instituted "In the matter of the (name, if any) printing press or the (name or description) book, document or newspaper as the case may be."

5. The petition shall state what the interest of the applicant is in the property in respect of which the order of forfeiture has been made and all documents or copies thereof in proof of such interest together with a copy of the notice of forfeiture under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 of the Act, as the case may be, shall be annexed as exhibits to the petition.

6. The petition shall state the ground or grounds on which it is sought to set aside the order of forfeiture.

7. All vernacular documents annexed as exhibits to the petition and all Vernacular documents relied on by the applicant and intended to be in evidence, shall be translated into English by an Official Translator, so that no question may arise as to the accuracy of the translations or the admissibility in evidence of the documents and the translations annexed to them by reason of defects in such translations.

8. The petition with exhibits annexed thereto and their translations, if any, together with a copy of such petition and exhibits with translations shall be presented to the Chief Justice, who will constitute a Special Bench and appoint a day for the hearing and determination of the application.

9. Notice in writing of the day appointed for the hearing and determination of the application, shall be given by the Prothonotary to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the copy of the petition and exhibits with translations, if any, in the last preceding rule mentioned, shall accompany such notice.

10. Printed paper books containing the petition and all exhibits annexed thereto with translations, shall be prepared in the manner prescribed by the rules for the preparation of paper books in appeals from

the High Court, and shall be delivered to the Prothonotary, by the applicant at least one week before the day fixed for the hearing and determination of the application.

11. There shall be ordinarily printed 15 copies of the paper book, but the Prothonotary may, when necessary, direct a large number to be printed.

12. The table of fees now in force in this Court in its Original Civil Jurisdiction shall be applicable to the applications under the Act and proceedings thereon, and costs payable in respect of such applications and proceedings shall be taxed, when so directed, by the Taxing Officer of this Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

13. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the rules and forms of this Court relating to execution of decrees and orders shall be applicable to the execution of orders passed by the High Court on applications under the Act.

RULES UNDER THE ACT MADE BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

Notn. No. A-1073, Judl. Commr., 27th July 1917, S. G., 1917, Pt. I., p. 976.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is pleased to make the following rules under section 21 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910 :—

1. Application, under section 17, to set aside an order of forfeiture under sections, 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 shall be made by petition signed by the applicant and verified in the manner provided for verification of pleadings by Order VI, Rule 14, Civil Procedure Code.

2. The petition shall be headed "In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, High Court Jurisdiction", and shall be entitled "In the matter of the Printing Press" or "the matter of the Book, Document or Newspaper" as the case may be.

3. The petition shall state the interest of the applicant in the property forfeited and the grounds on which it is sought to set aside the order of forefeiture.

4. There shall be annexed to the petition—

(*a*) affidavit and other documents in proof of the petitioner's interest,

(*b*) copy of the order of forfeiture.

5. Notice of the date of hearing shall be given to the Commissioner in Sind, accompanied with the copy of the petition and annexures with translations. Such notice shall be given after deposit of a sum sufficient to cover the estimated cost of copies and translations to be bound together in paper books,—one for the applicant, one for the Government Pleader and one for each of the Judges.

6. Every such petition shall be heard and determined by a Full Bench.

7. Costs shall be taxed as in a miscellaneous civil proceeding.

8. Orders passed on such petitions shall be executed in the manner provided by the Civil Procedure Code and the rules and forms of this Court relating to the execution of decrees.

RULES UNDER ACT II OF 1910

PAPER CURRENCY

THE CURRENCY NOTES (REFUND) RULES, 1921

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 3201-F., 24th Nov. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. S. I.-20, F. D., 29th Nov. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 3122.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the circumstances, conditions and limitations under which the value of lost, mutilated, or imperfect currency notes may be refunded :

Short title.

1. These rules may be called "the Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, 1921."

Definitions.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) "Altered note" means a note in which an, altertion has been made in the number, date, signature or value, or in any other respect.

(*b*) "Controller" means Controller of the Currency.

(*c*) "Currency Officer" means the officer in immediate charge of an office of issue.

(*d*) "Deputy Controller" means a Deputy Controller of the Currency.

(*e*) "Half note" means a half of a note which has been divided vertically through or near the centre.

(*f*) "Mismatched note" means an imperfect note formed by the joining of half of one note to half of another note.

(*g*) "Mutilated note" means a note, of which a portion is missing but does not include a half note.

(*h*) "Note" means a currency note.

(*i*) "Number" includes the number and letters of the series to which the note belongs.

(*j*) "Obliterated note" meansa note, not being a mutilated or altered note, of which a portion has become or has been rendered indecipherable.

Presentation of claims, general provisions.

3. (1) Claims in respect of notes, of which the denomination does not exceed ten rupees, shall be presented to the currency officer in charge of the Calcutta office of issue :

provided that—

(*i*) claims in respect of mutilated notes of the denominations of one rupee and two and a half rupees may be presented at any office of issue and shall be dealt with at the office of issue at which they are presented ;

(*ii*) claims in respect of notes of the denominations of five and ten rupees issued prior to July 1919 shall be presented and dealt with at the office from which the notes were originally issued.

(2) Claims in respect of notes, of which the denomination exceeds ten

rupees, shall be presented to the currency officer in charge of the office of issue, to which such note appears to belong.

(3) When a claim has been presented to a currency officer, who is not authorised to entertain it under these rules, such officer shall return the note to the presenter and refer him to the officer to whom it should be presented under these rules.

Limitation in respect of time.

4. If it appears to the currency officer, to whom a claim is presented under these rules, that such claim was not made by the claimant within twelve months of the time when it might first have been made by him, he shall not entertain such claim unless authorised to do so by the Deputy Controller.

Limitation in respect of value.

5. (1) No claim in respect of a note alleged to have been lost or wholly destroyed shall be entertained unless the denomination of such note exceeded ten rupees.

(2) No claim in respect of a half or mismatched note shall be entertained unless such half note, or one of the half notes comprising the mismatched note, is part of a note of which the denomination exceeded two and a half rupees.

Power to dispose of claims.

6. All claims under these rules shall be dealt with in the following manner, namely :—

(*a*) An enquiry shall be held by the currency officer to whom the claim was presented and such officer shall submit the results of his enquiry to the Deputy Controller, to whom he is subordinate, and such Deputy Controller shall thereupon pass orders in accordance with these rules disposing of the claim :

provided that, with the previous consent of the Controller, the Deputy Controller may delegate to any currency officer subordinate to him the power to pass orders disposing of claims or classes of claims arising otherwise than in respect of lost or wholly destroyed notes.

(*b*) If in the course of an enquiry the enquiring officer requires the claimant to furnish him with any information relating to the claim and the claimant fails, without reasonable cause in the opinion of such officer, to comply with such requisition within three months, such officer may reject the claim.

Claims to the value of mutilated notes of a denomination not exceeding ten rupees.

7. Claims to the value of a mutilated note of a denomination not exceeding ten rupees shall be rejected, unless the portion presented is in the opinion of the enquiring officer clearly more than half of the note, and unless the number of the note is identified on it by the enquiring officer :

provided that, if the note has been joined, the claim shall be rejected unless the enquiring officer is satisfied that each portion is part of the same note.

Claims in respect of mutilated notes of a denomination exceeding ten rupees.

8. Claims to the value of a mutilated note of a denomination exceeding ten rupees shall be rejected and the note shall be stamped with the prescribed stamp and returned to the claimant, excepting when the number of the note on examination is identified with

certainty by the enquiring officer as one of not more than six numbers :

provided that, if such number, though not capable of such identification, is declared by the claimant, the claim shall be dealt with under rules 13 and 15 as the claim to the value of a wholly destroyed note :

provided further that, if, in any case where the claimant is unable to declare the number, the enquiring officer is of opinion that the number may be identified within a resonable period, he may permit the claimant to leave the note in deposit with a view to future identification.

9. If a mutilated note has been identified with certainty by the enquiring officer as one of not more than six numbers, he may pass orders—

(*a*) ordering the claim to be paid at once, or

(*b*) ordering the claim to be treated as one on a half note.

Proceedings in respect of mutilated notes placed in deposit.

10. (1) The enquiring officer shall enter the particulars of any mutilated note placed in deposit under rule 8 in a register to be maintained in this behalf, and shall give a receipt to the claimant in respect of such note.

(2) Where the number of a note so placed in deposit is not identified within a period of three years to the extent specified in rule 8 the claim shall be rejected and the note shall be stamped and returned to the claimant, or, if the claimant cannot be found, shall be destroyed.

Claims in respect of mismatched notes.

11. (1) Claims in respect of a mismatched note shall be deemed to be separate claims in respect of each half thereof, and shall be dealt with as provided in this rule.

(2) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has not been presented, the half note shall be placed in deposit, and, if within a period of one year from the presentation of the claim—

(*a*) the counterpart is presented and no claim for the full value is made in respect thereof, or

(*b*) the counterpart is not presented,

half the value of the note may be paid to the claimant on the presentation of the counterpart or on the expiration of the period of one year, as the case may be.

(3) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart of the half note has already been presented and no claim to the full value of the note has been made in respect of such counterpart under rule 12, or if such claim has been presented and rejected, half the value of the note may be paid to the claimant forthwith.

(4) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has already been presented and the full value of the note has been paid thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained, the claim shall be rejected.

(5) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has already been presented and a claim to full value in respect thereof is under enquiry under rule 13 or rule 14 or, if such claim is made on presentation of the counterpart, while the half note is in deposit under sub-rule (2), the claims shall be considered together.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule no payment shall be made in respect of a half of a mismatched note which is not of a higher denomination than two and a half rupees in respect of which a claim made under rule 8 or 12 is liable to be rejected.

Claims in respect of obliterated or altered notes or half notes.

12. Claims in respect of an obliterated or altered note or half note shall be rejected unless the enquiring officer is satisfied as to the identity of such note or half note and that the note or half note has not been fraudulently altered so as to appear to be of a higher denomination.

Enquiry into claims, in respect of half notes, or notes lost or wholly destroyed for full value of the note.

13. (1) Claims to the full value—

(*a*) of a note of which half only is presented by the claimant, or

(*b*) of a note which is alleged to have been lost or wholly destroyed, shall be accompanied by a signed statement, or if the enquiring officer so directs, by an affidavit, made by the claimant to the effect that he was the last lawful holder of the entire note and containing a full description of the circumstances attending the loss or destruction of the missing half or of the note, as the case may be, and by a statement obtained from the police or postal authorities of the result of the enquiry, if any, held by them.

(2) On receipt of such claim, the enquiring officer, after considering the statements furnished and affidavit, if any, and after making such further enquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary, shall unless he is empowered under the proviso to rule 6 (*a*) to dispose of the case, submit the record to the Deputy Controller for orders, together with his opinion as to the results of the enquiry.

Orders on claims to full value, based on half notes.

14. If the enquiry has been made in respect of a claim under rule 13 (1) (*a*) the Deputy Controller on receipt of the record from the enquiring officer, or the enquiring officer, if empowered under the proviso to rule 6 (*a*), may pass orders—

(*a*) rejecting the claim, or

(*b*) ordering the claim to be paid at once, or

(*c*) ordering that, unless a subsequent claim in respect of the same note is successful in the meantime, the claim be paid on expiration of a period, which shall ordinarily be not less than six months from the date of the order :

provided that, if the claim is made by any person other than a Government servant acting in his official capacity, no order shall be passed for immediate payment of the claim unless the officer empowered to pass such order considers that the facts relating to the claim are not in doubt :

provided further that the Deputy Controller or enquiring officer, as the case may be, when making an order for payment either at once or at the

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expiration of the period specified in the order under clause (*c*), shall require as a condition of payment that the claimant, if other than a Government servant acting in his official capacity, shall, before payment is made, execute a bond with or without sureties in the form set out in Schedule I or II, as the case may be.

Orders on claims in respect of notes lost or wholly destroyed.

15. (1) If the enquiry has been made in respect of a claim under rule 13 (1) (*b*) and the Deputy Controller on receipt of the record is not satisfied that the note has been wholly destroyed or lost in such circumstances that there is no probability of its being presented at some future date for payment, he shall reject the claim.

(2) If after considering the record of such enquiry he is so satisfied, and is further satisfied that the claimant was the last lawful holder of the note, he shall cause to be published in the *Gazette of India* and in three successive issues of the local official Gazette, a notification stating the particulars of the note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, and the name of the claimant, and calling upon any person having a claim in respect of such note to submit the same forthwith.

(3) If on the expiration of two years from the date of the first publication under sub-rule (2) the note has not been presented, the Deputy Controller may order an amount equivalent to the value of the note to be invested in Government securities, or to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank.

(4) If on the expiration of a period, which shall be determined by the Deputy Controller, but which, unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, shall be not less than five years from such first publication, the note has not been presented and no subsequent claim in respect of the same has been substantiated, the Deputy Controller shall order the securities referred to in sub-rule (3), or the deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, as the case may be, with the interest which has in the meantime accumulated thereon, to be delivered to the claimant, or, if the claimant is dead, to his legal representative, on a bond, with or without sureties, executed in the form set out in Schedule III or IV, as the case may be.

(5) If, prior to the expiration of such period, a subsequent claim in respect of the note is substantiated, the delivery specified in sub-rule (4) shall be made, on the condition therein specified, to the person making such subsequent claim, or, if such person is dead, to his legal representative:

Provided that, if the note, said to have been lost or destroyed, is produced before the expiration of such period either by the claimant or by any other person, the proceedings under these rules in respect of such note shall be cancelled.

Surety bonds to be executed on printed forms supplied by the Currency Department.

16. The bonds referred to in the second proviso to rule 14 and in sub-rule (4) of rule 15 shall be executed on printed forms to be supplied by the Currency Department in this behalf and containing the particulars

set out in Schedules I, II, III or IV, as the case may be, and the value of the stamp on any such bond shall be recovered from the person executing the same.

Retention of notes presented in prosecution of a claim.

17. Save as otherwise provided in rules 8 and 10, notes presented in prosecution of a claim will be retained by Government, whatever be the decision on the claim.

Value of notes to be credited to Government in certain cases.

18. Where, as the result of a decision on a claim under these rules, the value or part of the value of any note is payable to the claimant, and such claimant, or, if such claimant is dead, his legal representative cannot be found, or where within a period of three months from the communication to him of the decision the claimant, or, if such claimant is dead, his legal representative, takes no steps to receive payment, the amount payable to him shall be credited to Government.

SCHEDULE I.

Form of Bond with sureties to be executed under the proviso to Rule 14 (*c*).

SCHEDULE II.

Form of Bond without sureties to be executed under the proviso to Rule 14 (*c*).

SCHEDULE III.

Form of Bond with sureties to be executed under Rule 15 (4).

SCHEDULE IV.

Form of Bond without sureties to be executed under Rule 15 (4).

SCHEDULE I.

Half Note Bond with sureties.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that we _____

* _____

† _____

_____

and ‡ _____

_____ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. _____

* Principal's name in full and address and occupation.
† Fir t Surety's name in full and address and occupation.
‡ Second Surety's name in full and address and occupation.

to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals this_____day of_____ in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden *_____ claims that he is the lawful holder of the $\frac{\text{half}}{\text{halves}}$ of the following Currency $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$ †_____

and that the other $\frac{\text{half}}{\text{halves}}$ $\frac{\text{belongs}}{\text{belong}}$ to him but that the same lost;

* Principal's name. † Value and number of Note (s).

AND WHEREAS the said‡_____ has applied to the_____Currency Officer for the Circle at _____for payment of the amount of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on condition of the said‡_____and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above-written and the said§_____ and‖_____have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute such Bond with such condition as hereunder is written. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden¶_____and_____and their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs._____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at _____ being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said‡_____ was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

‡ Principal's name.
§ First Surety's name
‖ Second Surety's name.
¶ Names of Principal and Sureties.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named—
_____ **
in the presence of_____

** Principal's name.

Principal's witnesses.

Signature of first witness_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of second witness_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of Principal_____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named—

_____

in the presence of_____

Name of 1st Surety.

1st Surety's witnesses.

Signature of first witness_____

_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of second witness_____

_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

1st Surety's signature_____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named—

_____

in the presence of_____

Name of 2nd Surety.

2nd Surety's witnesses.

Signature of first witness_____

_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of second witness_____

_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

2nd Surety's Signature_____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT.

Order No. dated the

Pay to_____

Signature of Principal_____

Executed in my presence this day of 19 .

Certified that the sureties are in my opinion fit persons to be accepted as such and that they are aware of the terms of the Bond.

Dated_____19 . Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-charge, Paper Currency_____the sum of rupees_____only being the full value of the Notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Principal._____

SCHEDULE II.

Half Note Bond without sureties.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that I*_____

_____

_____

am held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I hereby bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives and every one of them firmly by these presents sealed with my seal this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden†_____

_____

claims that he is the lawful holder of the $\frac{\text{half}}{\text{halves}}$ of the following Currency $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$

‡_____

and that the other $\frac{\text{half}}{\text{halves}}$ $\frac{\text{belongs}}{\text{belong}}$ to him but that the same lost;

AND WHEREAS the said§_____

_____has applied to the_____

_____Currency Officer for the Circle at_____

_____for payment of the amount of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on condition of the said†_____

executing such bond as above-written with such condition as hereunder is written. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such

* Claimant's name in full and address and occupation.

† Claimant's name.

‡ Value and number of Note (s).

§ Principal's name.

that if the above bounden (1)_____his heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs._____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at _____being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said (1)_____ was not entitled to receive the abovementioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named—
(1) _____
in the presence of_____

Claimant's witnesses.
Signature of first witness (2)_____
Occupation and address of witness_____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of Claimant_____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT

Order No. , dated the

Pay to_____

Signature of Claimant_____

Executed in my presence this day of 19 .

Dated_____19 . Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-charge, Paper Currency_____the sum of rupees_____only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Claimant.

SCHEDULE III

Wholly destroyed or lost Note Bond with sureties.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that we (3)

_____

_____

and (4)_____

_____are jointly and

(1) Claimant's name.
(2) Claimant's witness.
(3) Principal's name in full and address and occupation. First Surety's name in full and address and occupation.
(4) Second Surety's name in full and address and occupation.

severally held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs.____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney, successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs and executors, administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden (1)_____ alleges that the following Currency Note/Notes (2)

_____ has/have been wholly destroyed/lost and that at the date of the destruction/loss of the said Note/Notes he was the lawful holder of the said Note/Notes;

AND WHEREAS the said (1)_____ has applied to the_____ Currency Officer for the Circle at_____ for payment of the amount of the said Note/Notes;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on the condition of the said (1)_____and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above-written and the said (3)_____ and (4)_____ have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute such bond with such condition as hereunder is written. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden (5)_____ and_____ and their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs._____on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at_____being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said (1)_____ was not entitled to receive the above mentioned sum then the above

(1) Principal's name.
(2) Value and number of Note (s).
(3) First Surety's name.
(4) Second Surety's name.
(5) Names of Principal and Sureties.

written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named (1) _____ in the presence of _____

Signature of first witness (2) _____
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Signature of Principal _____

Seal.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named (3) _____ in the presence of _____

Signature of witness (3) _____
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

1st Surety's signature _____

Seal.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named (4) _____ in the presence of _____

Signature of witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of witness (5) _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

2nd Surety's signature.

Seal.

(1) Principal's name.
(2) Principal's witness.
(3) First Surety's witnesses.
(4) Second Surety's name.
(5) Second Surety's witnesses.

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ENDORSEMENT

Order No. dated the

Pay to _____

Signature of Principal _____

Executed in my presence this day of 19

Certified that the sureties are in my opinion fit persons to be accepted as such and that they are aware of the terms of the Bond.

Dated _____ 19 . Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-charge, Paper Currency _____ the sum of rupees _____ only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Principal.

SCHEDULE IV

Wholly destroyed or lost Note Bond without sureties.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that I (1) _____

_____

_____

am held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney, successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I hereby bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives and every one of them firmly by these presents sealed with my seal this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden (2) _____

_____

alleges that the following Currency $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$ (3)

_____

$\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been $\frac{\text{wholly destroyed}}{\text{lost}}$ and that at the date of the $\frac{\text{destruction}}{\text{loss}}$ of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$ he was the lawful holder of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$;

AND WHEREAS the said (2) _____ has applied to the _____ Currency Officer for the Circle _____

for payment of the amount of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Notes}}$;

(1) Claimant's name in full and address and occupation.
(2) Claimant's name.
(3) Value and number of Note(s).

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on the condition of the said(1)_____ executing such Bond as above-written with such condition as hereunder is written.

NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden(1)_____ and his heirs, executors, administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the abovementioned sum of Rs._____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at_____ being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said(1)_____ was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named (1)_____ in the presence of_____

Signature of first witness(2)_____

Occupation and address of witness_____

Signature of second witness_____

Occupation and address of witness

Signature of Claimant_____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT

Order No. dated the

Pay to_____

Signature of Claimant_____

Executed in my presence this day of 19

Dated _____19 Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-Charge, Paper Currency_____ the sum of rupees_____ only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Claimant.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1910

DOURINE

APPOINTING VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS IN SIND

Notn. No. G-481, Commr., 2nd Dec. 1915, S. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 9299, dated the 30th August 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is

(1) Claimant's name.
(2) Claimant's witnesses.

pleased to appoint, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the following officers to be Veterinary Practitioners under the said Act, and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified against their names, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon Veterinary Practitioners by the said Act, namely :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana. 2. The Veterinary Officer in charge, Army Remount Department, Quetta. 3. The Divisional Veterinary Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta.	The whole province of Sind.

APPOINTING INSPECTORS IN SIND

Notn. No. G-482, Commr., 2nd Dec. 1915, S.G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 9299, dated the 30th August 1915, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to appoint, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the following officers to be Inspectors under the said Act, and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified against their names, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon Inspectors by the said Act, namely :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. All Superintendents of Police ..	Within their respective districts.
2. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Quetta. 3. The Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. 4. The Veterinary Assistant, Army Remount Department.	The whole province of Sind.

APPOINTING VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 14284-B, R.D., 5th Dec. 1919, B.G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 3001.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified below to be veterinary practitioners under the said Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified in each case, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon veterinary practitioners by the said Act :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. 2. The Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Presidency proper except Bombay City and Harbour and Bandra Municipality.

3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. 4. The Assistant Principal, Veterinary College.	Bombay City and Harbour and Bandra Municipality.

APPOINTING INSPECTORS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 14284-C, R. D., 5th Dec. 1919, B.G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 3001.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified below to be inspectors under the said Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified in each case, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon inspectors by the said Act :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas over which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
2. Collectors .. 3. Superintendent of Police .. 4. Assistant Collectors .. 5. District Deputy Collectors .. 6. Assistant Superintendents of Police .. 7. Deputy Superintendents of Police ..	Their respective charges.
8. Huzur Deputy Collectors .. 9. Treasury Officers .. 10. City Magistrates ..	The headquarters towns in which they are serving.
11. Cantonment Magistrates ..	The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving together with an area lying within a radius of 5 miles round.
12. Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise 13. Assistant Collectors of Salt and Excise .. 14. The Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay. 15. The Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. 16. The Veterinary Assistants, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Their respective charges.

RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES FOR THE HEARING OF APPEALS UNDER THE ACT IN :—

Sind

Notn. No. G-483, Commr., 2nd Dec. 1915, S.G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1923, as amended by Notn. No. G-366, Commr., 12th Aug. 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 9299, dated the 30th August 1915, under section 11 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to appoint the following officers to constitute committees for the hearing of appeals under the said Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified opposite their names, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon them by the said Act, namely :—

Officers.	Area.
1. The Assistant or the Deputy Collector or the Mukhtiarkar (*ex-officio*). 2. The Veterinary Practitioner (*ex-officio*) .. 3. The Veterinary Inspector (*ex-officio*) .. 4. A member of the District Local Board or Taluka Local Board, not being a salaried servant of Government or the Local Board, to be nominated from time to time by the Collector. 5. A zamindar of respectable standing to be nominated from time to time by the Collector.	Within their respective spheres of duty.

Three members, one of whom shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local body, shall form a quorum. The award shall be decided by a majority of votes taken, the Chairman, who shall be elected for the occasion, having a second or casting vote in all cases where there is an equality of votes. All appeals under section 12 of the Act should be addressed to the Assistant or Deputy Collector of the Division, who shall, within a fortnight of the receipt of an appeal, convene the committee to meet at some convenient place.

2. It shall be the duty of such Committees to decide whether the award made by a Veterinary Practitioner under section 10 of the Act is fair and reasonable.

Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden

Notn. No. 14284-D, R. D., 5th Dec. 1919, B.G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 3002.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the constitution of committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10 of the said Act in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, namely :—

1. The Committee for hearing appeals under section 11 of the Act shall be constituted as follows :—

(*a*) the Collector of the District ;

(*b*) a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under section 4 of the Act or other Veterinary Practitioner nominated by him ;

(*c*) one Indian gentleman, not in the employment of Government or of a local authority, to be selected on each occasion by the Collector of the district.

2. Every appeal shall be in writing addressed to the Collector, who on receipt shall fix a date, time and place for the meeting fo the Committee to hear the appeal in question.

3. Due notice shall be given to the appellant of such date, time and place, and, if he attends, the Committee shall hear him and any witnesses he may produce in support of his appeal.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSES OF CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN :—

Province of Sind

Notn. No. G-481, Commr., 3rd Nov. 1916, S. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1646.

In supersession of his notification No. G-484, dated the 2nd December 1915, as amended by his notification No. G-244, dated the 7th June 1916, the Commissioner in Sind, in exercise of the powers conferred by Government notification No. 9299, dated the 30th August 1915, is pleased to issue the following rules under section 14 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act in the Province of Sind, namely :—

1. The owner or the person in charge of a horse which he believes, or has reason to believe, to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector.

2. Searches shall, where possible, be made in the presence of the owner and with all reasonable regard for the convenience of the occupants of the place.

3. The owner or person in charge of a building, field or other place searched by the Inspector shall give free ingress to the Inspector and shall in every possible way facilitate the inspection. He shall be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector statement in writing of the grounds of the entry, and in the event of such place being infected, shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act, signed by the Inspector.

4. If, as a result of his search, or otherwise, the Inspector finds a horse which in his opinion is affected with dourine, he may, by an order in writing, direct its owner or keeper to take immediate steps for its isolation at a Veterinary dispensary or Police thana whichever is the nearer, pending examination by a Veterinary practitioner. The order shall specify the manner in which isolation is to be effected and shall expressly prohibit the use of the animal for breeding purposes or its removal from its place of isolation pending its examination by the Veterinary practitioner.

5. If, in any case, the Veterinary practitioner is of opinion that repeated microscopical examinations are necessary for the purposes of section 8 (*b*) of the Act, it shall be lawful for him to detain the animal

concerned in isolation at a Veterinary dispensary or Police thana for such length of time as may enable him to come to a decision.

6. Mares affected with dourine may be destroyed under section 8 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Act, with the previous sanction of a Veterinary practitioner appointed under the Act.

7. In the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of a horse which has died in consequence of castration, the carcass shall be disposed of by burning under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector, and no person shall be permitted, except with the sanction of such Veterinary inspector, to remove the carcass or any portion of it.

8. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 (fifty rupees).

Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden

Notn. No. 14284-E, R. D., 5th Dec. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 3002.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, namely :—

1. The owner or the person in charge of a horse which he believes, or has reason to believe, to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector.

2. Searches shall, where possible, be made in the presence of the owner or person in charge of the horse and the owner or person in charge of the building, field or other place in which the animal is kept and with all reasonable regard for the convenience of the occupants of the place.

3. No entry or search under section 5 of the Act shall be made between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

4. The owner or person in charge of a building, field or other place searched by the Inspector shall give free ingress to the Inspector and shall in every possible way facilitate the inspection.

5. If as a result of his search or otherwise, the Inspector finds a horse which in his opinion is affected with dourine, he may, by an order in writing, direct the owner or person in charge to take immediate steps for its isolation at a place to be specified in the order pending examination by a Veterinary Practitioner.

6. The owner or person in charge of a horse examined in accordance with section 7 of the Act shall permit blood or other material to be drawn from it for the purpose of examination.

7. If, in any case, the Veterinary Practitioner is of opinion that repeated examinations are necessary for the purpose of section 8 (*b*) of the Act, it shall be lawful for him to detain the animal concerned in isolation in such place as he may consider suitable, for such length of time as may enable him to come to a decision.

8. Mares affected with dourine may be destroyed under section 8 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Act with the previous sanction of a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

9. In the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of a horse which has died in consequence of castration, the carcass shall be disposed of in such manner as the Veterinary Practitioner may direct.

10. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XV OF 1910

CANTONMENTS

Applying the section to the following areas and investing the Cantonment Magistrate with the full powers of a Magistrate within the area for certain purposes :—

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE ADEN SETTLEMENT AROUND THE MILITARY CANTONMENT

Notn., J. D., 25th Oct. 1872, B. G., 1872, Pt. I, p. 1143.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that within the limits of the Settlement of Aden around the Military Cantonment the provisions of section 21 of (Bombay) Act III of 1872* shall come into operation from the 1st January 1873, and that the Cantonment Magistrate is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate within the limits so extended, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the said Act within the said limits.

WITHIN A LIMIT OF THREE MILES RADIUS AROUND THE OFFICE OF THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AT AHMEDNAGAR

Notn. No.6367, J. D., 8th Sept. 1885, B. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 1117.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that within a limit of three miles radius around the office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, the provisions of section 21 of (Bombay) Act III of 1867† shall come into operation, and that the Cantonment Magistrate is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, under section 12 of Act X of 1882‡ within the limits so extended, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of (Bombay) Act III of 1867† within the said limits.

CERTAIN AREAS AROUND THE CANTONMENT OF KARACHI

No. 8384, R. D., 18th Aug. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Cantonment Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, dated the 13th December 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following areas around the Canton-

* Repealed by Bom. Act II of 1888.
† Repealed by Act XIII of 1889 which has again been repealed by Act XV of 1910.
‡ Repealed by Act V of 1898.

ment of Karachi within which the provisions of the said section shall come into operation with effect from the 21st day of September 1919 :—

Areas.	Areas.
1. The Sudder Bazaar,	6. The Bunder Road Quarter,
2. The Soldiers' Bazaar,	7. The Machi Miani Quarter,
3. The Preedy Quarter,	8. The Keamari Quarter,
4. The Serai Quarter,	9. The Railway Quarter,
5. The Rambagh Quarter,	10. The Rest Camps.

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

No. 962, G. D., 23rd Mar. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 807.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the area included within the limits of Hyderabad, within which the provisions of the said section shall come into operation with effect from the 1st day of May 1920.

EXTENDING TO ALL CANTONMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 434 (1) AND SECTION 473 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1888, WITH CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS

G. of I., Military Dept., Notn. No. 162, 5th Feb 1897, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 716, 10th Feb. 1897, B. G., 1897, Pt. I, p. 219.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to all cantonments which are in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council the provisions of section 434, sub-section (1), and section 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888) in the modified form set forth below, namely :—

'(1) In the event of any of the Cantonments mentioned above being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons, as he may think necessary, to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

'(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).'

2. The Notifications of the *Gazette of India* in the Military Department Nos. 1160, 87 and 118, dated 23rd October 1896, 22nd January 1897 and 29th January 1897, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

EXTENDING SECTIONS 76, 77, 79 AND 80 AND SCHEDULE D OF BOMBAY ACT III OF 1901 TO THE AHMEDNAGAR CANTONMENT.

G. of I., Military Dept., Notn. No. 24, 13th Jan. 1905, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 311, G. D., 17th Jan. 1905, B. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 40.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Ahmednagar sections 76, 77, 79 and 80 and Schedule D of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay Act III of 1901), subject to the restrictions and modifications hereinafter appearing;

Power to examine articles liable to octroi.

1. (1) Every person bringing into or receiving from beyond the octroi limits of the cantonment any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Cantonment Committee, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable— Bom. Act III of 1901, s. 76 (1).

(*a*) permit that officer to inspect, examine and weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(*b*) communicate to that officer any information, and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature, which he may possess relating to the article.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

(2) If any person bringing into, or receiving from beyond, the octroi limits of the cantonment any conveyance or package shall refuse, on the demand of an officer authorized by the Cantonment Committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before the Cantonment Magistrate, or such other officer as the Governor in Council appoints in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence. *Ibid*, s. 76 (2).

Presentation of bills for octroi.

2. (1) Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the Cantonment Committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed, and the rate at which the tax is calculated. *Ibid*, s. 77 (1).

Penalty for evasion of octroi.

(2) Every person who, with the intention to defraud the Cantonment Committee, causes or abets the introduction of, or himself introduces or attempts to introduce, within the octroi limits of the cantonment, any goods liable to octroi upon which payment of the octroi due on such introduction has neither been made nor tendered, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten times the value of such octroi or to fifty rupees, whichever may be greater. *Ibid*, s. 77 (2).

Ibid, s. 79 (1).

Power to seize articles on non-payment of octroi.

3. (1) In the case of non-payment on demand of any octroi leviable by the Cantonment Committee, the person appointed to collect such octroi may seize any articles on which the octroi is chargeable, which are of sufficient value to satisfy the demand and may detain the same. He shall thereupon give the person in possession of the articles seized a list of the property, together with a written notice, in the Form of Schedule D, that the said property will be sold as shall be specified in such notice.

Ibid s. 79 (2).

Power to sell property seized at once.

(2) When any article seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it, together with the amount of the octroi chargeable, is likely to exceed its value, the person seizing such article may inform the person in whose possession it was that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it or cause it to be sold accordingly unless the amount of octroi demanded be forthwith paid.

Ibid, s. 79 (3).

Release of property on payment.

(3) If at any time before the sale has begun the person whose property has been so seized tenders at the Cantonment Magistrate's office the amount of all expenses incurred and of the octroi payable, the Cantonment Committee shall forthwith release the property seized.

Ibid, s. 79 (4).

Sale.

(4) If no such tender is made, the property may be sold, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in payment of such octroi and the expenses incidental to the seizure, detention and sale.

Ibid, s. 79 (5).

Surplus how dealt with.

(5) The surplus, if any, of the sale-proceeds shall be credited to the cantonment fund, and may, on application made to the Cantonment Committee, in writing, be paid to the person in whose possession the property was when seized; and, if no such application is made, shall be the property of the Cantonment Committee.

Ibid, s. 80.

Power to keep account current with firm or public body in lieu of levying octroi on introduction of goods.

4. The Cantonment Committee, if they think fit, instead of requiring payment of octroi due from any mercantile firm or public body, to be made at the time when the articles in respect of which it is leviable are introduced within the octroi limits of the Cantonment, may at any time direct that an account current shall be kept on behalf of the Cantonment Committee of the octroi so due from any such firm or body as the Cantonment Committee specify in this behalf.

Every such account shall be settled at intervals not exceeding one month, and such firm or public body shall make such deposit or furnish such security as the Cantonment Committee, or any officer authorized by them in this behalf, shall consider sufficient to cover the amount which may at any time be due from such firm or body in respect of such dues.

Every amount so due at the expiry of any such interval shall be recoverable in the same manner as an amount claimed on account of any tax recoverable under the Ahmednagar Cantonment Taxation Rules, 1901.

SCHEDULE D.

[See sub-section (1) of Section 79.]

Form of Inventory and Notice.

To

A. B.,

residing at

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the inventory beneath this, for the value of , due for the octroi mentioned in the margin, together with R due as for service of notice of demand, and that, unless within five days from the day of the date of this notice you pay into the Cantonment Magistrate's Office at the said amount, together with the costs of the recovery, the said goods and chattels will be sold.

Dated this day of 19.

(Signature of officer executing the warrant.)

Inventory.

(*Here state particulars of goods and chattels seized.*)

EXTENDING SECTION 71 (2) OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT, 1901, AS MODIFIED, TO THE POONA CANTONMENT

G. of I., Army Dept., Notn. No. 1096, 24th May 1918, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4027, G. D., 11th June 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1089.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Poona, the provisions of section 71 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act (III of 1901) in the modified form set forth below :—

When the Cantonment Authority have made provisions for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands used for any one purpose and under one management, they may, instead of levying the conservancy rate imposed in the cantonment, fix a special rate and the dates and other conditions for periodical payments thereof, which shall be determined by written agreement with the person who would have been otherwise liable for the conservancy rate, provided that in fixing the amount proper regard be had to the probable cost to the Cantonment Authority for the services to be rendered.

ORDER UNDER ACT II OF 1911

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

APPOINTING A PLACE FOR INSPECTING COPIES OF SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

Notn. No. 3977, G. D., 25th Sept. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 822.

Under the provisions of section 11, sub-section 3, of the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the new Record Office, Bombay, as the place where copies of specifications of inventions and designs filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department can be inspected.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1911

CRIMINAL TRIBES

DECLARING CERTAIN TRIBES RESIDING OR WANDERING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TO BE CRIMINAL TRIBES

Notn. No. 4839, J. D., 23rd July 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1451.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (No. III of 1911), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 674, 675, and 676, dated the 29th January 1916, the Governor in Council having reason to believe that the tribes noted in the following schedule, residing in or wandering in the Presidency of Bombay are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, is pleased to declare that each of the said tribes shall be declared to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act :—

THE SCHEDULE.

1. Kaikadis, or Korchas or Korwas including their sub-divisions.
2. Haranshikaris, also known as Adavi Chenchars, Chigribetgars and Pardhis.
3. Ghantichors, also known as Uchlias or Bhamptas.
4. Waddars including their sub-divisions.
5. Mang Garudis.
6. Guzarati Bhats, also known as Kanjars and Nats.
7. Berads or Bedars.
8. Lamanis.
9. Katbus.
10. Kammis.
11. Chhapparbands.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN RESPECT OF THE HURS OR LURS IN SIND

Notn. No. 2614, J. D., 14th Apr. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 842, as amended by Notn. No. 3729, J. D., 14th Apr. 1900.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by Section 18 of Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act), as amended by Act II of 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in respect of the Hurs or Lurs in Sind :—

(i) *The Form in which the Register of Criminal Tribes shall be made.*

1. The Register of Criminal Tribes, Gangs and Classes shall be prepared in the form hereinafter prescribed ; it shall be written in the English language, and shall be signed by the Magistrate of the district :—

					DETAILS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.												
Taluka.	Deh.	Village or Hamlet.	Serial Number of Family.	Name of principal Member of Family.	Serial Number of Individual.	Name.	Father or Husband's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Criminal Conviction, if any.	Finger-tip Impressions.	Residence fixed under Section 18, clause 4, or under Section 14.	Date of Registration.	Orders passed by the District Magistrate under Sections 11 and 12.	Orders passed by the Commissioner under Section 12.	Orders of Removal under Section 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(ii) *The mode in which the Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published, and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and land-owners and occupiers of land or their agents shall be informed of its publication.*

2. The Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published in the following manner :—The Mukhtyarkar of each taluka concerned shall cause a copy of such Notice to be affixed to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang or class reside.

He shall also cause the Notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth and beat of drum in every village or hamlet in his taluka in which it is known,

or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang or class reside or where it is likely or possible that members of such tribe, gang or class may be secreting themselves.

In all such villages and hamlets it shall be notified further by beat of drum and word of mouth that all persons whom the aforesaid Notice concerns, and all owners or occupiers of land or agents of such owners or occupiers, are required to attend at an appointed place, and at such place the Notice shall be read and explained to all such persons, owners, occupiers, or agents as aforesaid.

(iii) *The mode in which the Notice of an alteration in the Register is to be given.*

3. The Notice under Section 11 shall be given to the person to be affected by the proposed alteration by service in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses.

(iv) *The limits within which persons whose names are on the Register shall reside.*

4. (*a*) Save as hereinafter provided, no registered person shall reside elsewhere than in the limits of the village or hamlet which is entered in the Register as his place of residence, or to which he may be removed by an order under Section 14 of the Act.

(*b*) No registered person shall leave the limits of the village which is registered as his place of residence without, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of, a permit or pass granted him under the following rules :—

(v) *Conditions as to holding Permit or Passes under which such persons may be permitted to leave the said limits.*

5. Every registered person shall ordinarily be entitled to a permit, wherein shall be entered his name and descriptive roll and his registered place of residence, and which shall authorise him to be between sunrise and sunset at any place within a radius of 5 miles from his registered place of residence for the purpose of carrying on his *bonâ fide* avocation or pursuit. Permits under this rule shall be granted by the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

6. The Officer in charge of the Police Post nearest to the town or village in which a registered person resides may, on due cause being shown, grant such person leave of absence for a period not exceeding two days, and the Taluka Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such person resides may similarly grant him leave of absence for a period not exceeding 14 days.

7. If a registered person requires longer leave than 14 days, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate, or if authorised by the District Magistrate in that behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, may grant such leave as may appear to him reasonable and sufficient.

8. The Officer granting leave of absence shall cause a Pass to be drawn up in duplicate, and shall sign and seal such duplicate copies. One copy shall be given to the registered person concerned, and the other copy shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Police Station at the destination of the registered person, through the Officers in charge of those Police Stations at which such person is to report himself.

9. Every Pass granted by a Native Police Officer shall be written in the vernacular of the district, and every other Pass shall be written in English as well as in such vernacular.

(vi) *Conditions to be inserted in such Passes.*

10. Every pass granted to a registered person under Rule 8 permitting him to be absent beyond the boundaries of his village or town shall state—

(*a*) The name of the person to whom the Pass is granted.

(*b*) The descriptive roll of such person.

(*c*) The place from which, the route by which, and the place to which such person is to proceed, and also similar information as to the return journey.

(*d*) The Police Stations at which such registered person is to report himself *en route* and at his destination.

(*e*) The probable dates of arrival at such stations.

(*f*) The period of absence sanctioned.

(*g*) The business on which such person is proceeding.

11. The holder of the Pass shall be bound to show the Pass on the demand of any Magistrate or Police Officer.

(vii) *Roll-Calls.*

12. The District Magistrate, or, if authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, may order a roll-call of registered persons residing in any village or town.

Such roll-call may be taken either with or without previous intimation being given to the registered persons concerned. On being informed by the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Post, or by beat of drum or otherwise, that the roll of registered persons is being called at a particular place, it shall be the duty of all such persons so informed to proceed to that place and answer to their names, and to remain in attendance until the Officer calling the roll dispenses with their further attendance, provided that the place at which such persons are required to attend is in reasonable proximity to their residences.

13. It shall be the duty of every registered person residing in a village or town, unless exempted in writing by the District Magistrate, or by a Pass in force, or prevented by sickness or infirmity, to report himself daily, at such time or times as the District Magistrate may from time to time direct, to the Police Officer or other person appointed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, provided that the place at which such registered person is required to report himself is in reasonable proximity to his residence.

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(viii) *Inspection of residences and removal of contrivances to facilitate concealment of stolen property or absence without leave.*

14. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any registered person and any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which such person may be, or may be supposed to be.

Any Magistrate may exercise like authority, on being empowered either specially or generally by the District Magistrate.

15. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may empower any of his subordinates, not below the rank of a (Second Class) Head Constable of Police, by a written order, to enter and inspect from time to time as he deems fit, or on a particular occasion, any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which a registered person may be, or may reasonably be supposed to be, and to report the result of such inspection.

16. After making or causing to be made an inspection, the District Magistrate may decide that any wall, hedge, palisade, step, ramp, stockade, tree, ditch, opening, or moat which surrounds, or is in proximity to, the residence of a registered person, or which isolates or divides the quarter of any village or town chiefly inhabited by registered persons, is a contrivance for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave the place of residence without permission, and may direct the removal of any such contrivance for the said purposes from any house owned or occupied by a registered person or persons.

(ix) *The terms on which registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act.*

17. Registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act by the order of the District Magistrate, who, for reasons to be stated in writing, may pass such order on the following terms :—

(*a*) that he shall be of good conduct, *or*

(*b*) shall report himself to such person and at such time, not being more than once every seven days, as the District Magistrate may require, *or*

(*c*) comply with both of these conditions.

18. Whenever it is intended by the District Magistrate to issue such an order, intimation of such intention shall first be given to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall state any objection which he may have to advance, and the District Magistrate shall not proceed to issue such an order without having previously considered such objection.

19. In case of any infringement of either or both of the conditions stated in Rule 17, the name of the person so discharged may be brought again upon the Register, in which case the procedure prescribed in section 11 of the Act shall be observed.

(x) *The mode in which Criminal Tribes shall be settled and removed.*

20. On an order being passed under section 13 of the Act for the settlement, or under section 14 for the removal, of any tribe, gang, or class, the District Magistrate shall cause to be served, in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses, on every member of such tribe, gang or class a notice, stating the settlement in which he is to reside or the place of residence to which he is to be removed, as the case may be, and the period within which he is to present himself at such settlement or place of residence.

21. In the event of any person, on whom such notice shall have been duly served, failing to comply with the order contained therein before the expiration of the specified period, the District Magistrate, may direct the forcible removal of such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property, to the settlement or place of residence mentioned in such notice.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last two preceding rules the District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, for special reasons, which he shall state therein, dispense with the abovementioned notice, and direct the immediate removal to the settlement or place of residence, as the case may be, by force, if necessary, of any such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property.

RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 9828, J. D., 19th Oct. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 3297.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department Nos. 5520 and 6767, dated 18th August 1916 and 19th October 1917, respectively, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act in respect of the tribes declared to be criminal tribes under section 3 of the Act in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. *Form of Register.*—The register prescribed in section 4 shall be in the form of appendix A to these rules. It shall be written in English and every entry shall be signed by the officer making the entry.

2. *Person under 15 not to be registered.*—No person who is under the age of 15 years shall be registered. The decision of the officer making the entry shall be final as to the question of age.

3. *Notice under section 5—Form and Publication.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause copies of the notice under section 5 of the Act to be affixed to the village chawdi or other meeting place and also to the house or houses of one or more of the principal inhabitants of each village or hamlet in his jurisdiction in which any member of the criminal tribe is believed to reside or to be in hiding or to which he is likely to resort. He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed by beat of drum in such villages

(*b*) Alternatively if more convenient the notice may be served on the persons whom it is proposed to register in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of summonses.

(*c*) In the case of unregistered members of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement, the person in charge of the Settlement shall publish the notice in such manner as he shall consider sufficient.

(*d*) The District Magistrate shall also publish the notice at the place where the register is to be made in the manner described in the first paragraph of clause (*a*) of this rule, in all cases.

(*e*) The notice under section 5 of the Act shall be in the form of appendix B to these rules.

4. *Notice under section 7, cancellation of entry in register.*—(*a*) The notice under section 7 (*2*) shall be in the form of appendix B to these rules and shall be served on the person concerned in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of summonses.

(*b*) The District Magistrate shall not cancel the registration of any person registered as a member of a criminal tribe without consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and unless such person proves to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate that he is not a member of a criminal tribe or that he has reformed and is earning an honest living.

5. *Intimation of absence or change of residence under section 10* (*b*).—(*a*) No registered member of a criminal tribe notified under section 10 (*b*) shall absent himself from the village in which he resides unless he has previously notified his intention of so doing to the headman of such village, giving the date on which he intends to start, the name of the village and the address therein to which he intends to proceed and the period of his absence. He must state the villages if any at which he intends to halt by night *en route*.

(*b*) No such person shall absent himself from the village in which he resides with the intention of being absent for more than seven days, or of changing his residence, unless he has previously notified his intention in person to the officer in charge of the police station, within the limits of which such village is included, giving the date on which he intends to start, the name of the village, the address therein to which he intends to proceed, and the period of his absence (if he intends to return). He must state the villages if any at which he intends to halt *en route*.

(*c*) Every such person shall, within 24 hours of his arrival in the village to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted, notify his arrival to the headman of the village.

(*d*) Every such person desiring an extension of the period of absence given in his original statement to the headman of the village in which he resides or officer in charge of the police station, shall notify the fact in person before the expiry of such period to the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being.

(*e*) Whenever application has been made under this rule to a headman or to an officer in charge of a police station, the headman or officer in

charge shall give to the applicant an acknowledgment in the form of appendix C to these rules.

6. *Village of residence.*—For the purposes of rule 5 the village in which a person was residing at the time of registration or the village to which he has subsequently changed his residence after notification under rule 5, shall be considered to be the village in which he resides.

7. *Registered Member to report daily under section 10 (a).*—Every registered member of a criminal tribe notified under section 10 (*a*) shall report himself to the headman of the village in which he is residing for the time being every evening between the hours 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. at the village meeting place or other place prescribed by the District Magistrate for this purpose: the District Magistrate may by special or general order exempt any such member from reporting himself in this manner, or may order him to report himself on specified days only.

8. *Passes to persons restricted under sections 12 and 13.*—(*a*) No registered member of a criminal tribe restricted in its movements by a notification under sections 12 or 13 of the Act shall proceed beyond the area to which the tribe is restricted without a pass in the form of appendix D to these rules, for which he must apply in person or in writing to the District Superintendent of Police or to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, stating the date on which he wishes to start, the name of the village and the address therein to which he wishes to proceed, the period of his absence, and the villages if any, at which he intends to halt for the night on the way. Upon receipt of such application the District Superintendent of Police or the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer may in his discretion grant or refuse the pass.

(*b*) The District Superintendent of Police may by special or general order and subject to such conditions as he may impose, authorize any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector or a settlement inspector or a village headman to grant a pass to any such member to proceed beyond the limits to which his tribe has been restricted; provided that a police officer or settlement inspector shall not issue a pass for a period exceeding six months and that a village headman shall not issue a pass for a period exceeding seven days or a pass to proceed to a place more than 20 miles from the village of which he is the headman.

(*c*) Any person proceeding under a pass granted by this rule shall within 24 hours of his arrival in the village to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted for the night notify to the headman of the village his arrival therein and shall thereafter report himself according to rule 7.

9. *Settlements: Limits: Escapes.*—(*a*) A registered member of a criminal tribe who is placed in a settlement (hereinafter called a settler) shall, unless exempted by special or general order remain within such limits as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer may determine.

(*b*) Any settlement official may arrest any settler who escapes or attempts to escape from the limits defined in accordance with rule 9 (*a*). Settlement official includes any person charged with the duty of guarding or supervising the settlers.

10. *Settlements : Roll Call.*—Except when absent upon a pass granted under these rules a settler shall attend a roll-call held every day at day-break and at 8 p.m. or at other times fixed by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, in the settlement buildings or other place appointed by the aforesaid officer before such person as may be appointed by the aforesaid officer.

11. *Settlements : Passes.*—(*a*) A pass in the form of appendix D to these rules for a period of not longer than two months may be granted to a settler to proceed to any place by the person in charge of the settlement or by any other person authorized by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

(*b*) A pass for an unlimited period may be given to a settler by the District Superintendent of Police or the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

(*c*) Any person proceeding under a pass granted by this rule shall, within 24 hours of his arrival in the village or settlement to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted for the night, notify to the headman of the village or to the person in charge of the Settlement his arrival therein, and shall thereafter report himself to the headman according to rule 7 or attend the roll-call according to rule 10 as the case may be.

12. *Settlements : Rules.*—(*a*) The following rules shall be observed in settlements established under section 16 :—

(*i*) A settler shall not refuse to perform any suitable work which is provided for him.

(*ii*) He shall not obey the calls of nature in or near the settlement buildings, except in the places prescribed for the purpose by the person in charge of the settlement.

(*iii*) He shall not drink to intoxication or cause any disturbance by quarrelling or gamble.

(*iv*) He shall be bound to give a true account of his movements to the person in charge of the settlement.

(*v*) He shall not neglect or refuse to send to school his children who are of school-going age.

(*b*) A copy of these rules in English and in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up in a prominent place within the settlement.

13. *Settlements : Penalties.*—The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, or if so empowered in his behalf by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, the person in charge of the settlement, may in his discretion deal with any settler endeavouring to escape or offending against the rules in any one of the following ways :—

(*a*) Fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

(*b*) Confinement not exceeding 3 full days.

(*c*) Action under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

14. *Settlements : Official Visitors.*—The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be the official visitors of settlements established under Section 16.

15. *Appointments to perform duties as headmen.*—The District Magistrate may empower any other person to perform any of the duties assigned by the rules to the village headman.

16. *Notices under Rules 5 and 7.*—Every notice prescribed under rules 5 and 7 shall be given in person by the person who is required to give it unless he is prevented from doing so by illness, in which case it may be sent either by letter duly signed by him or orally by a messenger authorized to give the notice on his behalf.

APPENDIX A

Register under section 4.

Classification

No. of finger impression slip.....District.....

Register No.

Name—

Father's or husband's name—

Residence at the time of registration—

Caste—

Approximate age at date of registration—

Signature, with date, of officer, preparing register under section 5 or of the officer adding the name to the register under section 7 or section 8 under the orders of the District Magistrate—

Date of death or removal under section 7 or 8, with reference No. to the order of the District Magistrate cancelling the registration—

Signature of officer in charge of the register—

Convictions as far as can be ascertained previous to or subsequent to registration—

(On reverse.)

FINGER PRINT SLIP

Right Hand.

Right thumb.	Right Index.	Right middle.	Right ring.	Right little.

Left Hand.

Left thumb.	Left index.	Left middle.	Left ring.	Left little.

Left hand. *Right hand.*

Plain prints of the four fingers taken simultaneously. Plain prints of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Signature of officer in verification of the fact that the above prints were taken before him and that they are the prints of the person named on the reverse—

(Signature.)

(Rank of Officer.)

APPENDIX B

Notice under section $\frac{5}{7}$ of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.

Whereas by Notification No. in the Judicial Department, dated 192 , have been declared to be a criminal tribe for the purpose of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), and whereas the Governor in Council has under section 4 of the Act directed the District Magistrate of to make or cause to be made a register of the members of the said criminal tribe, $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{the undermentioned}}$ members of the said criminal tribe are hereby called upon—

(*a*) to appear before at on the

(*b*) to give to him such information as may be necessary to enable him to complete the register.

(*c*) to allow their finger impressions to be recorded.

Seal.

Dated

District Magistrate.

APPENDIX C

ACKNOWLEDGMENT UNDER RULE 5.

(*To be printed in vernacular and in triplicate.*)

Under the rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911 son of has notified his intention

to go to the house of in the village of taluka district from to villages at which he intends to halt for the night on the way

Signature of headman or of officer in charge of police station.

(On reverse of acknowledgment.)

Village.	Date.	Signature of person to whom he has reported himself.

NOTE

(*Instructions to be printed in vernacular on the back of the third* (i.e., *outer*) *form of appendices C and D.*)

1. The headman of the village where the bearer halts for the night on his journey should fill in the columns above and sign it and return it to the bearer.

2. If the bearer intends to remain longer than the period mentioned in the form he must inform the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being before the expiry of the original period.

APPENDIX D

PASS UNDER RULES 8 AND 11

(*To be printed in vernacular and in triplicate.*)

Pass.

(1) Name of the person taking pass—
(2) Village—
(3) Taluka—
(4) Period from to
(5) Name of the village to which he is permitted to go—
(6) Name of the person to whose house he is going—
(7) Places at which he must report himself on the way—

(Signature.)

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(*On reverse of pass.*)

Village.	Date.	Signature of person to whom holder has reported himself.

NOTE

(*Instructions to be printed in vernacular on the back of the third* (i.e., *outer*) *form of appendices C and D.*)

1. The headman of the village where the bearer halts for the night on his journey should fill in the columns above and sign it and return it to the bearer.

2. If the bearer intends to remain longer than the period mentioned in the form he must inform the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being before the expiry of the original period.

APPENDIX E

Instructions to be printed in the vernacular on the inner side of the cover of the book of forms, Appendix C (rules).

(1) The headman of the village must give the outer copy of this acknowledgment to any registered person of his village who notifies that he intends to be absent from the village. It should be noted that it is illegal to refuse to permit any such person to go on a journey. If however the person intends to be absent for more than seven days, or if he intends to change his residence from one village to another, he should be told to go to the officer in charge of the police station.

(2) The middle form should be sent by the headman at once to the police station.

(3) In the event of the person not returning within the period notified, the patel must report the fact at once to the officer in charge of the police station.

(4) The officer in charge of the police station must give one copy of the acknowledgment to any registered person residing in his jurisdiction who notifies his intention to be absent from his village or to change his village. It should be noted that it is illegal to refuse to permit any person to go on a journey or to change his residence.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTS OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 1501, J. D., 23rd Feb. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I., p. 333, as amended by Notns. No. 1718, J.D., 1st Mar. 1912, No. 3852- A., J. D., 26th May 1913, No. 2298, J. D., 27th Mar. 1914, No. 8449, J. D., 17th Nov. 1914 and No. 5820, J.D., 18th Aug. 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the purposes and objects of the said Act :—

1. *Forms and contents of the register prescribed in section 4.*—The register of the members of any criminal tribe shall be kept in the form hereinafter prescribed :

Taluka.....Village.....

Serial number of family.	Name of principal member of family.	Serial number of individual.	Name (and father's or husband's name).	Age.	Occupation.	Remarks including orders passed by District Magistrate under section 8, previous convictions, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. *Rule under section 20 (2) (b).*—The notice prescribed in section 5 shall be published in the following manner :—

The mamlatdar of each taluka or the mahalkari of each mahal in which any tribe has been declared to be a criminal tribe under the Act shall cause copies of such notice to be affixed to the village chavdi and also to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in his taluka or mahal in which any member of the criminal tribe resides. He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed with beat of drum in every such village or hamlet of his taluka or mahal.

3. *Rule under section 20 (2) (c).*—All proposals for additions to, and omissions from, the register after once it has been prepared and handed over to the District Superintendent of Police shall be made by the District Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate. If any magistrate, or police officer considers that any name or names should be added to, or omitted from, a register, he shall report his recommendations to the District Superintendent of Police. If a police patel finds that any person who ought to have been registered has been omitted from the register, he shall forthwith report the fact to the Station Police Officer concerned.

The notice under section 7 (2) shall be served on the person concerned in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses.

4. *Rule under section 20 (2) (d).*—Every person whose name has been entered in the register kept under section 4 shall, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity, report himself to the police patil of the village in which he ordinarily or temporarily resides twice a day, once in the morning between sunrise and 9 a.m., and once in the evening between sunset and 9 p.m.

5. *Rule under section 20 (2) (j).*—Any member of a criminal tribe whose name has been registered may, for sufficient reason, be discharged from the operation of the Act by the written order of the District Magistrate, who shall, before issuing such order, consult the District Superintendent of Police. And any member of a criminal tribe so discharged may, for sufficient reason, be again entered on the register by the written order of the District Magistrate.

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND UNDER SECTION 20 (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) AND (*j*) OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 162, Commr., 19th Mar. 1915, S. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 470, as amended by Notns. No. 343, Commr., 18th May 1915 and No. Judl.-1529, Commr., 10th Apr. 1920.

The following rules made by the Commissioner in Sind by the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, and Government notification No. 4274, dated the 26th June 1912, are published in supersession of the rules published in notification No. 241 of 7th May 1914, and come into force from this date.

Any person committing a breach of these rules will be liable to punishment under section 22 of the Act.

Rules under section 20 (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*).

Under sub-section 2 (*a*).

1. The register of criminal tribes shall be prepared in the form hereinafter prescribed and shall be written in the Sindhi language and shall be signed by the District Magistrate.

Taluka.	Deh.	Village or hamlet.	Serial number of family.	Name of principal member of family.	DETAILS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.											
					Serial number of individual.	Name.	Father's or husband's name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Criminal conviction if any.	Finger tip impressions.	Residence fixed under section 12 or under section 13.	Date of registration.	Orders passed by the District Magistrate under sections 7 and 8.	Orders of removal under section 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

II. The notice prescribed in section 5 shall be published in the following manner :—

Under sub-section 2 (*b*).

The Mukhtiarkar of each taluka concerned shall cause a copy of such notice to be fixed to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe reside.

He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth and beat of drum in every village or hamlet in his taluka in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe reside, or when it is likely or possible that members of such tribe may be secreting themselves.

In all such villages and hamlets it shall be notified further by beat of drum and word of mouth that all persons whom the aforesaid notice concerns, and all owners and occupiers of land, or agents of such owners or occupiers, are required to attend at an appointed place ; and at such place the notice shall be read and explained to all such persons, owners, occupiers or agents as aforesaid.

III. Any additions or alterations made under sections 7 and 8 of the Act by the District Magistrate shall be communicated to the District Superintendent of Police and entered in column 16 of the register prescribed in rule 1.

Under sub-section 2 (*b*).

IV. The notice under section 7 shall be given to the person to be affected by the proposed alteration by service in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the services of summonses.

Under sub-section 2 (*c*).

V. The information required to be given by a notification issued under section 10 (*b*) of the Act shall be given in person to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall record the fact in a book to be kept for that purpose in the police station, and shall give a written acknowledgment of the information received.

Under sub-section 2 (*d*).

VI. Save as hereinafter provided, no registered person shall reside elsewhere than in the limits of the village or hamlet which is entered in column 14 of the register as his place of residence, or to which he may be removed by an order under section 13 of the Act.

Under sub-section 2 (*e*).

VII. No registered person whose registered place of residence is an agricultural settlement and no registered person to whom this rule has been declared applicable by the District Magistrate, by an order recorded in writing and communicated to him by a Magistrate, shall keep, for the purpose of riding, or shall ride, a pony, horse, camel, or other animal, unless permission to ride has been given on a pass granted under the following rules.

VIII. No registered person shall leave the limits of the village which is entered in column 14 of the register as his place of residence without, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of, a pass granted him under the following rules.

IX. The passes which may be granted to registered persons belonging to a class whose movements have been restricted under section 12 or section 13 of the Act should be of two kinds, *viz* :—

(*a*) ordinary passes granted to enable them to carry on their *bona fide* avocation or pursuit ;

(*b*) special passes granted for a particular purpose.

Under sub-section 2(*f*).

X. Every registered person shall ordinarily be entitled to a pass, wherein shall be entered his name, his descriptive roll and his registered place of residence, and which shall authorise him to be between sunrise and sunset at any place within such limits or at such places not being beyond a radius of five miles from his registered place of residence, as the officer granting the pass may specify for the purpose of carrying on his *bona fide* avocation or pursuit. Passes under the rule shall be granted by the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate :

Provided that the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may relax the condition of five-mile limit in any individual case, whenever such relaxation is considered necessary.

XI. Special passes may be granted by the officers named below, for the purposes and subject to the restrictions noted against their names :—

(*a*) Officer in charge of the police station and (when specially authorised by the District Magistrate) officer in charge of the police post nearest to the town or village in which the registered person resides ;	(i) to go to a hospital or dispensary for treatment ; (ii) to attend to a criminal or civil court in obedience to summons or other process for a period not exceeding two days, exclusive of the time of treatment in hospital as an in-patient or of detention by the court ; (iii) to accompany a police officer engaged in investigating an offence ;
(*b*) the taluka magistrate, *viz.*, the Mukhtiarkar or, in his absence from head-quarters, the taluka head munshi ;	for the above purposes for a period not exceeding 14 days for any other purpose for which he has been authorised by the District Magistrate to grant passes for a period not exceeding 7 days, exclusive of the time of treatment in hospital as an in-patient or of detention by the court ;
(*c*) the District Magistrate, and when authorised by the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Assistant Superintendent of Police.	for such purposes and for such periods as he may think proper.

XII. Special passes shall be drawn up in duplicate and shall be signed and sealed by the officers granting them. One copy shall be given to the registered person concerned, and the other copy shall be sent to the officer in charge of the police station at the destination of the registered person, through the officers in charge of those police stations at which such person is to report himself.

XIII. Every pass shall be written in the vernacular of the district.

XIV. Every pass granted to a registered person under rule XI permitting him to be absent beyond the boundaries of his village or town shall state—

Under sub-section 2 (*g*).

(*a*) the name of the person to whom the pass is granted;

(*b*) the descriptive roll of such person;

(*c*) the place from which, the route by which, and the place to which such person is to proceed; and also similar information as to the return journey;

(*d*) the police stations at which such registered person is to report himself *en route* and at his destination;

(*e*) the probable days of arrival at such stations;

(*f*) the period of absence sanctioned;

(*g*) the business on which such person is proceeding.

XV. The holder of the pass shall be bound to show it on the demand of any magistrate or police officer.

XVI. The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may order a roll-call of registered persons residing in any village or town.

Under sub-section 2 (*h*).

Such roll-call may be taken either with or without previous intimation being given to the registered persons concerned. On being informed by the officer in charge of the nearest police post, or by beat of drum or otherwise, that the roll of registered persons is being called at a particular place, it shall be the duty of all such persons so informed to proceed to that place and answer to their names, and to remain in attendance until the officer calling the roll dispenses with their further attendance, provided that the place at which such persons are required to attend is in reasonable proximity to their residences.

XVI-A. All registered persons residing in an agricultural settlement or settled in a place of residence to which the District Magistrate shall, by a notice posted in the said place have declared this rule to be applicable, shall, unless exempted in writing by the District Magistrate or by a pass in force, or prevented by sickness or infirmity, report themselves daily at such time or times at such places as the District Magistrate may from time to time direct, to a police officer or other officer authorised on that behalf by the District Magistrate.

XVII. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any registered person, and any house, building, tent or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed

Under sub-section 2 (*i*)

as the residence of the criminal tribe, in which such person may be, or may be supposed to be.

Any Magistrate may exercise like authority on being empowered either specially or generally by the District Magistrate.

XVIII. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may empower any of his subordinates, not below the rank of second class Head Constable of Police, by a written order, to enter and inspect from time to time as he deems fit, or on a particular occasion, any house, building, tent or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe in which a registered person may be, or may reasonably be supposed to be, and to report the result of such inspection.

XIX. After making or causing to be made an inspection, the District Magistrate may decide that any wall, hedge, palisade step, ramp, stockade, tree, ditch, opening or moat which surrounds, or is in proximity to, the residence of a registered person, or which isolates or divides the quarter of any village or town chiefly inhabited by registered persons, is a contrivance for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave the place or residence without permission, and may direct the removal of any such contrivance for the said purpose from any house owned or occupied by a registered person or persons.

Vide notification No. 1202, dated the 12th May 1900, at page 608, *Sind Official Gazette*, dated the 17th May 1900.

XX. The District Magistrate shall not erase or order the erasure of the name of a registered person unless and until such person proves that he does not belong to the criminal tribe to which he was alleged to belong.

Under sub-section 2 (*j*)

If the District Magistrate is satisfied that such registered person does not belong to such criminal tribe to which he was alleged to belong, and that he is not a member of any registered tribe, he shall order the name of such person to be erased.

XXI. Whenever it is intended by the District Magistrate to issue such an order, intimation of such intention shall first be given to the District Superintendents of Police, who shall state any objection which he may have to advance, and the District Magistrate shall not proceed to issue such an order without having previously considered such objection.

XXII. If a person whose name has been erased from the register under rule XX, is again found to have become a member of a criminal tribe, his name may be brought again upon the register, in which case the procedure prescribed in section 7 of the Act shall be followed.

XXIII. On an order being passed, under section 12 of the Act, for the settlement or under section 13, for the removal of any tribe, the District Superintendent of Police shall cause to be served, in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses, on each person concerned a notice stating the settlement in which he is to reside or the place of residence to which he is to be removed, as the case may

Under section 20 (*l*)

be, and the period within which he is to present himself at such settlement or place of residence.

XXIV. In the event of any person on whom such notice shall have been duly served failing to comply with the order contained therein before the expiration of the special period, the District Magistrate may direct the forcible removal of such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other movable property, to the settlement or place of residence mentioned in such notice.

XXV. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding rules, the District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, for special reasons, which he shall state therein, dispense with the above-mentioned notice, and direct the immediate removal to the settlement or place of residence, as the case may be, by force, if necesssary, of any such person, together with his cattle, his furniture and other movable property.

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND UNDER SECTION 20 (2) (*k*) (*l*) (*m*) OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 163, Commr., 19th Mar. 1915, S.G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 473.

The following rules made by the Commissioner in Sind by the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, and Government notification No. 4274 of 26th June 1912, are published for general information, and come into force from this date. Any person committing a breach of these rules will be liable to punishment under section 22 of the Act.

Rules under section 20 (2) (*k*) (*l*) (*m*).

I. In these rules—

"settlement" means an agricultural or industrial or reformatory settlement established under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911);

"inmate" means a person placed in a settlement by an order under section 16 of the Act;

"appointed work" means the work entered in the register referred to in rule V as the work in which an inmate is to be employed.

II. (1) The District Magistrate may appoint any magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent to be a settlement officer, and such persons as he thinks fit to be settlement inspectors, for such settlements as shall be specified in the order of appointment.

(2) The District Magistrate shall be a settlement officer for all the settlements in his district.

III. The District Magistrate shall, when more than one settlement officer or settlement inspector is appointed for the same settlement, frame a list showing the order of seniority of the officers and inspectors, and when more than one settlement officer or settlement inspector is present in the same settlement or at the same time, the powers conferred by these rules shall be exercised exclusively by the officer who is senior according to the said list.

IV. There shall be two classes of inmates : class A and class B. The District Magistrate shall from time to time determine, by order in

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writing which of the inmates shall be in class B ; all other inmates shall be in class A.

V. A register to be called the "Work Register" shall be maintained in the settlement, and in it shall be entered from time to time by the settlement officer—

(*a*) in the case of each class A inmate, the name of the zamindar to whom he is assigned and the area in which he is required to work ;

(*b*) in the case of each class B inmate, the work appointed for him being a work authorised under rule VII.

VI. Class A inmates shall be employed as *haris* by the zamindars to whom they are assigned by the District Magistrate on such terms as the District Magistrate may prescribe, and which shall ordinarily be the *batai* terms prevailing in the locality. When required by the District Magistrate, the *batai* shall be made in the presence of an officer appointed by the District Magistrate. In case of any dispute as to the inmate's share of the produce, the decision of the District Magistrate shall be final. If at any time it shall appear to the settlement officer that owing to deficiency of work, or the cessation of agricultural operations, or any other cause, class A inmates are not fully occupied, he shall order that the inmates shall be employed on any of the works referred to in rule VII.

VII. Class B inmates shall be employed on one or other of the following works, *viz.*, cultivation grazing, canal clearance, or clearance or excavation of water courses, clearing, cutting and collecting wood, carpentry, or any other work from time to time authorised by the Commissioner in Sind.

VIII. Class B inmates are required, unless exempted by a written order of a settlement officer or unless certified by a medical officer or a settlement inspector to be ill, to work for not less than six days in each week on the appointed work. The hours of work shall not exceed nine hours a day.

IX. The system of payment for class B inmates shall be as far as possible by piecework, at the rates prevailing in the locality for a work of a similar description.

X. Every inmate shall, whenever he leaves the settlement, wear in such a manner as to be readily visible, such badge as the District Magistrate may prescribe.

XI. Any settlement officer or settlement inspector may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any inmate.

XII. No inmate shall assault or use criminal force to, or insulting or threatening language to, another inmate, or to any settlement officer or inspector, or any person employed in the settlement.

XIII. No inmate shall hold any conversation with any *Lur* who is not an inmate of the same settlement ; and if any *Lur* not an inmate of the same settlement attempts to hold a conversation with him he shall at once report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police post.

XIV. No class B inmate shall wilfully disable himself for labour, or shall be wilfully idle at, or negligent at, or shall mismanage, his appointed work.

XV. The Commissioner in Sind may at any time order the discharge of any inmate of a settlement on the following terms :—

(*a*) that he shall reside in one of the places in which members of the criminal tribe to which he belongs has been settled ; or

(*b*) that he shall be of good conduct ; or

(*c*) that he shall report himself to such person and at such times as the District Magistrate shall require ; or

(*d*) that he shall comply with the second and third of these conditions.

ORDER UNDER ACT X OF 1911

PREVENTION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS

APPLYING THE ACT TO SIND

G. of I., Home Dept., Political Notn. No. 739, 29th Apr. 1919, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3519, J. D., 6th May 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1107.

In pursuance of section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall have operation in Sind.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XVII OF 1911

AIRCRAFT

DECLARING THE AERODROME AT KARACHI TO BE A CUSTOMS AERODROME AND APPOINTING THE CHIEF CUSTOMS AUTHORITY THE CHIEF CUSTOMS-OFFICER AND CUSTOMS-COLLECTOR THEREAT

G. of I., Commerce and Industry Dept., Notn. No. 68-C.A., 31st Jan. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 359.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) to declare the aerodrome at Karachi to be a customs aerodrome, and

(*b*) to appoint the chief customs authority, the chief customs-officer and the customs collector for the time being appointed for the port of Karachi under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be respectively the chief customs authority, the chief customs officer and customs collectors for the purposes of the said rules at the said customs aerodrome.

PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF THE REPORT

Notn. No. Cus.-225-A, Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi, 26th Feb. 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 460.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 56 (2) (*a*) of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi hereby directs that the report prescribed in the above cited rule shall be in the form appended hereto.

ARRIVAL REPORT

Karachi Customs Aerodrome.

The person in charge of an aircraft just arrived is required, under rule 56 (2) of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, to fill up the following form within 24 hours of arrival.

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

1. Name of aircraft .. ....
2. Type of aircraft and marks .. ....
3. Colours or nationality .. ....
4. Name of person in charge .. ....
5. From what place did the aircraft begin her present journey to Karachi ? ....
6. Date of departure .. ....
7. Agents in India, if any .. ....
8. Owner's name and address .. ....
9. Number and name of personnel and the baggage belonging to each .. ....

Person in charge.

Please attach hereto—

(1) Log book ..
*(2) List of passengers and their baggage.
*(3) Manifest and declaration of goods and stores on board.

Signed by the proper officer of Customs at the aerodrome of departure for British India.

Aircraft at m. on 192 .

Inspector.
Preventive Officer.

DIRECTING THAT THE APPLICATION FOR CLEARANCE SHALL BE IN FORM "P" SET OUT IN SCHEDULE VI APPENDED TO THE RULES AND PRESCRIBING THE MANIFEST AND DECLARATION FORM

Notn. No. Cus.-255-B., Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi, 26th Feb. 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 461.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 57 (2) of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi hereby directs that the application for clearance required to be made in duplicate by the rule above cited shall be in Form "P" set out in Schedule VI appended to the above-cited rules.

He also directs that if the aircraft carries any goods a manifest and declaration in duplicate in the following form shall be presented to the Customs Collector at the Customs aerodrome by the person in charge of the aircraft.

EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST

Of all goods exported per aircraft (name, type and marks)
Person in charge under colours, to

* *N.B.*—If no documents so signed are on board they should be prepared on arrival and handed over to the Customs officer on duty at the aerodrome within 24 hours of arrival.

Marks and numbers.	Manifest Clerk's check number and date of shipping bill.	Number and kind of packages.	Description of goods.	Weight of quantity	Value.	Shippers.	Consignee.	Remarks.
			Cargo.					
			Stores.					

Cleared outwards from Karachi Customs Aerodrome this day of 192 for

Manifest Clerk

Head Clerk

I do hereby declare that the contents of the above manifest are truly stated.

Person in Charge.

Karachi, 192 .

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

DIRECTING THAT CERTAIN GOODS IMPORTED BY AN AIRCRAFT SHALL NOT BE UNLOADED AT THE CUSTOMS AERODROME AT KARACHI, EXCEPT WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CUSTOMS COLLECTOR

Notn. No. Cus.-225-C., Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi, 26th Feb. 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 461.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 58 (1) of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi hereby directs that no goods, except personal baggage, imported by an aircraft arriving at the Customs aerodrome at Karachi shall, except with the permission of the Customs Collector, be unloaded therefrom except between sunrise and sunset.

PROHIBITING ABSOLUTELY THE NAVIGATION OF AIRSHIPS, OTHER THAN THOSE BELONGING TO THE BRITISH MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES OVER THE AREAS SPECIFIED

Notn. No. 4657, J. D., 25th June 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 1477.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Airships Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Notifications of Government in the Judicial Department noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of airships, other than those belonging to the British Military or Naval Authorities, over the areas specified below :—

No. 7998, dated the 6th November 1912.
No. 5714, dated the 9th August 1913.
No. 4670, dated the 2nd July 1913.

(1) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur.

(2) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the bridge over the Indus between Kotri and Gidu Bandar.

(3) Within a radius of five miles from the lighthouse at Manora.

(4) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the Tapti River Bridge near Bhusaval.

(5) Within a radius of five miles from the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

(6) Within a radius of three miles from the central point of the Kirkee Arsenal and Ammunition Factory.

(7) Within a radius of five miles from Jebel Sham Sham, Aden.

ORDERS UNDER ACT IV OF 1912

LUNACY

AREAS IN WHICH RECEPTION ORDERS TO BE MADE

Notn. No. 7101, J. D., 13th Sept. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 2264.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the local areas included in the following municipal districts to be the areas in which reception orders may be made :—

Ahmedabad	Poona City	Karwar
Kaira	Poona Suburban	Alibag
Godhra	Satara	Ratnagiri
Surat	Malcom peth	Karachi
Thana	Sholapur	Hyderabad
Ahmednagar	Belgaum	Sukkur
Jalgaon	Bijapur	Larkhana
Dhulia	Dharwar	Jacobabad.
Nasik		

VISITORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS

Notn. G. D., 5th Aug. 1868, B. G., 1868, Pt. I, p. 761, as amended by Notn. No. 1074, G. D., 31st Mar. 1881, No. 4899, G. D., 22nd Dec. 1885, No. 2993, G. D., 28th Sept. 1887.

In supersession of previous orders, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under section 2 of Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums hereinafter specified—

2. The Inspector-General of Jails (*now Prisons*) is, by the aforesaid section, a Visitor of all the Asylums within the Presidency.

3. The Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department* and the Commissioners of Revenue and Police† shall be Visitors of all Lunatic Asylums within their respective jurisdictions.

* Now Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
† Now Commissioners of Divisions.

4. The following officers to be Visitors of the Ahmedabad Asylum :—

(1) The Collector of Ahmedabad.

(2) The Judge of Ahmedabad.

(3) *The Brigadier-General Commanding the Ahmedabad Station.**

(4) *The Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Ahmedabad Division.**

(5) The Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

(6) The Senior Military Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Home or Indian Service at Ahmedabad.

The following officers to be Visitors of the Dharwar Asylums :—

(1) The Collector of Dharwar.

(2) The Judge of Dharwar.

(3) * * * *

(4) *The Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Poona Division, and Southern Maratha Circle.**

(5) The Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

(6) * * * *

(*a*) Visitors of the Larkhana Asylum.†

5. A Collector and Magistrate, if unavoidably absent, may authorize any Assistant or Deputy Collector to act as Visitor in his place.

OPENING THE COWASJI JEHANGIR ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS AT HYDERABAD, SIND, AND APPOINTING VISITORS OF THAT ASYLUM

Notn. G. D., 18th July 1871, B. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 812.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that Cowasji Jehangir Asylum for Lunatics at Hyderabad, in Sind, has been formally opened, and that the following officers have been appointed Visitors of the Asylum :—

The Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad.

The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad.

The Full Power (*now First Class*) Magistrate of Hyderabad.

The *Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sehwan.*

*The Civil Surgeon of Kotri.**

The Full Power (*now First Class*) Magistrates in the Hyderabad District, ex-officio.

The Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

*The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.**

2. The Collector or Magistrate, if unavoidably absent, may authorize any Assistant or Deputy Collector to act as Visitor in his place.

* These appointments have since been abolished.

† This Asylum was abolished in 1871.

APPOINTING THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON AT CERTAIN PLACES TO BE A VISITOR OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM THERE :—

Ahmedabad.

Notn. No. 2481, G. D., 17th June 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 709.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under section 2 of Act XXXVI of 1858, the Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.

Hyderabad.

Notn. No. 2962, G. D., 17th July 1895, B. G., 1895, Pt. I, p. 798.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under section 2 of Act XXXVI of 1858, the Superintendent of the Central Prison, Hyderabad, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad.

APPOINTING VISITORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS AT :—

Colaba, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Notn. No. 3979, G. D., 13th Nov. 1891, B. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 921.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums specified opposite their names :—

Designation of Official.	Name of Lunatic Asylum.
Superintendent, House of Correction, Bombay. .. Superintendent, Common Jail, Bombay ..	Kolaba (Bombay) Asylum.
Superintendent, District Jail, Ahmedabad * ..	Ahmedabad Asylum.
Superintendent, Central Jail, Yeravda. ..	Poona Asylum.

Notn. No. 3247, G. D., 22nd June 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 811.

In supersession of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylum :—

1. The Collector of Ahmedabad.
2. The Assistant Collector, Daskroi.
3. The Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.
4. The Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.
5. The Officer Commanding the Station.
6. The Senior Medical Officer, or in his absence an officer deputed by him.
7. The Superintendent of Police.
8. The Superintendent of the Central Prison, Sabarmati.
9. The City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.
10. The Joint Sessions Judge.

(a) { 11. * * * * 12. * * * * 13. * * * * 14. * * * * } (a)

* This appointment has since been abolished.

(a-a) This portion is omitted as it related to the appointment of certain gentlemen by name, as visitors of the Lunatic Asylum.

Notn. No. 2938, G. D., 17th May 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 636.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylum :—

The Assistant Collector in charge, Sanand Taluka. The Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.	In place of the Officer Commanding the Station and the Senior Medical Officer.

The Medical Officer in charge, Native Infantry Regiment, stationed at Ahmedabad.

(*a*) * * * * (*a*)

Notn. No. 1378, G. D., 5th Mar. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 327, as amended by Notn. No. 3060, G. D., 15th May 1907.

In supersession of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers, ladies and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba :—

1. The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.
2. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
3. The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade.
4. The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.
5. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
6. The Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
7. The Officer Commanding the British Infantry Unit at Kolaba.
8. The Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
9. The Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Colaba.
10. The Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Jail.
11. The Commandant, Native Infantry, Marine Lines.
12. The Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
13. * * * *
14. The Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction.

(*a*) 15. * * * *
(*a*) 16. * * * *
(*a*) 17. * * * *
(*a*) 18. * * * *

Notn. No. 3060, G. D., 15th May 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 790.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, to be a

(*a-a*) This portion is omitted as it related to the appointment of certain gentlemen by name, as visitors of the Lunatic Asylum.

Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in place of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Dharwar.

Notn. No. 2993, G. D., 28th Sept. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 828.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers of the Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, in the place of the (1) Officer Commanding the Station and (2) the Senior Military Medical Officer of the British Service, who have left the Station :—

1. The Assistant Collector of the Taluka.
2. The Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

Notn. No. 1012, G. D., 28th Mar. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 304.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at that Station.

Notn. No. 600, G. D., 24th Feb. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 151.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers to be additional Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar :—

* * *

The Principal of the Training College, Dharwar, and
The Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Notn. No. 1377, G. D., 5th Mar. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 327, as amended by Notn. No. 2937, G. D., 17th May 1906.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, in addition to the present Visitors :—

The Joint Judge and the Assistant Judge, Dharwar.
The Chaplain of Dharwar.

Naupada (Thana District).

Notn. No. 1301, G. D., 5th Mar. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 384.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada :—

1. The Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.
2. The District and Sessions Judge, Thana.
3. The First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Thana.
4. The District Superintendent of Police, Thana.
5. The Superintendent of Prison, Thana.

(a) This portion is omitted as it related to the appointment of a certain gentleman, by name, as a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum.

6. The Assistant Surgeon in charge Rastamji Wadia Dispensary, Thana.

(a) 7. * * * *
(a) 8. * * * *
(a) 9. * * * *
(a) 10. * * * *
(a) 11. * * * *
(a) 12. * * * *
(a) 13. * * * *

Notn. No. 4408, G. D., 18th July 1907, B. G., 1907, Pt. I, p. 1227.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana to be a Visitor of the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum at Naupada, Thana.

(a) * * * * *

Poona.

Notn. No. 4899, G. D., 22nd Dec. 1885, B. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 1415.

In supersession of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the following officers and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona :—

The General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army.
The Collector of Poona.
The Judge of Poona.
The Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force, Poona Circle. (1).
The Superintendent of Police, Poona.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.
The Staff Surgeon, Poona.
The Inspector-General of Prisons.

(a) * * * * *

Notn. No. 2351, G. D., 5th July 1893, B. G., 1893, Pt. I, p. 594.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the City Magistrate, Poona, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

(a) * * * * * *

Notn. No. 2632, G. D., 2nd May 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 525.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

Ratnagiri.

Notn. 2734, G. D., 4th Aug. 1886, B. G., 1886, Pt. I, p. 658.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the

(a) This portion is omitted as it related to the appointment of certain gentlemen, by name, as visitors of the Lunatic Asylums.
(1) Presently designated "Principal Medical Officer, Poona District."

following officers and gentlemen to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri :—

The Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri.
The District Judge, Ratnagiri.
The Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.
The Assistant Collector in charge of the Ratnagiri Taluka.
The Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.
The Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

(a) * * * *

Notn. No. 3156, G. D., 12th Oct. 1887, B. G., 1887, Pt. I, p. 863.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the Mamlatdar of the Ratnagiri Taluka to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri. * * * *

Notn. No. 1046, G. D., 13th Mar. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 212.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act, XXXVI of 1858, the Superintendent of the School of Industry, Ratnagiri, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri.

Notn. No. 2010, G. D., 13th Apr. 1897, B. G., 1897, Pt. I, p. 695.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1858, the President of the Ratnagiri Municipality to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri.

G. of I. Foreign Dept. Notn. No. 3802-I.B., 14th Oct. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. 6443, 19th Oct. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1457.

In exercise of the powers conferred by—

(1) Section 17-A of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858), as applied to the areas mentioned below* by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 531-I.B., dated the 4th February 1904 ; and

* The Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area formerly known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the cantonment (formerly known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1897).

(2) clause 4 (c) of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(a) to appoint the Lunatic Asylums at Poona and Naupada in the Bombay Presidency to be asylums to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within the said areas may send lunatics, and

(a) This portion is omitted as it related to the appointment of certain gentlemen, by name, as visitors of the Lunatic Asylums.

(*b*) to authorise the Superintendent of either of the said asylums to receive and detain therein any lunatic so sent thereto.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 322, G. D., 19th Oct. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 800, as amended by Notns. No. 322, G. D., 2nd Feb. 1922 and No. 2257 (b), G. D., 26th May 1922.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 of Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), and in supersession of the notifications noted below* the Government of Bombay are pleased to make the following rules for the administration of the Act in the Bombay Presidency :—

* General Department Notification, dated the 18th May 1864. General Department Notification No. 3881, the 23rd December 1887. General Department Notification No. 4997 A., dated the 11th September 1890. General Department Notification No. 4258, dated the 8th December 1891. General Department Notification No. 1495, dated the 19th March 1909.

1. *General—Establishment of Asylums.*—Asylums have been established by Government under section 84 of the Act at the following stations in the Bombay Presidency for the reception and treatment of persons of any class from any part of the Bombay Presidency :—

Central Lunatic Asylum, North Yeravda, Poona.

Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.

Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada (Thana District).

Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar.

Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad (Sind).

2. *Detention of person under observation.*—(*a*) A person ordered to be detained for observation under section 16 of the Act in any district in which there is no asylum shall be sent to a hospital or dispensary where suitable accommodation exists, or to a jail lock-up, as may seem most appropriate to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, regard being had to his apparent condition, the means of accommodation and guarding, and the facilities for skilled observation available in each case.

(*b*) The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may at his discretion make special provision for guarding the person detained by police officers.

3. *Admission of Voluntary boarders.*—(*a*) Any person who wishes to become a voluntary boarder in an asylum must obtain from the Superintendent a form (Appendix I), which he will fill up and sign and have countersigned by two of the official visitors. He should then submit the form to the Superintendent, who will admit him for treatment, if suitable accommodation is available.

(*b*) Voluntary boarders, whose means allow, shall pay at the rates prescribed by Government, but, if destitute, they may be admitted free.

4. *Intimation to Superintendent that lunatic is to be received.*—Any authority making a reception order or an order for admission to any asylum shall communicate direct with the Superintendent, or, if necessary, the Surgeon General, when arrangements for the reception of a lunatic in an asylum are necessary.

5. *Transfer and escort of lunatics.*—(1)When a Magistrate has made an order under section 14 or 15 of the Act for the detention of a lunatic in an asylum, he shall arrange, in communication with the police, for the early despatch of such lunatic with a suitable escort. The reception order, the medical history sheet in the form, Appendix III, the evidence of the medical witness, if taken, and any other papers that may be necessary or have a bearing on the lunatic's state of mind shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the asylum by registered post, a duplicate of the order being also given to the escort. If for any reason the medical history sheet or other documents not prescribed by the Act cannot be forwarded at once, they should be furnished later; but the lunatic should not be allowed to remain in a civil hospital or lock-up because these papers are not ready.

(2) No lunatic shall be despatched to an asylum unless a medical officer or medical practitioner certifies in the prescribed form (Appendix II) immediately before despatch that he is fit to travel. The originals of such certificates shall be sent to the Superintendent of the asylum by post.

(3) The Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the lunatic is provided with sufficient clothing and bedding for his protection and comfort during the journey. He shall provide the escort with sufficient means to purchase food for the lunatic on the journey, and shall instruct the officer in charge to take the lunatic to the nearest hospital for treatment in the event of his becoming ill.

(4) A female lunatic shall always be accompanied by a female attendant or relative, in addition to the police escort.

6. *Documents to accompany a lunatic sent to an asylum.*—The Superintendent shall see that the documents detailed below and such other documents as may be from time to time prescribed accompany every lunatic sent to the asylum. Any defect or omission discovered shall be brought to the notice of the authority or person concerned with a view to its prompt rectification :—

A

Documents to be forwarded by the Magistrate in the case of a lunatic placed under restraint upon petition—

(1) The reception order (Schedule I, Form 2, of the Act).
(2) The two medical certificates referred to in section 5 (1).
(3) The original application for a reception order, and statement of particulars (Schedule I, Form 1, of the Act).
(4) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.
(5) A certificate of fitness for travelling. (Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II.)

B

Documents to be forwarded by the Magistrate or by the Commissioner of Police in the case of a lunatic found wandering at large, a dangerous

lunatic, or a lunatic not under proper care and control, or who is cruelly treated or neglected—

(1) The reception order (Schedule I, Form 5 of the Act).
(2) A certificate from a medical officer (Schedule I, Form 3 of the Act.)
(3) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).
(4) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.
(5) A certificate of fitness for travelling (Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II).

C

Documents to be forwarded by the Court in the case of a criminal lunatic sent to an asylum under section 466 or 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code read with section 24 of the Act—

(1) A copy of the judgment, or where there is no judgment, of the order of the Court. Also, in any case tried by jury in a Sessions Court, or in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, a copy either of the heads of the charge to the jury or of the Committing Magistrate's order, or of both, as may be considered by the presiding Judge to be most useful.
(2) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).
(3) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important of the police papers (or copies therof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.
(4) A certificate of fitness for travelling [Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II].

D

Documents to be forwarded by the Superintendent of the jail in the case of a prisoner becoming insane while in jail and being transferred from a jail to an asylum under section 30 (1) of the Prisoners Act, 1900—

(1) The nominal roll of the prisoner.
(2) A copy of the warrant under which he is confined.
(3) The medical officer's certificate in the form prescribed.
(4) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).
(5) A copy of the judgment should also be supplied by the Superintendent of Jail.

E

Documents to be forwarded by the military authorities in the case of an insane British soldier sent by a medical officer under section 12 of the Act—

Documents prescribed by the military regulations.

7. *Amendment of papers sent with lunatics.*—Superintendents of asylums shall remedy as far as possible all important deficiencies in the papers forwarded to them with reference to any lunatic, other than the papers referred to in section 27, after communicating with the authority

who signed the order for detention, reception or admission or with the certifying medical officers.

8. *Monthly meeting : official visitors.*—(*a*) A meeting of at least three official visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall be held once in each month to inspect the asylum, notice being given by the Superintendent, who shall endeavour to arrange the time and date to meet the convenience of the visitors.

(*b*) The official visitors shall be summoned to the monthly meeting by rotation. One notice shall be sent a week before and another 24 hours before the meeting. When an official visitor is unable to comply with the summons, it is his duty to provide a substitute from the official visitors' list. The substitute for a medical visitor must be a medical visitor. When an official visitor fails to attend a monthly meeting (or arrange for a substitute if unable to attend) he shall furnish an explanation to the Superintendent for submission to the Surgeon General.

(*c*) A list of the official visitors shall be printed on the notice calling the meeting.

(*d*) All orders of Government relating to the management of asylums shall be laid before the official visitors at their monthly meeting, together with any remarks of visitors who may have visited the asylum since the last meeting.

9. *Remarks by official visitors in visitors' book.*—An official visitor shall record in the visitors' book any remarks he may wish to make. A copy of such remarks shall be transmitted to the Surgeon General by the Superintendent with such comments as he considers necessary.

10. *Reports by official visitors on criminal lunatics.*—When the official visitors certify that a criminal lunatic detained under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code is capable of making his defence or that a criminal lunatic detained under the said code may be discharged, their certificate shall be forwarded to the Magistrate or Court concerned or to Government, through the Superintendent who shall forward with it a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11. When the official visitors certify under section 473 of the said Code that a criminal lunatic is capable of making his defence, they shall at the same time state whether he may be safely discharged ; a certified copy of their statement shall be forwarded by the Superintendent to the trying court.

11. *Removal and discharge of criminal lunatics detained under chapter 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—A Superintendent submitting for orders the report of the visitors on the case of a criminal lunatic detained under the provisions of Chapter 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, shall forward therewith to the Magistrate or Court concerned or to Government, as the case may be, the medical history sheet of the lunatic in the form of Appendix IV accompanied by an abstract from the asylum case book detailing the chief events in his history, recorded opinions with dates regarding his mental attitude while under observation in the asylum, and shall state his opinion as to the safety of the proposed procedure. When a report is submitted with reference to a lunatic whom it is proposed to deal with under section 474 or 475 of the Criminal Procedure

Code, the Superintendent shall also submit in the fullest detail his reasons for believing that it is safe to set the lunatic at liberty; and when the Superintendent considers that, owing to the nature of the disease or to the nature of the crime for which the lunatic has been detained, there are elements of difficulty, he may, when submitting his report, advise that the lunatic be transferred for further observation to a Central Lunatic Asylum. The Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum to which such lunatic may be transferred shall, after such period of observation as he may consider necessary, submit his recommendations to Government.

12. *Removal of lunatic prisoner.*—The Superintendent shall *suo motu* submit to Government concerning any lunatic prisoner detained under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, whom he considers to have become of sound mind, a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11 as soon as he considers it safe to return the prisoner to jail to complete his sentence.

13. *Detention of a lunatic prisoner after expiry of sentence.*—When the Superintendent considers it necessary that a lunatic prisoner should be detained after the completion of his sentence he shall submit a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11 not less than 21 days before the expiry of the sentence of the said lunatic prisoner.

14. *Special reports on criminal lunatics detained under the Criminal Procedure Code.*—(*a*) Superintendent shall submit special half-yearly reports regarding criminal lunatics detained under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, a separate report being submitted in each case in the prescribed form.

(*b*) With these half-yearly reports an abstract statement shall be submitted in the form prescribed, the reports on individual cases being summarised therein.

15. *Discharge of destitute inmates: travelling expenses.*—When a person detained in an asylum who has no means or relations to assist him, is about to be discharged and has a long distance to go to his native place, a sum sufficient for his travelling expenses shall be given to him by the Superintendent of the asylum.

16. *Disposal of documents on discharge or death of inmate.*—On the discharge or death of inmates other than criminal lunatics or military insanes all documents received with them shall be filed. In the case of military insanes they shall be disposed of in accordance with the military regulations in force.

17. *Escape of an inmate: report.*—In the event of the escape of a person received into an asylum an immediate report with a full description shall be made to the police authorities, and within 24 hours to the Surgeon General and the Magistrate who authorised his detention.

18. *Fees chargeable for maintenance.*—Fees will be charged for the maintenance of inmates of asylums at the following rates:—

(i) For the purposes of this rule the expression "salary" shall be interpreted according to the definition given in articles 38 of the Civil Service Regulations.

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(ii) A person in receipt of an annual income or salary of Rs. 1,000 or more, or who is a member of the family of such person and actually dependent on him, shall, when admitted for treatment into an asylum, pay fees according to the following scale, *viz.*, annas 6 per diem for incomes or salaries of Rs. 100 or less per mensem; and thereafter additional annas 6 per diem for each complete Rs. 50 per mensem of income or salary in excess of the above amount, subject to a maximum fees of Rs. 15 per diem.

(iii) In addition to the fees prescribed by sub-rule (ii) there will be a daily charge for accommodation in a private ward varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 according to the class of accommodation provided. Special nursing will also be separately charged for at the rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per diem.

(iv) The provisions of sub-rules (ii) and (iii) shall be subject to the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Government servants and other persons entitled to free attendance from any member of the medical staff of the asylum shall be charged half the rates prescribed in rules (ii) and (iii). For the purposes of this rule the salary of a Government servant who is on leave shall be the amount which he is actually drawing at the time.

(*b*) Officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Regular Forces and Officers of the Royal Indian Marine shall be charged at the rates prescribed in the Army Regulations, India.

(v) The fees due from inmates shall ordinarily be payable monthly in advance. For the purposes of their calculation the day of admission into the asylum and the day of discharge therefrom shall both be treated as complete days.

19. *Pregnant inmate.*—If a female inmate is found to be pregnant when she is admitted, the fact should be noted in the case book and her family informed at once. If the fact becomes known later, her family should be informed without delay. Whenever it is possible for her family to make arrangements for her confinement outside the asylum, this course shall be followed.

20. *Dangerous illness of an inmate.*—If an inmate becomes seriously ill, the fact should be at once notified to his relatives or friends if traceable.

21. *Death of an inmate.*—On the death of an inmate the fact should at once be notified to the relatives or friends, if known, and also to the authority by whom the lunatic was sent to the asylum.

22. *Post-mortem examination.*—In cases in which suspicion has arisen as to the cause of death, the Superintendent should obtain a Magistrate's order to make a *post-mortem* examination. In other cases a *post-mortem* examination may be made, if practicable, when it is likely to furnish information as to the nature or cause of insanity. The consent of the relatives, if any, should first be obtained.

23. *Report of death of criminal lunatic or lunatic prisoner.*—A report of the death of a person confined in an asylum under the provisions of Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of the Prisoners Act, 1900, shall be submitted by the Superintendent of the asylum

to the Surgeon General, who shall dispose of the same after satisfying himself that the standing orders relating to such reports have been duly carried out by the Superintendent.

24. *Funeral expenses.*—The funeral expenses of pauper inmates shall be defrayed by Government, but in the case of fee-paying inmates shall be paid by the person or persons hitherto responsible for the maintenance of the inmate.

25. *Mechanical restraint.*—Mechanical restraint shall be used as rarely as possible and only under the orders of the Superintendent.

26. *Permission to visitors to visit asylum.*—No one unconnected with an asylum shall be permitted to enter the asylum without an order in writing from the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. It is within the discretion of the Superintendent to refuse a visitor access to a particular inmate or admission to the asylum.

27. *Hours of visits of friends or relatives.*—Visits of friends or relatives to inmates are permitted on the days and at the hours fixed by the Superintendent. The Superintendent, or in his absence his head assistant, may give special permission for visits at other times.

28. *Business interviews with inmates.*—Business interviews between visitors and inmates are only allowed with the permission of the Superintendent and in the presence of one of the upper staff.

29. *Letters to and from inmates.*—All letters to and from inmates must pass through the hands of the Superintendent, who will decide whether they should be delivered to the parties concerned.

30. *Male visitors in female wards.*—Male visitors to an asylum are permitted to enter the female enclosure only with the express permission of the Superintendent in writing. If admitted, they will only be allowed to converse with the inmate in the presence of one of the upper staff.

31. *Lunatic merchant seamen.*—The Superintendent shall furnish notice of admission or discharge of a lunatic merchant seaman to the Shipping Master, Bombay, who will procure in the case of an admission whatever information is obtainable relating to the previous history of the lunatic.

32. *Despatch of lunatics to England.*—As removal from a tropical climate generally proves beneficial to European lunatics, the Superintendent shall report to Government the case of any native of Great Britain or Ireland who shows no signs of amendment at the expiration of six months from the date of admission and shall state whether he should be sent home at the public expense. If, however, the Superintendent deems it necessary that any such lunatic should be sent home at an earlier period, he shall submit a recommendation to that effect through the Surgeon General.

33. *Private property of inmates.*—(*a*) The Superintendent shall keep a Private Property Book in which all property belonging to an inmate brought to the asylum shall be entered.

(*b*) Articles of small value, cooking utensils, and perishable articles shall be placed in the store room in charge of a responsible officer, to be restored

on discharge, if this takes place within a year. After the expiry of this period such articles shall be sold and the proceeds credited to the inmates' account; perishable articles may be so disposed of at an earlier date under the orders of the Superintendent.

(*c*) Articles of value, gold, silver rings, chains, watches, trinkets, etc., shall be kept in the asylum office safe in separate sealed packets with the owner's name thereon and may not be disposed of without the sanction of the authority which ordered his confinement. The officer in charge of the safe shall be responsible for these articles.

(*d*) Money shall be lodged to the credit of the inmate in the Post Office Savings Bank to the account of inmate's private money.

(*e*) The Private Property Book and the Private Money Account shall be examined by the audit officers in the same way as the public accounts, and the property shall be checked by such officers at the time of audit.

34. *Clothing of inmates.*—The Superintendent may permit any inmate to wear his own clothes.

35. *Private servants.*—Inmates may have private servants with the Superintendent's consent if they pay for them. These private servants should as a rule be engaged by the Superintendent, and shall work under his control.

36. *Employment of inmates.*—No official of the asylum shall employ an inmate to do any private work, without the permission of the Superintendent.

37. *Penalty.*—Whoever commits a breach of rules 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

38. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" means the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(*c*) "Superintendent" means the officer in charge of an asylum.

(*d*) "Official Visitor" means any person appointed a visitor by the Local Government under the Act.

39. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Lunacy Rules, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

(*Vide* rule 3.)

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECEPTION.

(For Voluntary Boarders.)

To

The Visitors,
Lunatic Asylum.

Sirs,

I hereby request that you will authorise the Superintendent, Asylum, to receive me into

the abovementioned institution as a voluntary boarder under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.

I hereby engage to pay the cost of maintenance in the Asylum at the rate of Rs. per day (or I hereby declare that I am destitute and unable to defray the cost of my maintenance).

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Address.

Signature of the applicant.

Date.

I hereby certify that I am willing to receive $\frac{\text{Mr.}}{\text{Mrs.}}$ / Miss for treatment as a voluntary boarder in the Asylum; accommodation for $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ is available.

Date

Superintendent,
Asylum.

Approved.

Signature of the Visitor.

Date

Approved.

Signature of the Visitor.

Date

APPENDIX II.

(*Vide* rule 5.)

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS FOR TRANSFER AND CONDITION OF HEALTH IN THE CASE OF LUNATICS SENT TO ASYLUMS

Station

Date

Certified that $\frac{\text{criminal lunatic}}{\text{the lunatic}}$ (name) is in sufficiently good health, and in a fit state, to travel from (name of the station) to the Lunatic Asylum at

(Signed)

$\frac{\text{Medical Officer.}}{\text{Medical Practitioner.}}$

N.B.—The certificate may be signed by any registered medical practitioner or medical officer.

APPENDIX III.

REVISED FORM OF MEDICAL HISTORY SHEET OF LUNATICS.

N.B.—The ultimate responsibility for the preparation of this form rests with the Committing Officer, who must see that the requisite information is supplied by the Police and the Medical Officer without undue delay.

Questions to be answered upon information supplied by the Police alone.

1. Name of patient in full and caste or race
2. Name of patient's father
3. Married or single or widowed
4. Condition of life and previous occupation (if any)
5. Religion
6. Place of birth and recent place of abode *
7. Whether homeless or living with relatives†
8. Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity
9. Whether the attack is the first attack of insanity or not
10. Age (if known) at onset of first attack
11. Previous history and habits‡ and facts indicating insanity
12. Duration and nature of any previous attacks
13. Supposed cause of insanity§
14. Duration of existing attack

Signature.

Questions to be answered by the Medical Officer alone.

1. Sex and age of patient
2. Marks whereby the patient may be identified
3. State of bodily health||
4. Symptoms exhibited
5. Supposed exciting cause of present attack
6. Whether subject to epilepsy or any other disease
7. Whether suicidal
8. Whether dangerous to others

Signature.

* Here the name of village, police station and district and length of residence should be stated.

† This heading should show the names and addresses of the relatives or persons legally bound to maintain the lunatic (if any), and whether they are able and willing to take charge of him or to bear the cost of his maintenance in the asylum and, if not, why not.

‡ In this the mode of life the patient led, his conduct, reasons for suspecting insanity, history of any particular illness which may have helped to produce this condition of mind, his temperament or any habit of taking or smoking any drug should be mentioned; in the case of criminal lunatics, also the nature of the crime, the detailed circumstances under which it was committed, how he came to be arrested by the Police and the section under which the lunatic was charged and the result of trial in addition to other particulars which may be available.

§ Whether he is addicted to any spirits or drugs, and if so, for how long he has been so addicted and what is the quantity habitually taken, whether he is a member of any particular religious or political society; or whether he suffered from loss of property, loss of relatives, domestic troubles, or ill-health immediately before the attack.

|| In this, the general health of the patient as well as any abnormality of feature or development should be entered. It is desirable that special mention be made as to whether the patient is or is not suffering from any tubercular disease.

APPENDIX IV.

(*Vide* rule 11.)

Whenever the papers of a criminal lunatic are sent up to Government or to a court for orders they should be accompanied by a medical history sheet containing the following particulars :—

1. Name and sex.
2. Crime.
3. Present age.
4. Physical state.
5. Probable cause of insanity.
6. Type of insanity.
7. Duration *of insanity and has it been continuous giving date of
8. Has he, while insane, been considered specially dangerous to others ? If so, give dates.
9. If reported sane, how long since last manifestation of insanity ?
10. What has been his demeanour and conduct while noted as sane.
11. Is he subject to relapses ? If so, give dates.
12. Is he capable (*a*) of taking care of himself, (*b*) of earning a livelihood ?
13. How has he been employed while in the asylum ?
14. If security is obtainable, its nature and the social position and character of the sureties to be stated.

PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF DISCHARGE OF ANY PERSON UNDER SECTIONS 31 TO 34 OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 422, G. D., 1st Dec. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 3169.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 91 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Government of Bombay are pleased to prescribe the following form of an order of discharge of any person detained in the asylum which may be made under sections 31 to 34, inclusive, of the said Act, namely :—

Order of discharge.

This is to certify that who was admitted to this asylum on by order of the was discharged from the asylum on under section of the Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) a recovered / improved / not improved

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

* *Vide* G. D. *Erratum* No. 322 of 2nd February 1922.

RULES REGULATING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE RECEPTION AND DETENTION IN ASYLUM IN BRITISH INDIA OF LUNATICS WHOSE RECEPTION AND DETENTION ARE PROVIDED FOR BY SECTION 98 OF THE ACT

G. of I., Foreign and Political Dept., No. 568, 10th Mar. 1920, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2283, P. D., 16th Mar. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 699, as amended by G. of I., Foreign and Political Dept., Notns. No. 1971-G., 21st Dec. 1921, and No. 1282-479, 16th May 1922.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98 of the said Act :—

1. All costs involved by the detention of any lunatic, who is a subject of a State in India, shall be chargeable to the State concerned.

2. In the event of non-payment of sums due under the preceding rule on account of the detention of any lunatic, such lunatic shall be liable to discharge from the asylum, if three of the visitors of the asylum by order in writing so direct.

3. Lunatics detained under these rules, who are subjects of any of the States mentioned in the first column of the following Table, may be detained in the asylum, or one of the asylums, mentioned opposite thereto in the second column :—

TABLE.

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Bombay Presidency.	
Jath	Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar.
Cambay	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Aundh	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Phaltan	
Sachin	Narotam Mathuradas Lunatic Asylum at Naupada, Thana.
Dharampur	
Khairpur	Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sind.
Jawhar	Narotam Mathuradas Lunatic Asylum at Naupada, Thana.
Bhor	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Rajpipla	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Balasinor	
Sunth	
Kadana	

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Bhadarwa	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Sanjeli	
Umetha	
Jambughoda	
Savanur	Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar.
Kurundwad (Junior)	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Ramdurg	
Idar	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Pol	
Mohanpur	
Ilol	
Varsoda	
Pethapur	
Punadra	
Khadal	
Ghodasar	
Amliyara	
Valasua	
Sudasna	
Rupal	
Dadhalia	
Vadgam	
Maghodi	
Sathamba	
Ramas	
Hapa	
Bolundra	
Kadoli	
Likhi	
Junagadh	
Wankaner	
Palitana	
Wadhwan	
Chuda	
Wala	
Jasdan	
Bantwa	
Manawadar	
Vanod	
Vithalgadh	
Dasada (Malik Zainkhanji)	
Raipur	
Raisankli	
Estate of H. S. Hussein Yarisar Khanji.	
,, Vala Ram Ala ..	
,, Vala Vajsur Valera ..	
,, Vala Bhan Desa ..	

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Estate of Vala Jethsur Punja ..	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
,, Kotila Umad Bham ..	
,, Kotila Jaitmal Champraj ..	
,, Vala Champraj Jasa ..	
,, Vala Bhima Valera ..	
,, Amra Vala of Lemi ..	
,, Vala Manasia Nag ..	
,, Kuba	
,, Vala Giga Hipa of Sanala ..	
,, Vala Rukhad Loma ..	
Jalia Dewani	
Kotharia	
Gavridad	
Pal	
Lodhika Dansinhji	
Lodhika Ratansingji	
Gadhka	
Mengui	
Shahpur	
Bhadwa	
Rajpura	
Jiva Mensur of Anandpur	
Desa Bhoj of Anandpur	
Surag Sadul of Chhotila	
Khirasara	
Vankia	
Sitapur	
Talukdars of Kotda Pitha	
Surgana	
Dabha	
Vasna	
Khedwada	
Satlasna	

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1912

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

APPOINTING THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 5012, R. D., 27th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 794.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause 9, of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to perform the duties of the Registrar under the said Act in addition to his own duties

THE BOMBAY PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES RULES, 1914

Notn. No. 6483, R. D., 14th July 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 1579, as amended by Notn. No. 13047, R. D., 6th Dec. 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the Act :—

Rules under section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Provident Insurance Societies Rules, 1914.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Act" means the "Provident Insurance Socieites Act, 1912";

(*b*) "Society" means a "Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies";

(*c*) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies;

(*d*) "Dividing society business" means provident insurance business under which the amount payable on the policy money becoming due is not fixed but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium, income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period;

(*e*) "Bond Investment business" means the issue of bonds or policies by which the Society in return for premiums or subscriptions payable at periodical intervals of one year or less, contract to pay the legal holder of the bond or policy a sum at a future date either with or without the other specified benefits such as the right to share in the profits of the society or to an advance for certain specified objects, and not being Life Assurance business;

(*f*) "Ordinary Life Assurance business" means life assurance business transacted on similar lines to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry. This shall not exclude the case of sums assured and premiums which vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Contingencies prescribed under the Act.

3. The provisions of the Act shall, in addition to the contingencies of birth, marriage and death prescribed in section 2 (8) of the Act extend to the receipt of premiums, or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of any of the following contingencies, or of any other uncertain event coupled therewith, and

shall apply to any society receiving such premium or contributions, namely :—

the payment of sums on a person or persons surviving a given term, age or contingency, and the contingencies arising under any other life assurance business which is not subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 ;

Bond Investment business ;

failure of issue ;

provision for the expenses of any ceremonial occasion, such as betrothal, circumcision, thread ceremonies, shaving of the head, etc., which is generally observed among the different communities in India ;

unemployment or retirement from business ;

sickness ; and

accident.

Provided always that the Act shall not apply to any society which is subject to and complies with the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Registration fees.

4. The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash or by postal money-order for matters transacted under the Act :—

(1) Registration of a society (section 6 of the Act), Rs. 100 : provided that a society which has been already registered under the Indian Companies Act shall be exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8 of the Act), Rs. 5 : provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for the amendment of more than one rule when such amendment is intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

Name.

5. (1) No society subject to the Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words "life assurance" or "life insurance" occur, or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society, shall be displayed in English and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated : provided that in the case of offices of societies in the town of Bombay it will be sufficient if the name of the society is displayed in English alone.

Matters to be provided for by the rules.

6. In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act, every society,

(1) if already existing shall provide, within six months from the date of these rules, for such of the matters mentioned in the attached Schedule as are not already provided for in their rules ; always subject to the condition that the terms of the then existing contracts shall not be altered to the detriment of the policy-holders.

If in any case it is made to appear to the Registrar that the circumstances are such that a longer period than six months should be allowed, he may extend that period by such time as he may think fit.

(2) if not existing shall provide in their rules before registration under the Act, for the matters mentioned in the said Schedule.

A copy in English of the rules of the society and of the Schedule duly completed as above, shall, within fifteen days from the date of the adoption of the rules, be sent to the Registrar. Blank forms of the Schedule may be obtained from the Registrar and should be used on each occasion when particulars are being submitted in compliance with this rule. The copy of the rules or amended rules of a society required to be forwarded in compliance with this rule and sections 6 and 8 of the Act shall not be accepted for registration unless it is certified to be a correct copy and is signed by the Chairman or Managing Director as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the society.

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act.

7. (1) Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(*i*) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or,

(*ii*) where application is made by a society or by the Registrar and where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, special circumstances exist, —

(*a*) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries; or

(*b*) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary.

(2) Every application by a society for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the society permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

Accuracy of particulars.

8. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a society, shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the Manager and one other responsible officer of the society.

Particulars to be given in the report of Actuary.

9. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a society, shall comply with the requirements of the forms set forth in the Fourth and Fifth Schedules of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and in addition he shall report—

(*a*) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912;

(*b*) whether these principles have his approval;

(*c*) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;

(*d*) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;

(*e*) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;

(*f*) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation: where the tables employed are not published;

(*g*) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and

(*h*) the reserve values held against polices effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(*i*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;

(*ii*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;

(*iii*) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

Further particlars in case of Insolvent Society.

10. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Society is such, in his opinion that no payment should be made either of bonus to policy-holders or of dividend to members, he shall state whether or not he finds the society to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(*a*) he shall state whether he considers that the society could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the Funds. If so, he shall state what, in his opinion, is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration would require to be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(*b*) if he considers that the society cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the Funds in deficit, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the society would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts, if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured, and all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such Funds.

Power of Registrar to postpone order under section 18.

11. The Registrar, before cancelling the registry of a society under section 18 of the Act, may —

(*a*) suspend further proceedings for such time as he thinks fit, to enable the unpaid subscribed capital, or a sufficient part thereof,

to be called up for the purpose of making good deficiencies in the funds;

(*b*) consent to the society reducing the amount of its contracts upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he thinks just as a means towards winding up.

Liquidation of Societies registered under Indian Companies Act.

12. The Registrar shall not appoint a liquidator under section 19 of the Act in the case of a society subject to the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of Companies.

Liquidator may reduce contracts.

13. When a liquidator has been appointed in terms of section 19 of the Act he may, if he thinks fit, reduce the amount of each of the contracts of the society upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think just, as a means towards winding up. If the contracts are not to be reduced in amount as here provided, the liquidator shall ascertain the value of the liability of the society to each person appearing by the books of the society to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such society. He shall give written notice to such person of the value so ascertained.

Audit of societies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

14. The accounts of every society not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act

15 (1) Members of Institutions or Associations notified by the Governor General in Council under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), shall be regarded as qualified without certificate to audit the accounts of provident insurance societies througout the presidency of Bombay,

(2) Holders of Auditors' Certificates granted by the Governor in Council under sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and of "unrestricted" certificates (that is to say, certificates valid throughout British India) granted by other Local Governments in exercise of the same statutory power shall be regarded as qualified to audit the accounts of provident insurance societies throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

(3) In addition to the persons specified in clauses (1) and (2) the following persons may audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies, namely, a Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

16. Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following additional particulars in his report—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members of policy-holders of the society.

Form of accounts, etc.

17. The accounts shall consist of the Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as prescribed in the forms marked A, C and D appended to these rules; but a society may, if it so desires, submit a separate Revenue Account (precisely similar to form A) for any class of business carried on by it, but the transactions in respect of a class of business not prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall not be shown in a Revenue Account showing the transactions in respect of any business which is so prescribed. The Accounts shall be signed by all the directors of the society and by the Manager and one of the other responsible officers. If any of these omit to sign, the reason shall be stated. Other statements shall be prepared each year in the following forms appended to these rules and signed by the Chairman or Managing Director (if any) as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the society :—

Form B—giving particulars of expenditure which has not been charged as such.

Form E—giving particulars of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting policies.

Form F—giving particulars of the numbers of policies effected at different ages.

Form G—showing the magnitude of the society's policy contracts.

Form H—giving particulars of the new business each year.

Form I—showing for each year the additions to and deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder.

Form J—giving particulars for each year since the formation of the society of the number of policies that have gone off the books for various reasons.

Form K—showing the claims under dividing society business arranged according to the duration of the policies.

Form L (1) & L (2)—giving examples of the sums paid in past years under dividing society business.

The Registrar may, on the application and with the consent of a society, alter those forms as regards that society for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that society.

Signing of accounts.

18. The Chairman or Managing Director (if any) as well as the Manager and one of the other responsible officers of the society shall sign all the accounts and balance sheet, abstracts or statements sent to the Registrar.

Registrar not responsible for accuracy of returns.

19. The receipt of an annual return by the Registrar implies no approval of anything it contains. An acknowledgment of the fact that documents purporting to be the annual returns of a particular society have been received will be given, but the acknowledgment does not imply that a valid return has been made or indicate approval of anything that it contains.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

20. Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Accounts not adopted.

21. If the general meeting before which the accounts are laid does not adopt them, a statement of the fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance sheet and to the copies thereof required to be filed with the Registrar.

Manner of publication of documents.

22. A notice or other document shall be deemed to have been duly published under the Act if copies have been printed in English or the vernacular of the district and sent to the Registrar and to all members and policy-holders.

Register of members.

23. Every society having a share capital and which is not registered under the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of companies shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars :—

(*i*) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member ;

(*ii*) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member ;

(*iii*) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Register of Life Assurance policies.

24. A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force, shall be maintained by the society in Form M appended to these rules or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other policies.

25. A register or registers of all policies, other than those of ordinary life assurance now in force, and of those issued hereafter, shall be maintained by the society in Form M appended to these rules or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

SCHEDULE.

The matters required to be prescribed by the rules of the society are provided for in the subjoined Schedule :—

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*a*) The name and place of the Head Office in British India, the object of the Society and the whole of the contingencies in respect of which it will receive premiums.	(*a*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*b*) That the society shall not issue any policy either to or for the use of any person other than the life assured without inserting in the policy the name of the person by whom, and for whose use, it is effected and unless the life assured has given his consent in writing to the insurance being effected (if the latter be not of age the written consent of his legal guardian is required). The rules shall also provide that the amount to be assured under a policy effected by or for the use of a person other than the life assured shall not be unreasonable for the purpose of covering the expense or loss which such person has a *bonâ fide* expectation that he will incur in the event of the death of the life assured.	(*b*)
(*c*) The persons who may effect policies and the persons on whose lives policies may be effected, stating for each class of contingency the limits of age for male and female lives separately; also the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for insurance in respect of each class of contingency, stating the payments to be made— (1) on application; (2) on admission; (3) as monthly or other periodical premiums or contributions and the period for which they are payable; (4) as fine or other charge for late payment of premiums or contributions; (5) on any other account in respect of the insurance.	(*c*)
(*d*) The maximum sum, including all bonus additions or other benefits, payable (1) at death and (2) on the happening of each other contingency insured against by the society under policies effected on any one life since the date of the Act, and the	(*d*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
maximum number of policies under each different class of Provident Insurance business which a single person may hold.	
(*e*) The conditions under which any policy-holder may become entitled to any of the benefits assured, especially as regards— (1) the period, if any, during which the happening of the contingency insured against will entitle the policy-holder (*a*) to receive no payment; (*b*) to receive a reduced payment, in which case the particulars will require to be stated in the rule; (2) any advance or loan which is guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years; (3) any benefits of whatever kind which are determined by lot or ballot; (4) the exact method of division in the case of dividing society business; (5) the nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or any event, on the happening of which the insured amount is payable;	(*e*)
(*f*) Disqualifications due to change of occupation, residence, or other specified cause.	(*f*)
(*g*) The length of notice to be given to policy-holders of any required payment of premium before the benefits under the policy lapse or are modified in any way as a result of non-payment, also the consequence of delay in paying any premium, or other contribution also; the conditions under which the right to full benefit will be restored to a policy-holder whose policy has been altered in any way in consequence of any payment being made late.	(*g*)
(*h*) The terms under which any policy may be (1) surrendered for a cash payment or (2) kept in force for a reduced benefit without liability to payment of further premiums.	(*h*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*i*) That the conditions governing policies as regards the matters mentioned in (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) above shall be fully set forth in each policy issued after a period not exceeding one month from the date of the registration of the rules providing for such matters.	(*i*)
(*j*) The appointment, qualifications and powers of the managing body and officers of the society, the conditions under which they may be removed, the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.	(*j*)
(*k*) As to the rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.	(*k*)
(*l*) The length of notice to be given of general (or special) meetings of the society ; the length of notice required to be given of any resolution to be proposed at these meetings ; the method of voting at them and the number constituting a quorum : and the matters which must be brought before such meetings.	(*l*)
(*m*) The classes of security in which the funds of the society may be invested.	(*m*)
(*n*) The procedure to be adopted in making new rules or in altering or repealing existing rules, and prescribing that no such amendment or repeal shall detrimentally affect the terms of contracts then existing, and that copies of amended rules required under Section 8 (1) of the Act to be sent to the Registrar shall be so sent within fifteen days from the date of their adoption, and that within one month after their registration a copy of any alteration in the rules which in any way applies to or affects the rights of the then existing policy contracts shall be sent to each policy-holder.	(*n*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*o*) Prescribe the proportion of the annual income of the society derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management of the society, and the method of apportioning the income and the expenses between each class of provident insurance and any other class of business which the society may transact.	(*o*)
(*p*) In the case of a society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division before any such division has taken place.	(*p*)
(*q*) That every society shall keep a separate account of all receipts and disbursements in respect of each class of business transacted, and the receipts (less the disbursements) of each class shall be carried to and form a separate fund with an appropriate name: Provided that nothing in this rule shall require the investments of any fund of a class of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder to be kept separate from the investments of any other such fund, but the rule shall provide that the investments of any fund of a class of business not prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall be kept separate from the investments of the funds of business which are so prescribed and shall not be shown in the Balance Sheet (Form D appended to these rules) for the latter business.	(*q*)
(*r*) That a fund of any particular class of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall be as absolutely the security of the policy-holders of that class as though it belonged to a society carrying on no other business than insurance of that class, and shall not	(*r*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
be liable for any contracts of the society for which it would not have been liable had the business of the society been only that of insurance of that class, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of the class of business to which the fund is applicable.	
(*s*) The provision, if any, made for the financial position of the society being ascertained by an Actuary, and prescribing that if ordinary life assurance business be transacted by the society it shall neither use any portion of the Life Assurance Fund towards payment of dividend nor allot any bonus to its life assurance policies either by way of addition to the sum assured or to the amount of annuity or as a cash payment or reduction of premium, except as the result of an actuarial valuation conducted as prescribed by sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. The rules shall also provide that any society transacting ordinary life assurance business shall undergo such a valuation at any time it may choose before the 1st January 1917 and at intervals of not more than seven years thereafter and submit the returns to the Registrar in the form as prescribed by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	(*s*)
(*t*) The method of ascertaining the amount of profit made by the society and the method of distributing such profit amongst policy-holders and share-holders.	(*t*)
(*u*) That the paid up capital shall not be treated as part of the society's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any actuarial investigation of the financial condition of the society.	(*u*).

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*v*) That no portion of the paid up capital or other assets shall be released from liability in respect of provident insurance business until the funds applicable to such business are solvent otherwise than by a reduction of the policy contracts. The rules shall also prescribe that no money shall be allocated for payment of dividends on shares at any time while such funds are not solvent otherwise than by a reduction of such contracts.	(*v*)
(*w*) That after the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in rule 17 shall be sent to every member and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting, so that at least seven days shall intervene between the day on which they are sent and the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. That during the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head office and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.	(*w*)
(*x*) That the accounts and statements prescribed under the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society (except in the case of a report by an Actuary on the financial position of the society when twelve months are allowed), and within 15 days after having been laid before the general or special meeting of the society and before the expiration of the before mentioned period of six months (or	(*x*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
twelve months, in the case of an actuarial report) three copies in English, and one in the vernacular, if any, of such accounts, statements and actuarial report (if any) as well as of the report of the Directors or other managing body, and of each resolution adopted at such meeting shall be sent to the Registrar. The rules shall also prescribe that after the accounts have been passed and the report adopted by the society, they, together with a copy of each resolution adopted at the meeting passing such accounts or reports, shall within one month from the date thereof be sent to each member and to each policy-holder.	
(*y*) That any member or policy-holder shall be entitled at any time to be furnished by the society with a copy of any part of any account, abstract, statement, or report, which has been submitted to the members or policy-holders at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words or part thereof required to be copied.	(*y*)
(*z*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.	(*z*)

FORM A.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Revenue Account of the Society for the year ending 19 (for all business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder).

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year:—		Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending 19 [This is to be stated here by societies not supplying a Profit and Loss Account.]	
Life Assurance Fund		Claims under policies paid and outstanding:—	
Marriage Insurance Fund ..		By death	
Investment Reserve Fund ..		By survivance ..	
Dividend Reserve Fund ..		By marriage	
Other Funds (to be stated separately).		By birth	
		(Other classes to be specified)	
Shareholders' capital paid up at beginning of year.		Annuities	
Shareholders' capital paid up during the year.		Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions	
Premiums:—		Bonuses in cash	
insuring sums at death ..		Bonuses in reduction of premiums ..	
,, ,, on survivance only		Expenses:—	
,, ,, on marriage		Commission	
,, ,, at birth ..		Agents' and canvassers' allowances	
,, other benefits (to be specified) ..		Salaries, etc. (other than to agents and canvassers)	
Consideration for Annuities granted ..		Travelling expenses	
		Directors' fees	
Interest, dividend, and rents falling due in year ..		Auditors' fees	
Less income tax thereon ..		Medical fees	
		Actuarial fees	
		Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society ..	
		Rents of other offices occupied by the Society	
		Law charges	
		Advertising	
		Printing and stationery ..	
		Other expenses incurred in year (accounts to be specified) ..	
Entrance fees		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
		Shareholders' Capital paid up at end of year as per Balance Sheet ..	
Charge for policy stamps		Amount of Funds at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	
Fines or other charges on account of premiums paid late		Life Assurance Fund ..	
Other sums falling due in year (accounts to be specified)		Marriage Insurance Fund.	
		Investment Reserve Fund.	
		Dividend Reserve Fund ..	
		Other Funds (to be separately stated) ..	

Note 1.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the society's risks.

Note 2.—Every society transacting dividing society business shall show in its accounts both the premium income and the claims of each class of such business separately from the premiums and claims of the other classes of business transacted by the society.

Note 3.—If any class of policy is not qualified for full benefits until after the first year or other stated period, the premium income of that class will be separated accordingly in the above account. In the case of a society having more than one qualifying period for any such business the premium income shall be shown separately for each qualifying period.

Note 4.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses account and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted shall be shown as in Form B which shall be submitted along with the Revenue Account. Any sum treated as an asset in this manner should be written off through the Revenue Account within five years from the date on which the expense was incurred ; but in any case, the amount must not be treated as an asset at the time of any actuarial valuation made hereafter of the society's assets and liabilities.

Note 5.—The society may, if it so desires, show in this account the amount of commission on new business separately from commission on renewal premiums.

FORM B.

(*Referred to in Rule 17.*)

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, extension of business, etc.

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year of preliminary and other expenses not shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account, but appearing as assets in the Balance Sheet of the society for the year ending 19	
Addition thereto during the year *not* shown as expenditure in Revenue Account	
Less amount written off during the year as per Revenue Account	
Balance at the end of year of preliminary and other expenses not yet shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account but meantime shown as assets in the Balance Sheet ..	
Total ..	

The society shall state what arrangements, if any, have been made to write off the balance of —

(1) Preliminary Expenses, etc.
(2) Cost of Furniture.

FORM C.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Profit and Loss Account of the society for the year ending 19 (to be completed by all societies except those carrying on no other business than ordinary life assurance).

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account ..				Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending. 19	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.* *Less* income-tax thereon.	Rs.			Expenses not charged to other accounts.	
				Loss realised† (accounts to be specified).	
Profits realised† (accounts to be specified)				Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified).				Balance as per Balance Sheet ..	

* The only sum which it is permissible to enter here is the amount of interest and dividends produced by the investments representing the paid-up capital.

† Profits (or losses) which do not belong to any specific fund and any profit or loss on the realisation of investments representing paid-up capital shall be entered here.

FORM D.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Balance sheet of the society for the year ending 19 for the classes of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder which are transacted by the society.

Liabilities.			Assets.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Funds. Life Assurance Fund ..			Mortgages of property	
Marriage Insurance Fund.			Loans on society's policies within their surrender value	
Investment Reserve Fund				
Dividend Reserve Fund.				
Other Funds contained in Revenue Account (to be stated separately)			Loans on personal security ..	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account			Other loans (to be specified) ..	
Total funds as per Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts			Investments in Government securities or in other bonds, debentures, stocks and shares (to be given in detail here, or if numerous the details may be stated on a schedule, the total of the schedule agreeing with the Balance Sheet figure)	
Capital. Shareholders' capital paid up at end of year as per Revenue Account				
Outstanding liabilities. * Claims admitted or intimated but not paid, as under :—			House property	
	Rs.		Branch and agency balances ..	
Life Assurance ..			Outstanding premiums renewable* ..	
Marriage Insurance.			Outstanding interest dividends and rents*	
Other classes of business (to be specified) ..			Interest accrued but not payable*	
Unpaid Dividends* ..			Cheques paid into Bank and in course of realisation	
Deposits			Cash on deposit with the Bank.	
Cheques issued but not presented for payment ..				
Other sums owing by the society* (such as sums borrowed by the society, commission due but unpaid, surrender values outstanding, to be stated separately under each class of business)			Cash in hand or on current account with the Bank.	
			Other assets (to be specified) ..	

* These sums are or have been included in the corresponding items in Form A.

Note 1.—The balance sheet must state how the values of the stock exchange securities are arrived at and a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into acount.

Note 2.—A certificate must be appended hereto, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any fund has been applied directly or indirectly for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

Note 3.—Societies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

Note 4.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a society or to any other society in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

Note 5.—Particulars must be given of all commission or other allowance due or paid to any director or manager or other responsible officer of the society in respect of new business procured.

Note 6.—Particulars must be given of the balance of the abovementioned branch and agency balances and outstanding premiums, interest, dividends and rents remaining unpaid at the date of the auditor's report.

In the REVENUE ACCOUNT should be entered all the financial transactions of the society by way of income and expenditure during the year, whether such transactions have been completed by the actual receipt or payment of cash, or are outstanding at the end of the year.

On the *Income* side of this account should appear the premiums for each different class of insurance, all entrance fees, fines and other sums due to the society during the year (whether received or not) under the several items provided in the forms—

(*a*) Investments made or realized should not be entered in this account, but only the *gain* or *loss* made on their realisation, which should appear as income, if gain, and as expenditure, if loss.

(*b*) No deposits in, or withdrawals from, Bank are to be brought into this account.

On the *Expenditure* side should appear all expenses incurred during the year (whether paid or outstanding) under the several items provided in the form. Bad debts, losses on Agents' balances should be shown as expenditure.

No item can be included in the funds at the end of the year which was not included in the funds at the beginning of the year unless it is shown as an item of income of the year. Similarly no diminution can be made in any of the funds in any year without appearing as an item of expenditure in the Revenue Account for that year.

The amount of each different fund at the beginning of the year should be the same amount which was stated in the Revenue Account of the society's last return as the amount of those funds at the end of the year.

If the balance of any account shown in the previous return be found incorrect, the corrected balance should be brought forward in the next return, and an explanation of the difference given on the form itself.

On the Liabilities (or left-hand) side of the BALANCE SHEET there should be brought from the Revenue Account the amounts of the Funds at the end of the year, as indicated on the form; and the particulars stated of any debts incurred on behalf of the society, cash (if any) due by the

society, and any other liabilities incurred by it which may be outstanding at the end of the year.

On the Assets (or right-hand) side should be shown the society's investments together with the cash in hand and any other assets of the society. Amongst such other assets will be, for instance—

branch and agency balances;
outstanding premiums;
outstanding interest;
interest accrued but not payable;
cheques paid into bank and in course of realisation.

The amounts of these items shown in the balance sheet will, in the main, be received during the next financial year, but they must not again be included amongst the premiums, interest or cash in the Revenue Account, as they have already been included in the amount shown in that year's Revenue Account as "Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year."

Some of these outstanding items which have been taken credit for as an asset may never be paid at all. The amount of those not realized will have to be written off through the Revenue Account and the funds will be decreased accordingly.

FORM E.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the relationship existing between two lives assured and those effecting policies.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19.

	Number of Tables in prospectus of society.		
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Etc.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured ..			
,, ,, his wife ..			
,, ,, ,, son ..			
,, ,, ,, daughter.			
,, ,, ,, father ..			
,, ,, ,, mother ..			
,, ,, ,, brother ..			
,, ,, ,, sister ..			
,, ,, any person other than the above relations.			

	Number of Tables in prospectus of society.		
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Etc.
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured ..			
,, ,, her husband ..			
,, ,, ,, son ..			
,, ,, ,, daughter..			
,, ,, ,, mother ..			
,, ,, ,, brother ..			
,, ,, ,, sister ..			
,, ,, any person other than the above relations.			
Total number of policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class.			

Form F.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the numbers of policies effected at different ages. Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Age of life assured.	Number of policies effected in the year under review assuring sums payable at death.			
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Table No. 3	Etc.
Under 5 years ..				
Over 5 and under 10 ..				
,, 10 ,, 15 ..				
,, 15 ,, 20 ..				
,, 20 ,, 25 ..				
,, 25 ,, 30 ..				
,, 30 ,, 35 ..				
,, 35 ,, 40 ..				
,, 40 ,, 45 ..				
,, 45 ,, 50 ..				
,, 50 ,, 55 ..				
,, 55 ,, 60 ..				
,, 60 ,, 65 ..				
,, 65 ,, 70 ..				
,, 70				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form E.)			

FORM G.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Showing the magnitude of the Society's Policy contracts.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Rs. a. p.

Largest amount of annuity paid during the year on any one life under a policy or policies issued after the commencement of the Act, namely, 18th March 1912.

Largest amount of annuity which the society contracted during the year to pay in the same or in any future year on any one life.

Largest amount at risk during the year on any one life under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act.

Largest amount of whole life premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies on any one life effected since the commencement of the Act.

Largest amount of premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act on any one life where the premiums are payable for the following limited periods :—

1 year .. ..
2 years .. ..
3 ,, ...
4 ,, ...
5 ,, ...
6 ,, ...

and so on up to the longest term inclusive.

What for each class of insurance business other than that of Life Assurance was the largest sum insured during the year against the happening of any one contingency connected with any one person, no matter whether the insurance be under one or more policies—

Class of insurance.	Maximum sum assured.
Birth	
Failure of issue	
Marriage	
Bond investment business	
Unemployment	
Sickness	
Accident	

Note.—When the amount payable under a policy varies it shall, for the purposes of statements G, H and I, be taken as assuring the amount of the maximum limit which the society stipulates will not be exceeded. If there be no such limit, then the largest amount definitely undertaken to be paid shall be entered in these statements.

FORM H.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the new business each year.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Contingency on which sum assured or other benefit is payable.	Table in prospectus of society.	Total new insurances effected during the year under review.				
		Number of Policies.	Sum assured or annual benefit payable.*	Renewal premium.	Single premium.	
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Death	No.					State also:
Including death combined with some other contingency).	No. ..					Number and annual amount of new annuities and the consideration received.
	No. ..					
	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..	†				
Survivance of a fixed period only.	No. ..					
	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..					
Marriage	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..					
Birth ..	No. ..					
	etc.					
And so on for other classes.	Total ..					

* *See* foot note to form G.

† This total should agree with the total number shown in forms E and F.

FORM I.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Showing for each year the additions to and deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured th reund r.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

	Policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Policies insuring money to be paid only on survivance.		Annuities.		Marriage Policies.		And so on for each other class of business.
	No.	Sum Assured (excluding Bonus additions).	No.	Sum Assured.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No.	Sum Assured.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at end of previous year.									
(2) New policies issued as per statement H.									
(3) Old policies revived.									
(4) Old policies changed and increased.									
Total ..									
Discontinued during year.									
(5) By death ..									
(6) By maturity or the happening of the contingencies insured against.									
(7) By expiry of term ..									
(8) By surrender ..									
(9) By forfeiture ..									
(10) By change and decrease.									
(11) By not being taken up.									
Total discontinued ..									
Total existing at end of year.									

See Foot note to form G.

FORM J.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars for each year since the formation of the society, of the number of policies that have gone off the books for various reasons.

Submitted by the society up to the close of the year ending 19 .

Year when policy effected.	Number of policies effected in each year.	Number remaining in force at end of year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by death.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures.	Term policies expired.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Commence with the first year the Company granted insurances of any kind and give the particulars for each year thereafter.)							

A statement in similar form must be given for each table under which the society has at any time issued policies.

Statements required by this form need not be given until within six months after the close of the first financial year entered upon after the adoption of these rules.

FORM K.

(Referred to in Rule 16.)

Showing the claims under dividing society business, arranged according to the duration of the policies.

Statement submitted by the society, of claims arising in the year ending 19 under each class of dividing society, business.

Number of claims arising in year by death of life assured —

After payment of premium.	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Etc.
for less than one year				
„ one year but less than two years				
„ two years „ three „ ..				
„ three „ „ four „				
and so on				

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring

later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a society paying nothing in event of death before six months premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid in the case of claims when six but less than eleven months premiums have been paid, the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months
,, six months but less than eleven months
,, eleven months but less than twelve months
,, one year but less than two years
and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing society business undertaken by the society, and a reconcilement shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the Revenue Account.

FORM L (1).

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Statement submitted by the
Company up to the close of the year ending 19
giving typical examples of the sums paid under its dividing society policies issued under Table No._____on a claim occurring.

Statement giving typical examples of the total sum (including all advances or further benefits no matter when paid) that would have been paid in past years under a policy if it had become a claim immediately after premiums had been paid for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 full years, respectively.

Financial year in which claim occurred.	Examples of the total sum paid by the society under a policy the premiums on which amounted to Rs. in each year.				
	Number of years premiums paid prior to date of—*				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 .. .. (this being 1st year of company)	..				
(2nd year) 19	..	..			
(3rd year) 19	..	..	..		
(4th year) 19	..	..	..	..	
(5th year) 19	..	..	..	..	..
and so on up to 1912..	..	..	..	..	..
1913..	..	..	..	..	..

* State here "death," or "marriage" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

Statements in the following form must be given by Life Assurance Companies for each class of insurance under which the amount of the sum payable on the policy becoming a claim is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the result of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid under each class in any specified period. This shall not be held to apply to policies insuring a fixed amount which, so long as the premiums are duly paid, can only vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies are now obtainable according to the rules of the company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

Particulars must be stated of the periods, if any, during which policies becoming claims do not qualify for full benefits.

FORM L (2).

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Statement submitted by the_____ _____Company up to the close of the year ending_____19 , giving particulars of the terms of the policy contracts in force in past years and of the total payments (including all advances or further benefits no matter when paid) that were made in past years under policies which insured a sum which depended either partly or wholly on the result of the division of any portion of the premium income amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid under each class in any specified period.

This shall not be held to apply to policies insuring a fixed amount which so long as the premiums are duly paid, can only vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Class of insurance _____ (*a*)

Age at entry _____ (*b*)

Total number of years for which premiums are payable when they are only payable for a limited period. } _____

Amount of premium payable each month Rs._____

Particulars of entrance fee or any other payment required to be made by the policy-holder. } _____

Terms in force and result of division of premium income in each year since policies of this class were first issued.

Year.	Number of months after date of entry during which the company pays nothing in the event of a claim occurring. (1)	Number of months thereafter during which the company pays a sum (in event of claim) which bears to the amount of the premiums received a ratio which is fixed before issue of policy. (2)	Ratio referred to in (2) which the sum paid bears to the premiums received under the policy. (3)	Minimum guaranteed amount payable by the Company in event of claim after policy is fully qualified. (4)	Ratio which the total amount of claim paid under fully qualified policies bears to the amount of premiums received when the amount of each claim under qualified policies was in excess of the guaranteed minimum stated in (4) and depended on a division of the premium income amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid. (5)
1st year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
2nd year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
3rd year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
And so on up to _____ 1913	....	....	....	....	....

(*a*) State here "death" "survivance," or "marriage" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

(*b*) If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies are now obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly ;

FORM M.

(Referred to in Rules 24 and 25).

A Register of Policies.

Policy number.	Date of admission.	Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor; if the life assured be female, either the father's name, etc., must be stated.	Name, occupation and address of policy-holder when other than life assured.	Relationship between life assured and policy-holder.	Age at entry of life assured.	SUM ASSURED.			Contingency on which Minimum sum assured is payable.	Contingency on which Maximum amount definitely promised is payable.	PREMIUM.			Date of withdrawal.	Cause of withdrawal. (Death survivance, expiry of term surrender, or forfeiture.)	Amount paid on withdrawal.
						Minimum amount.	Maximum amount definitely promised.	Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.			Amount of each.	When payable.	Number of years payable.			

EXEMPTING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEATH BENEFIT FUND FROM THE ACT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Notn. No. 8250, R. D., 10th Aug. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1664.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Death Benefit Fund from all the provisions of the said Act on the conditions that it is maintained for the benefit of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway and that its accounts are audited and certified as correct by the Chief Auditor and Accountant of the Railway Company.

ORDER UNDER ACT VI OF 1912

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

APPOINTING THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 5012-A, R. D., 27th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 794.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause, 9, of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to perform the duties of the Registrar under the said Act in addition to his own duties.

ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1912

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION

APPLYING THE ACT TO CERTAIN KINDS OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER AND SIND

Notn. No. 4177-A, R. D., 17th Apr. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 785, as amended by Notn. No. 2975, Commr. 17th Oct. 1916, and No. 3151, R. D., 15th Nov. 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification No. 2564* dated 19th March 1914, that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following kinds of wild birds or animals, which are not specified in the schedule appended to the said Act and which it is desirable to protect and preserve, namely :—

IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

(*a*) *Wild Birds.*

	English names.	Scientific names.
1.	Barbet, Common Indian Green.	Thereiceryx zeylonicus.
	,, Small Green ..	Thereiceryx viridis.
	,, Crimson-breasted ..	Xantholæma hæmatocephala.
	,, Crimson-throated ..	Xantholæma malabarica.

* Published at page 636 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 26th March 1914.

	English names.	Scientific names.
2.	Bee-eater, Common Indian ..	Merops viridis.
	,, Blue-tailed ..	Merops philippinus.
	,, Chestnut-headed ..	Melittophagus swinhoii.
	,, Blue-bearded ..	Nyctiornis athertoni.
3.	Bittern, Common ..	Botaurus stellaris.
	,, Little ..	Ardetta minuta.
	,, Yellow ..	,, sinensis.
	,, Chestnut ..	,, cinnamomea.
4.	Blue-bird, Fairy ..	Irena puella.
5.	Bulbul, Southern-Indian Black.	Hypsipetes ganeesa.
	,, Madras Red-vented ..	Molpastes hæmorrhous.
	,, White-eared ..	Molpastes leucotis.
	,, Southern Red-whiskered.	Otocompsa fuscicaudata.
	,, Yellow-browed ..	Iole icterica..
	,, Ruby-throated ..	Pycnonotus gularis.
	,, White-browed ..	,, luteolus.
	,, Grey-headed ..	Micropus phæocephalus.
6.	Chloropsis, Malabar or Green Bulbul.	Chloropsis malabarica.
	,, Jerdon's ..	Chloropsis jerdoni.
7.	Drongo, Hair-crested ..	Chibia hottentotta.
8.	,, Larger Racket-tailed.	Dissemurus paradiseus.
9.	Ground-Trush, White-throated.	Geocichla cyanonotus.
10.	Hoopoe, European (Migratory).	Upupa epops.
	,, Indian (resident) ..	Upupa indica.
11.	Minivet, Orange ..	Pericrocotus flammeus.
12.	,, White-bellied ..	,, erythropygius.
13.	Myna, Bank ..	Acridotheres ginginianus.
	,, Black-headed ..	Temenuchus pagodarum.
	,, Common ..	Acridotheres tristis.
	,, Grey-headed ..	Sturnia malabarica.
	,, Jungle ..	Aethiopsar fuscus.
14.	Oriole, Black-naped ..	Oriolus indicus.
	,, Indian ..	Oriolus kundoo.
	,, Indian, Black-headed ..	Oriolus melanocephalus.
	,, European ..	Oriolus galbula.
15.	Ortolan or Rufous Short-toed Lark.	Calendrella dukhunensis.
16.	Paradise Fly-catcher Indian ..	Terpsiphone paradisi.
17.	Pitta Indian ..	Pitta brachyura.
18.	Shama. ..	Cittocincla macrura.
19.	Sun-bird, Loten's ..	Arachnechthra lotenia.
20.	,, Purple ..	,, asiatica.
21.	,, Purple-rumped ..	,, zeylonica.
22.	,, Small ..	,, minima.

	English names.	Scientific names.
23.	Sun-bird, Vigor's Yellow-backed.	Aethopyga vigorsi.
24.	Teal, Cotton	Nettopus coromandelianus.
25.	Teal, Whistling	Dendrocycna javanica.
26.	Trogon, Malabar	Harpactes fasciatus.
27.	Whistling-Thrush, Malabar	Myiophoneous horsfieldi.
28.	Wood-pecker, South Indian Yellow-naped.	Gecinus Chlorogaster.
29.	Wood-pecker, Little Scaly-bellied Green.	Gecinus striolatus.
	,, Sind Pied	Dendrocopus sindianus.
	,, Yellow-fronted Pied.	Liopicus mahrattensis.
	,, Indian Pigmy	Iyngipicus hardwickii.
	,, Malabar Rufous	Micropternus gularis.
	,, Golden backed	Brachypternus aurantius.
	,, Common Golden-backed Three-toed.	Tiga javanensis.
	,, Black backed	Chrysocolaptes festivus.
	,, Tickell's Golden backed.	Chrysocolaptes gutticristatus.
	,, Heart spotted	Hemicercus canente.
	,, Malabar Great black.	Thriponax Hodgsoni.
	,, Speckled Piculet	Picumnus innominatus.

(*b*) *Wild Animals.*

Elephants (except elephants in the forests of Kanara and Belgaum).	Elephas indicus.

IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

	English names.	Scientific names.
1.	Babbler, Jungle	Crateropus Canorus.
	Babbler, Striated	Argya earlii.
	Babbler, Common	Argya Caudata.
	Babbler, Large Grey	Argya malcolmi.
2.	Barbet, Crimson-breasted	Xantholæma hæmotocephala.
3.	Bee-eater, Common Indian	Merops viridis.
	Bee-eater, Blue-tailed	Merops philippinus.
4.	Bittern, Common	Botaurus stellaris.
	Bittern, Little	Ardetta minuta.
	Bittern, Yellow	Ardetta sinensis.
	Bittern, Chestnut	Ardetta cinnamomea.
5.	Bulbul, Madras Red-vented	Molpastes hæmorrhous.
	Bulbul, White-eared	Molpastes leucotis.
6.	Curlew	Numenius arquata.
7.	Grebe, Crested	Podiceps cristatus.

	English names.	Scientific names.
8.	Hoopoe, European (migratory).	Upupa epops.
	Hoopoe, Indian (resident) ..	Upupa indica.
9.	King-crow ..	Dicrurus ater.
10.	Lapwing, Red-wattled ..	Sarcogrammus indicus.
	Lapwing-Yellow-wattled ..	Sarciophorus malabaricus.
11.	Myna, Bank ..	Acridotheres ginginianus.
	Myna, Black-headed ..	Temenuchus pagodarum.
	Myna, Common ..	Acridotheres tristis.
	Myna, Grey-headed ..	Sturnia malabarica.
	Myna, Jungle ..	Aethiopsar fascus.
12.	Oriole, Black-naped ..	Oriolus indicus.
	Oriole, European ..	Oriolus galbula.
	Oriole, Indian ..	Oriolus kundoo.
	Oriole, Indian Black-headed ..	Oriolus melanocephalus.
13.	Ortolan or Rufous Short-toed Lark.	Calandrella dukhunensis.
14.	Sunbird, Purple ..	Arachnechthra asiatica.
15.	Teal, Greater Whistling ..	Dendrocycna fulva.
	Teal, Lesser Whistling ..	Dendrocycna javanica.
16.	Whimbrel ..	Numenius phaeoppus.
17.	Wood-pecker, Golden-backed ..	Brychypternus aurantius.
	Wood-pecker, Sind Pied ..	Dendrocopus sindianus.

PRESCRIBING CLOSE-TIME FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER

Notn. No. 4177-B, R. D., 17th Apr. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 787, as amended by Notn. No. 3151, R. D., 15th Nov. 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of Government Notification No. 2565* dated 19th March 1914, that the period specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended shall be the close-time for the kinds of wild birds or animals specified in column 1 thereof in the Presidency proper :—

SCHEDULE.

(*a*) *Wild Birds.*

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
1.	Bustard, Great Indian ..	Eupodotis edwardsii ..	From 1st April to 15th September of each year.
2.	Comb Duck or Nukta ..	Sarcidiornis melanonotus.	
3.	Duck, Spot-bill ..	Anas poecilorhyncha ..	
4.	Jungle-fowl, Grey ..	Gallus sonnerati	
5.	Lesser Florican or Likh.	Sypheotis aurita ..	

* Published at page 636 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 26th March 1914.

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time
6.	Partridge, Black ..	Francolinus vulgaris ..	From 1st April to 15th September of each year.
	,, Painted ..	Francolinus pictus ..	
	,, Grey ..	Francolinus pondicerianus	
7.	Pea-fowl ..	Pavo cristatus ..	
8.	Quail, Rock Bush ..	Perdicula agunda	
	,, Jungle Bush ..	Perdicula asiatica ..	
	,, Painted Bush ...	Microperdix erythrorhynchus.	
9.	,, Bustard ..	Turnix pugnax ..	
	,, Indian Button ..	Turnix tanki ..	
	,, Little Button ..	Turnix dussumieri ..	
10.	,, Rain ..	Coturnix coromandelica..	
11.	Sand-Grouse, Painted.	Pterocles fasciatus ..	
	,, Common	Pterocclurus exustus ..	
12.	Spur-fowl, Red ..	Galloperdix spadicea ..	
	,, Painted ..	Galloperdix lunulata ..	
13.	Teal, Cotton ..	Nettopus coromandelianus	
14.	,, Whistling ...	Dendrocycna javanica ..	
15.	Barbet, Common Indian Green.	Thereiceryx zeylonicus ..	
	,, Small Green ..	Thereiceryx viridis ..	
	,, Crimson-breasted.	Xanthelæma hæmatocephala.	
	,, Crimson-throated.	Xantholæma malabarica.	
16.	Bee-eater, Common Indian.	Merops viridis ..	
	,, Blue-tailed.	Merops philippinus ..	
	,, Chestnut-headed.	Melittophagus swinhoii ..	
	,, Blue-bearded.	Nyctiornis athertoni ..	
17.	Bittern, Common ..	Botaurus stellaris ..	The whole year.
	,, Little ..	Ardetta minuta ..	
	,, Yellow ..	Ardetta sinensis ..	
	,, Chestnut ..	Ardetta cinnamomea ..	
18.	Blue-bird, Fairy ..	Irena puella ..	
19.	Bulbul, Southern-Indian Black.	Hypsipetes ganeesa ..	
	,, Madras Red-vented.	Molpastes hæmorrhous ..	
	,, White-eared ..	Molpastes leucotis ..	
	,, Southern Red-whiskered.	Otocompsa fuscicaudata..	
	,, Yellow-browed	Iole icterica ..	
	,, Ruby-throated	Pyononotus gularis ..	
	,, White-browed	,, luteolus ..	
	,, Grey-headed ..	Micropus phæocephalus ..	

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
20.	Chloropsis, Malabar ..	Chloropsis malabarica ..	The whole year.
	,, Jerdon's ..	Chloropsis jerdoni	
21.	Drongo, Hair-crested ..	Chibia hottentotta ..	
22.	,, Larger Racket-tailed.	Dissemurus paradiseus ..	
23.	Egret, Large ..	Herodias alba ..	
	,, Smaller ..	Herodias intermedia ..	
	,, Little ..	Herodias garzetta ..	
	,, Cattle ..	Bubulcus coromandus ..	
24.	Ground-Thrush, White-throated.	Geocichla cyanonotus ..	
25.	Heron, Pond ..	Ardeoli grayi ..	
26.	Hoopoe, European (migratory).	Upupa epops ..	
	,, Indian (resident)	Upupa indica ..	
27.	Indian Paradise Fly-catcher.	Terpsiphone paradisei ..	
28.	,, Pitta ..	Pitta brachyura ..	
29.	King-fisher, Indian Pied.	Ceryle varia ..	
	,, Common.	Alcedo ispida ..	
	,, Beavan's	Alcedo bevani ..	
	,, Indian three-toed.	Ceyx tridactyla ..	
	,, Brown-headed Stork-billed.	Pelargopsis gurial ..	
	,, White-breasted.	Halcyon smyrnensis ..	
	,, Black-capped.	Halcyon pileata ..	
	,, White-collared.	Sauropatis chloris ..	
30.	Malabar Trogon ..	Harpactes fasciatus ..	
31.	,, Whistling-Thrush.	Myiophoneus horsfieldi ..	
32.	Minivet, Orange ..	Pericrocotus flammeus ..	
33.	,, White-bellied..	Pericrocotus erythropygius.	
34.	Myna, Bank ..	Acridotheres ginginianus ..	
	,, Black-headed ..	Temenuchus pagodarum .	
	,, Common ..	Acridotheres tristis ..	
	,, Grey-headed ..	Sturnia malabarica ..	
	,, Jungle ..	Æthiopsar fuscus ..	
35.	Oriole, Black-naped ..	Oriolus indicus ..	

	English Names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
	Oriole Indian ..	Oriolus kundoo ..	The whole year.
	,, Indian Black-headed.	Oriolus melanocephalus ..	
	,, European ..	Oriolus galbula ..	
36.	Ortolan or Rufous Short-toed Lark.	Calandrella dukhunensis ..	
37.	Roller, European (migratory).	Coracias garrula ..	
	,, Indian (resident).	Coracias indica ..	
38.	Shama ..	Cittocincla macrura ..	
39.	Sun-bird, Loten's ..	Arachnechthra lotenia ..	
40.	,, Purple ..	,, asiatica ..	
41.	,, Purple-rumped.	,, zeylonica ..	
42.	,, Small ...	,, minima ..	
43.	,, Vigor's Yellow-backed.	Æthopyga vigorsi ..	
44.	Wood-pecker, South-Indian Yellow-naped.	Gecinus chlorogaster ..	
	,, Little Scaly-bellied Green.	Gecinus striolatus ..	
	,, Sind Pied	Dendrocopus sindianus ..	
	,, Yellow-fronted Pied.	Liopicus mahrattensis ..	
	,, Indian Pigmy.	Iyngipicus hardwickii ..	
	,, Malabar Rufous.	Micropternus gularis ..	
	,, Golden-backed.	Brachypternus aurantius .	
	,, Common Golden-backed Three-toed.	Tiga javanensis ..	
	,, Black-backed.	Chrysocolaptes festivus ..	
	,, Tickell's Golden-backed.	Chrysocolaptes guttiristatus.	
	,, Heart-spotted.	Hemicercus canente ..	

Eng ish names.		Scientific names.	Close-time.
Wood-pecker,	Malabar, Great Black.	Thriponax hodgsoni ..	The whole year.
,,	Speckled Piculet.	Picumnus innominatus ..	

(*b*) *Wild Animals.*

1.	Hares,	Common ..	Lepus ruficaudatus ..	From 1st April to 15th September of each year.
	,,	Black naped ..	Lepus nigricollis ..	
	,,	Sind ..	Lepus dayanus ..	
2.	Elephants (except elephants in the forests of Kanara and Belgaum).		Elephas indicus ..	The whole year.
3.	Indian Bison (cows and calves).		Bos gauras ..	
4.	Sambhar	Females ..	Cervus unicolor ..	
		Immature males.		
5.	Cheetal	Hornless stags.	Cervus axis ..	
		Stags in velvet.		

Note.—An immature male of Sambhar is one whose horn-length is 15 inches or less; and an immature male of Cheetal is one whose horn-length is 12 inches or less.

PERIOD OF CLOSE-TIME FOR WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN SIND

Notn. No. 2262, Commr., 4th Aug. 1916, S. G. 1916, Pt. I, p. 1255, as amended by Notn. No. 2976, Commr., 17th Oct. 1916.

In exercise of the powers of a local Government under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), conferred on him by Government notification No. 11153, dated the 16th November 1914, and in supersession of Government notification No. 7695, dated the 19th August 1914, under section 3 of the Act, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to declare that the period specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended shall be the close-time for the kinds of wild birds and animals specified in column I thereof in the Province of Sind.

SCHEDULE UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT

(*A*) *Birds.*

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
1.	Partridge, black	Francolinus vulgaris	From March 15th to September 15th in each year.
2.	Partridge, grey	Francolinus Pondicerianus	
3.	Bustard, great Indian	Eupodotis Edwardsii	
4.	Bittern, common	Betaurus stellaris	
	Bittern, little	Ardetta minuta	
	Bittern, yellow	,, sirensis	
	Bittern, chestnust	,, cinnamomea	
5.	Curlew	Numenius arquata	
6.	Whimbrel	Numenius phaeoppus	
7.	Whistling teal, lesser	Dendrocycna Javanica	
	Whistling teal, greater	,, fulva	
8.	Spotbill	Anas pœcilorhyncha	
9.	Lapwing, red wattled	Sarcogrammus indicus	
	Lapwing, yellow wattled	,, malabaricus	
10.	Sandgrouse (all kinds)	Pteroclidae	
11.	Painted snipe	Rhynchaea Bengalensis	
12.	Grebe, crested	Podiceps, cristatus	
13.	Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	
14.	Egret, large	Herodias alba	
	Egret, lesser black billed.	Herodias garzetta	
15.	Herons	Ardeidae	
16.	Lesser florican	Sypheotis aurita	
17.	Pigeons	Columbae	The whole year within the limits of the Karachi District.
18.	Babbler Jungle	Crateropus canorus	The whole year.
	,, striated	,, Argya Earlii	
	,, common	,, caudata	
	,, large grey	,, malcolmi	
19.	Barbet, crimson breasted.	Xantholaema haemotocephala.	
20.	Hoopoe (European)	Upupa epops	
	,, (Indian)	,, indica	
21.	Kingcrow	Diceur us ater	
22.	Kingfishers	Halcyonidae	
23.	Myna, bank	Acridotheres ginginianus.	
	,, black-headed	Temenuchus pagodarum	
	,, common	Acridotheres tristis	
	,, jungle	Aethiopsar fuscus	
	,, grey-headed	Sturnia malabarica	
24.	Oriole, Indian	Oriolus kundoo	
	Oriole, European	,, galbula	

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
	Oriole, Black-naped ..	Oriolus indicus ..	The whole year.
	Oriole, Indian Black-headed.	Oriolus melanocephalus ..	
25.	Ortolan or rufous short-toed lark.	Calandrella dekhanensis. .	
26.	Roller, European ..	Coracias garrula ..	
	,, Indian ..	,, indica ..	
27.	Bee-eater, Common Indian.	Merops viridis ..	
28.	Bee-eater, blue tailed ..	Merops Philippinus ..	
29.	Sun-bird, Purple ..	Arachnechthra asiatica ..	
30.	Wood-pecker, Sind Pied.	Dendrocopus sindianus ..	
31.	Wood-pecker, Golden-backed.	Brachyternus aurantius ..	
32.	Bulbul, Madras Red vented.	Molpastes Lacworrhey. ..	
33.	Bulbul, white-eared ..	Molpastes Lacinorrhus ..	

(*B*) *Mammals.*

1.	Wild ass ..	Equus hemionus ..	The whole year.
2.	Hogdeer, doe ..	Cervus porcinus ..	Do.
	,, buck ..	....	From 1st June to 31st Oct. in each year.
3.	Gazelle (chinkara) ..	Gazella bennetti ..	The whole year.
	,, doe ..	.... ..	
	,, buck ..	.... ..	From 1st Apr. to 30th Sept. in each year.
4.	Wild goat (Sind ibex) ..	Capra aegagrus ..	Do.
	,, male ..	.... ..	Do.
	,, female ..	.... ..	The whole year.
5.	Hare ..	Lepus dayanus ..	From 1st Apr. to 15th Sept. in each year.
6.	Wild sheep (ghad or Urial).	Ovis Vegnei	From 1st April to 30th September in each year.
	,, Male ..	.... ..	
	,, Female ..	.... ..	The whole year.

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RULES UNDER ACT II OF 1913

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES

RULES UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 2486, J. D., 1st Apr. 1914; B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 690, as amended by Notn. No. 360, J. D., 18th Jan. 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the objects of the Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Official Trustee, Bombay, in the discharge of his duties.

1. *Accounts and other records to be kept.*—The Official Trustee shall keep the following accounts, statements and other records, namely :—

No. 1.—A Cash Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 1, hereto annexed, in separate columns the daily receipts and issues of cash, Government securities, bonds and shares on account of each trust and the fees charged against each trust.

No. 2.—A Ledger Account of Trusts, which shall contain in Form No. 2, hereto annexed, separate and distinct accounts of each trust, and shall show in detail every debit and credit item, and every transaction, whether in cash, Government securities, or shares, relating to each trust.

No. 3.—A Bank Book, which shall contain in Form No. 3, hereto annexed, an entry of every payment into, and withdrawal from, the account of the Official Trustee with the Bank of Bombay.

No. 4.—A Ledger Account of the General Purposes Fund, which shall contain in Form No. 4, hereto annexed, in detail every debit and credit item of the account of the fund hitherto called the Audit Fund, but henceforth to be called the General Purposes Fund.

No. 5.—A Securities Account Book, in which shall be kept in Form No. 5, hereto annexed, an account of all Government and other securities deposited in the Bank of Bombay under rule 7.

No. 6.—A Security Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 6, hereto annexed, a list of all Government and other securities, debentures and shares held by the Official Trustee on account of each trust.

No. 7.—A Security Interest Book, in which shall appear in Form No. 7, hereto annexed, a statement of interest due half-yearly on Government securities and on Municipal, Port Trust and other bonds or debentures held by the Official Trustee.

No. 8.—A Security Renewal Book, in which a record shall be kept in Form No. 8, hereto annexed, of all Government or other securities sent for renewal or otherwise to the Public Debt Office or office of issue.

No. 9.—A Purchase, Sale and Transfer Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 9, hereto annexed, an account of all purchases, sales and transfers of Government and other securities and shares by the Official Trustee.

No. 10.—A Rent Book, in which the amount of rent received each month by the Official Trustee on account of each immoveable property in his charge shall be entered in Form No. 10, hereto annexed, with a reference to the corresponding entry in the Cash Book. The entry in the column "Monthly Rent" shall be initialled by the Official Trustee when he fixes the rent of each house or tenement.

No. 11.—An Inward Register, which shall show, in Form No. 11, hereto annexed, an entry of every letter received in the office giving date of receipt, sender's name, the trust to which it refers, and how it was disposed of.

No 12.—An Outward Register, which in Form No. 12, hereto annexed, shall contain particulars of each letter sent out of the office, and shall show the amount of postage, if any, paid on each letter, and the trust to which such postage is chargeable.

No. 13.—A Receipt Book, which in Form No. 13, hereto annexed, shall register in an annual consecutive series of numbers all receipts granted by the Official Trustee for cash or Government securities or other documents having a money value, detailed particulars of the cash or documents received being entered in the receipts and also in the counterfoils, which latter shall be kept in the Official Trustee's office. Each counterfoil shall be initialled by the Official Trustee at the time of signing the receipt to which it appertains, after comparison of the receipt therewith.

No. 14.—A Register of Trusts, in which shall be registered in Form No. 14, hereto annexed, particulars of every trust remaining in the hands of the Official Trustee at the date of the commencement of the Act and of all trusts received subsequent thereto. The particulars shall include date of acceptance of the trust, the names of the settler of the trust property, the nature and value of the trust property from time to time, the names and addresses of the person or persons or the class of persons entitled to the income of the trust property, the fees payable to the Official Trustee in respect of his administration of the trust and such other matters as the Official Trustee shall consider in any particular case desirable to enter in the register.

No. 15.—A Commission Book, in which shall be shown in Form No. 15, hereto annexed, the total amount of commission as appearing from the Cash Book. The Commission Book shall also show the total amount of commission and fees, if any, paid each month into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Government, together with the date of such payment.

No. 16.—A Letter Delivery Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 16, hereto annexed, the names and addresses of the persons to whom letters are sent from the Official Trustee's office by messengers, with columns for the office number of the letters and for the signatures of the addreesses or their agents.

2. *Cash book when to be balanced and initialled.*—The Cash Book shall be balanced at the close of every month, and shall be laid before the Official Trustee, who shall check the entries and satisfy himself that the

balance is correct, and shall initial the book in token of his having so satisfied himself.

3. *Vouchers.*—Every payment charged in the Official Trustee's cash account shall be supported by a voucher, which shall be passed for payment under the Official Trustee's initials.

4. *Limit of balance to be held in cash.*—The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his hands a larger cash balance than five hundred rupees. Any excess above that sum shall, at the earliest day possible, be lodged to the credit of the Official Trustee in an account opened in his official name in the Bank of Bombay.

5. *Investment of cash balances.*—In so far as it is consistent with the conditions of the trust in each case, whenever the cash balance to credit of any trust amounts to five hundred rupees, it shall be invested, so far as may be practicable. But this rule is not to be interpreted as in any way prohibiting or deprecating the investment of smaller credit cash balances, which may be invested, subject to the conditions of the trust and the current demands on the fund, at the discretion of the Official Trustee.

6. *Method of investment of trust moneys.*—The Official Trustee may invest or retain invested money belonging to any trust and coming to his hands in any investment authorised by the trust instrument or (save as otherwise provided by that instrument) authorised by law for the investment of trust funds, and may (save as so provided) retain any investment existing at the date of the commencement of the trust. Provided that he shall not invest in or hold any investment in such manner as to expose himself to liability as the holder thereof, unless he is satisfied that he is fully indemnified or secured against loss.

7. *Custody of securities.*—All Government securities vesting in the Official Trustee, and coming into his possession shall be lodged by him, as soon as practicable, in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody, except in any case in which it may be necessary to retain them temporarily for any purpose. Debentures or other securities issued by or on behalf of any municipal body, Port Trust, or City Improvement Trust, shares in any public company, title-deeds and similar documents may either be lodged in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody or may be retained by the Official Trustee in his own custody as he may in each case consider most beneficial to the trust concerned.

8. *Schedules of trust accounts.*—The Official Trustee's account shall be closed on the thirtieth day of June and on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and a schedule shall be prepared showing the opening balance of the period of six months covered by the schedule of each trust at that time in the hands of the Official Trustee, all receipts in respect of any trust during such period of six months and all payments made in respect of any trust during the same period, and the closing balance of each trust remaining in the hands of the Official Trustee at the close of such period, and also a schedule showing trusts closed during the same period of six months and the manner in which such trusts have been closed. These schedules shall be filed and retained in the Official Trustee's office, and

a copy or copies thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, but shall not be published, and, subject to the provisions of section 22 of the Act and of rule 23, no person shall be entitled to inspect the same or any of the trust accounts in the possession of the Official Trustee except in pursuance of an order signed by the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

9. *Audit.*—The accounts of the Official Trustee shall be audited and the securities held by him or on his account shall be verified, from time to time as Government may direct, by the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts or by some officer or officers deputed by the Accountant General, Bombay, and shall be certified by him as provided by section 19 of the Act.

10. *General Purposes Fund.*—The costs of and incidental to the audit of the Official Trustee's accounts and of the preparation of the schedules shall be paid out of the income of the General Purposes Fund, to which also shall be debited the following expenses, *viz.* :—

(*a*) the fees or other remuneration, if any, payable by the Official Trustee to the Bank of Bombay for the lodgment for safe custody, collection of interest upon, or withdrawal of Government securities belonging to any trust, the trust property of which does not exceed rupees ten thousand in nominal value ;

(*b*) postage charges incurred by the Official Trustee for his official purposes ;

(*c*) the cost of stamps on cheques drawn by the Official Trustee in his official capacity ;

(*d*) postages incurred in respect of trust funds which do not exceed rupees ten thousand in nominal value ; and

(*e*) conveyance hire for the purpose of depositing in, or withdrawing from, the Bank of Bombay or other office, Government or other securities or cash, when such conveyance hire is incurred for more than one trust at a time.

11. *Fees payable by trust estate.*—The fees payable to the Official Trustee in respect of his administration of any trust shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be calculated in the following manner :—

Provided that when an estate is transferred by the Administrator General to the Official Trustee under section 27 of Act III of 1913, no fee under clause (*a*) of this rule shall be payable in respect of the property so transferred or of any addition that may accrue thereto by way of interest or income arising therefrom.

(*a*) A fee on acceptance of the trust at the following rate :—

(i) If the gross capital value of the trust property at the date of acceptance does not exceed Rs. 15,000, three-fourths per cent. in respect of that value.

(ii) If the gross capital value at the said date exceeds Rs. 15,000, then three-fourths per cent. in respect of that value up to Rs. 15,000, one-fourth per cent. in respect of any excess

of that value over Rs. 15,000 up to Rs. 3,00,000, one-eighth per cent. in respect of any excess of that value over Rs. 3,00,000 up to Rs. 10,00,000, and one-sixteenth per cent. in respect of any excess of that value over Rs. 10,00,000.

Note.—In cases in which the trust property consists wholly or in part of Government or other securities, the nominal value of such securities shall be taken to be their capital value for the purpose of calculating the gross capital value of the trust property; and in cases in which the trust property consists wholly or in part of immoveable property, the capital value of such immoveable property, for the purpose of calculating the gross capital value of the trust property, shall be taken to be $16\frac{2}{3}$ times the annual rental value of such immoveable property.

(*b*) Upon the withdrawal (whether upon distribution amongst the beneficiaries or otherwise) of any capital from the trust property, a fee at the rate, for every Rs.100 or part of Rs. 100 of the value of the property withdrawn, equal to the average rate per cent. at which the fee upon the acceptance of the trust was payable in respect of the entire trust property.

Provided that the fees chargeable under the two preceding clauses of this rule shall be so regulated that the total fees so chargeable in respect of a trust on acceptance and withdrawal shall not be less than Rs. 75.

(*c*) Upon any investment (other than a purchase of land, or any mortgage of or charge on property), a fee at the rate of one-half per cent. on the money invested.

(*d*) Upon any purchase or sale of land or any investment by way of mortgage of or charge on property, a fee at the rate of one-eighth per cent. of the purchase money or money advanced.

(*e*) Upon the annual income of the trust property, when such income arises from investments other than land or buildings, a fee at the rate of one and one-half per cent. on that income up to Rs. 5,000, and at the rate of one per cent. in respect of any excess of that income over Rs. 5,000. When such income arises from rent of immoveable property, a fee at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on that income up to Rs. 5,000, and at the rate of two per cent. on any excess of that income over Rs. 5,000. Provided that the minimum income fee to be charged in respect of any trust shall be Rs. 10.

(*f*) If at any time during the continuance of a trust in course of administration by the Official Trustee any property (not arising from accumulation of income of the trust property) shall become subject to the trust in addition to the property comprised therein at the date of acceptance thereof, there shall be paid, in respect of such additional property, a further fee of such amount as would have been payable

upon the acceptance of a trust comprising such additional property only.

(*g*) Where it appears to the Official Trustee, upon accepting a trust, that the trust property consists wholly or partially of reversionary interests or other property not in possession, and not readily realisable (all which interests and property are in this sub-rule referred to as the "reversionary property"), he may charge an additional fee, not exceeding rupees fifteen, upon acceptance of the trust. When such additional fee is charged, then—

(i) upon acceptance of the trust, the reversionary property shall be excluded from the trust property for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the fee payable in pursuance of these rules upon such acceptance, and the said fee shall be calculated and paid as if the trust property (if any) other than the reversionary property were alone comprised in the trust; and

(ii) so far as regards the reversionary property or any part thereof, the date on which the same falls into possession or is realised shall, for the purpose of ascertaining any capital fee payable in pursuance of these rules, be deemed to be the date of the acceptance of the trust, and the fee payable upon acceptance shall be payable at the first-mentioned date; and

(iii) for the purpose of ascertaining the fee payable on such acceptance in respect of the reversionary property or any part thereof, the gross capital value of that property, or part, at the date at which such fee is payable, shall be aggregated with the gross capital value of any other part of the trust property in respect of which the fee on acceptance has been previously paid.

(*h*) In any case in which it appears to the Official Trustee that the circumstances of a trust proposed to be administered by him are, or probably will be, such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally onerous, he may charge a special fee in respect of the performance of such duties, in addition to the fees payable in pursuance of these rules; and the Official Trustee may make the payment of, or agreement to pay, such special fee a condition of his accepting a trust. A statement of special fees charged by the Official Trustee under this clause shall be submitted to Government every half-year along with the copies of schedules which he is required to submit under rule 8.

12. *Recovery of fees by instalments.*—The Official Trustee may, in his discretion, arrange that the fee payable on acceptance of a trust or on investment thereof or any part thereof, shall be debited to the account of the trust, and shall be recovered by him from time to time by instalments out of the income of the trust fund as the same accrues due: provided that any amount which is or remains due from any trust fund in respect of fees payable in pursuance of these rules shall be recovered from the trust

fund before the same is withdrawn or distributed to parties entitled thereto.

13. *Fees for property already vested in Official Trustee.*—Any trust property which at the date upon which the Act came into force was vested in the Official Trustee, and prior to that date paid commission or fees to the Official Trustee as remuneration for his services as trustee, shall continue to pay fees at the same rate as hitherto, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules.

14. *Procedure in case of appointment under a Will.*—When the Official Trustee has been appointed trustee under any Will, the executor of the Will or the administrator of the estate concerned, after obtaining probate or letters of administration with the Will annexed, shall notify the appointment to the Official Trustee in writing, and, if so required by the Official Trustee, shall supply him with a copy of the Will and of any trust instrument or other document affecting the trust, and such particulars as to the nature and value of the trust property and the liabilities (if any) attaching to such property, or the holder thereof, and the names and addresses of any beneficiaries under the trust, and such other information as the Official Trustee may consider it desirable to obtain in any particular case. After having been supplied with such information, the Official Trustee shall decide whether the trust shall be accepted or refused, and shall give notice to the executor or administrator of such acceptance or refusal, and in case of acceptance shall notify in writing his consent to act in the trust and the terms upon which his consent is given.

15. *Payments to beneficiaries.*—All moneys payable by the Official Trustee to beneficiaries shall be payable at the office of the Official Trustee in Bombay. When payment is remitted by post, the cost of remittance including postage charges must be borne by the person at whose request the remittance is made.

16. *Income how payable.*—The income of trust property may be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same either direct or through a Bank or through solicitors, and where any such person is a married woman may be so paid notwithstanding any restraint on anticipation.

17. *Receipts given by Banks or Solicitors.*—Where the Official Trustee is authorised to pay any income to the Bank or to the solicitors of a person entitled, the receipt of that Bank or of those solicitors shall be a sufficient discharge to the Official Trustee.

18. *Advances to a Trust Account.*—The Official Trustee may make advances for the purposes of any trust in his hands out of any cash balance to the credit of his account with the Bank of Bombay or out of his General Purposes Fund on such terms as he may think proper.

19. *Evidence as to identity, etc., of persons.*—The Official Trustee may at any time require such evidence as he may think sufficient that a person is alive and is the person to whom any money or property is payable or transferable, and may refuse payment or transfer until such evidence is produced.

20. *Procedure where person entitled cannot be found.*—When a person appearing to be beneficially entitled to any sum of money under a trust in the hands of the Official Trustee or to be interested in the trust property cannot be found, or it is not known whether he is living or dead, the Official Trustee may apply to the Court for directions as to the course to be taken with reference to such person, and until an Order of the Court is made shall retain any sum payable to such person, and may invest the same in Government securities and accumulate the interest thereof, subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Act.

21. *Method of transfer of estate to Government under section 23.*—When any trust estates in the hands of the Official Trustee are to be transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India under section 23 of the Act, they shall, so far as they consist of moveable property except cash, be converted into cash, and together with any cash balance standing to credit of the trust estates shall be paid by the Official Trustee into the Bank of Bombay to the account and credit of Government. Where any such estates consist of immoveable property, the Official Trustee shall make a special report of the matter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and shall await such orders as may be given by Government in respect of such estates.

22. *Authority prescribed under section 24.*—Claims for moneys transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India under section 23 of the Act shall be submitted to the Official Trustee, who shall be the authority prescribed under section 24.

23. *Inspection.*—Upon an application in writing by or with the authority of any person interested in trust property, the Official Trustee :—

(*a*) shall permit the applicant or his solicitor or other authorised agent to inspect and take copies of any entry in any register relating to the trust, and (so far as the interest of the applicant in the trust property may be affected thereby) of any account, notice or other document in the custody of the Official Trustee ;

(*b*) shall at the expense of the applicant supply him or his solicitor or other authorised agent with a copy of any such entry, account or document as aforesaid or of any extract therefrom ;

(*c*) shall give to such applicant or to his solicitor or other authorised agent such information respecting the trust and the trust property as shall be reasonably requested in the application and shall be within the power of the Official Trustee.

Subject as aforesaid, the Official Trustee shall observe strict secrecy in respect of any trust in course of administration by him.

24. *Fees for inspection and production.*—Subject to the conditions in rule 23 the following fees may be levied by the Official Trustee :—

	Rs.
(1) For search for information regarding trust estates which have been wound up, per hour	4

	Rs.
(2) For production of papers, books, etc., in the High Court, per day	2
(3) For production of papers, books, etc., in the Fort, Bombay, elsewhere than in the High Court, per day.	10
(4) For production of papers, books, etc., in Bombay but without the Fort, per day	15
(5) For production of papers, books, etc., in the mofussil the Official Trustee may fix fees according to the circumstances of each case	
(6) For certifying true copies of documents, each certificate	4

25. *Trust for religious purposes.*—The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust for religious purposes which involves the exercise by him as trustee of any religious observance or ceremony, or the decision of any questions as to the religious merit or character of any individual or institution.

26. *Trust involving management or carrying on of business.*—The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust which involves the management or carrying on of any business, except for the purpose of winding up forthwith such business in order to realize the trust funds. In any case in which it is necessary to wind up any business the Official Trustee shall be entitled to employ, at the expense of the trust, such person or persons as may in his opinion be necessary for the purpose of so winding up the business, and he shall not be liable for any loss which may occur in the management of such business.

Annexures.

FORM No. 1.

Cash Book.

Folio.	Date.		Commission account.	Bank shares.	Securities.	Cash.	Folio.	Date.		Commission account.	Bank shares.	Securities.	Cash.

FORM No. 2.

Ledger Accounts of Trusts.

Dr. Account Current of the Trust of *Cr.*

Date.		Bank shares.	Securities.	Cash.	Date.		Bank shares.	Securities.	Cash.

FORM No. 3.

Bank Book.

FORM No. 4.

Ledger Account of General Purposes Fund.

FORM NO. 5.

Securities Account Book.

Official Trustee's Account of Securities with the Bank for the half-year ending 19 .

Date of deposit.		3½% loan of 1842-43.	3½% loan of 1854-55.	3½% loan of 1865.	3½% loan of 1879.	3% loan of 1896.	3½% loan of 1900-01.	Other public securities.	

Date of withdrawal.		3½% loan of 1842-43.	3½% loan of 1854-55.	3½% loan of 1865.	3½% loan of 1879.	3% loan of 1896.	3½% loan of 1900-01.	Other public securities.	

FORM No. 6.

Security Book.

Date.	Received or purchased.	Numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount.	Delivered or sold.	Date.	Date.	Received or Purchased.	Numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount.	Delivered or sold.	Date.

FORM No. 7.

Security Interest Book.

Interest on securities due on day of and realized on

Ledger folio.	Names of trusts.	Amount of notes.	Interest.	Income tax.	Net interest.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.	Ledger folio.	Names of trusts.	Amount of notes.	Interest.	Income tax.	Net interest.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.

FORM No. 8.

Security Renewal Book.

Memorandum of securities endorsed for renewal.

Trust.	Number of note.	Value.	Loan.	When endorsed.	When received.	New number of note.	Trust.	Number of note.	Value.	Loan.	When endorsed.	When received.	New number of note.

FORM No. 9.

Purchase, Sale and Transfer Book.

Securities purchased.

Date of purchase.	Numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Cost.	Interest from what date.	Amount of interest.	Net cost.	Trust for which purchased.	Name of broker.

Securities sold.

Date of sale.	Numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Interest from what date.	Amount of interest.	Net proceeds.	Trust on account of which sold.	Name of broker.

FORM No. 9—*contd.*

Purchase, Sale and Transfer Book—contd.

Securities transferred.

Date of transfer.	Numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Interest from what date.	Amount of interest.	Net proceeds.	Trust from which transferred.	Trust to which transferred.

Shares sold.

Date of sale.	Trust.	Description of shares.	Numbers of shares.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Name of broker.

FORM No. 10.

Rent Book.

Re ter for the half-year ending

Names of trusts.	Property No.	Monthly rent.	Official Trustee's initials.	Nan of tena	Months for which rent is recovered and amount and date of credit in accounts.																Remarks.
						Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.					

FORM No. 11.

Inward Register.

Date of receipt.	Date of letter.	From wl received	Name of the trust.	How disposed of.	Date of receipt.	Date of letter.	From whom received.	Name of the trust.	How disposed of.

FORM No. 12.

Outward Register.

No.	Date.	Name of the trust.	To whom addressed.	Station.	Amount of postage.	To what account charged.	When charged.

FORM No. 13.

Receipt Book.

No._____

Date_____

For what trust _____

_____

From whom received _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rs._____

Official Trustee.

No._____

Date_____

Trust_____

Received from_____

the sum of Rupees_____

_____

being_____

_____

_____

Rs._____

Official Trustee.

FORM No. 14.

Register of Trusts.

Date of acceptance of the trust.	Name of the settlor of the trust property.	Nature and value of trust poperty.		Fees payable to Official Trustee in		Names and addresses of the persons entitled to the income of the trust property.
		Nature.	Value.	Capital.	Income.	

FORM No. 15.

Commission Book.

Commission Account for the half-year ending 19 .

FORM No. 16.

Letter Delivery Book.

No.	Date.	Address.	Peon's name.	Receipt.

RULES UNDER ACT III OF 1913

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL

RULES UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 2468, J.D., 1st Apr. 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 672, as amended by Notn. No. 5518, J.D., 29th July 1914, No. 5729, J.D., 26th Aug. 1916 and No. 3144, J.D., 29th Mar. 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), and in supersession of Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 5037, dated the 4th September 1909, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the objects of the Act, and for regulating the proceedings of the Administrator General :—

Rules.

Accounts, statements and other records to be kept by the Administrator General.

1. The Administrator General shall keep the following accounts, statements and other records, namely :—

No. 1.—Asset Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 1, hereto annexed a list of the assets of each estate as the Administrator General obtains information respecting the same. As each asset is realised or disposed of, the entry in this book regarding it shall be initialled by the Administrator General.

No. 2.—Inventory Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 2, hereto annexed, a list of property belonging to each estate at the time the Administrator General takes charge thereof. The list shall, when practicable, correspond with an inventory originally prepared and signed by the Administrator General's representative when taking charge of the property, which said inventory shall, if possible, be countersigned by the representative of the deceased or other person from whose charge or possession the property is received. Particulars as to the disposal of the property shall be entered in this book in appropriate columns under the initials of the Administrator General.

No. 3.—Stock Book, in which shall be set forth, in Form No. 3, hereto annexed, the jewellery, trinkets and other assets of intrinsic value, not being cash, share certificates or Government, Port Trust, Municipal or other like securities belonging to each estate kept by the Administrator General in his own possession.

No. 4.—Cash Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 4, hereto annexed, in separate columns, the daily receipts and issues of cash, securities and shares on account of each estate, and the amount of commission charged daily in respect of each estate.

No. 5.—Ledger Accounts of Estates, which shall contain, in Form No. 5, hereto annexed, separate and distinct accounts of each estate, and shall show in detail every debit and credit item and every transaction, whether in cash, securities or shares relating to each estate.

No. 6.—Ledger, which shall show, in Form No. 6 hereto annexed, in detail, every debit and credit item of the "Claims and Dividends Payable Account" and the "General Purposes Fund" hereinafter prescribed.

No. 7.—Receipt Book, which shall be in Form No. 7, hereto annexed, and in which there shall be registered, in an annual consecutive series of numbers, all receipts granted by the Administrator General for cash or Government securities or other documents having a money value, detailed particulars of the cash or documents received being entered both in the receipts and in the counterfoils, which shall be kept in the Administrator General's office. Each counterfoil shall be initialled by the Administrator General at the time of signing the receipt to which it appertains, and after comparison of the receipt therewith.

No. 8.—Rent Book, in which the amount of rent received each month by the Administrator General on account of each immoveable property in his charge shall be entered in Form No. 8, hereto annexed, together with the date of the corresponding entry in the Cash Book. The entry in the column "Monthly Rent" shall be initialled by the Administrator General when he fixes the rate of rent for each house or tenement.

No. 9.—Claim Book, in which shall be registered, in Form No. 9, hereto annexed, all claims preferred against each estate.

No. 10.—Fees Book, in which shall be shown, in Form No. 10, hereto annexed, the total amount of fees as appearing from the Cash Book and certificate fees and search fees received daily by the Administrator General. The Fees Book shall also show the total amount of fees paid each month into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Government, together with the date of such payment.

No. 11.—Account Sales Book, in which shall be noted from time to time, in Form No. 11, hereto annexed, all money outstanding on account of sales, together with particulars of the recovery of the same.

No. 12.—Register of Remittances, in which shall be noted, in Form No. 12, hereto annexed, all remittances made by the Administrator General to the India Office, London.

No. 13.—Memorandum of Accounts and Inventories, in which all accounts and inventories filed in the High Court by the Administrator General shall be registered in Form No. 13, hereto annexed.

[illegible] Deposits in which an account shall

rule XIII.

No. 15.—Renewals Memorandum, in which a record shall be kept, in Form No. 15, hereto annexed, of all Government securities sent for renewal or otherwise to the Public Debt Office, and of all shares or other securities sent for renewal to the office of issue.

No. 16.—Security Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 16, hereto annexed, a list of all Government and other securities, debentures and shares held by the Administrator General on account of each estate.

No. 17.—Purchase and Sale Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 17, hereto annexed, an account of all purchases and sales of Government securities, and all sales of debentures, shares and other securities by the Administrator General.

No. 18.—Interest Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 18, hereto annexed, a statement of interest due half-yearly on Government securities of the several loans held by the Administrator General.

No. 19.—Bank Book, containing an account current of moneys deposited with, and of all transactions made by, the Administrator General through the Bank of Bombay.

No. 20.—Claims and Dividends Payable Book, in which shall be recorded in Form No. 19, hereto annexed, a list of admitted claims against each estate, when all the same have been adjusted, together with the amounts payable in respect of such claims, and whenever practicable the receipts of the payees thereof.

No. 21.—General Index Book, which shall contain a list of all estates to which Letters of Administration or Probates have been granted to the Administrator General.

No. 22.—Administration Book, in which shall be set forth, in Form No. 20, hereto annexed, a list of estates for the administration of which the Administrator General applies for Letters or Probate, with dates of grant, etc.

No. 23.—Certificate Book, in which copies of all certificates granted by the Administrator General under section 31 or section 32 of the Act shall be recorded.

No. 24.—An Outward Register shall be kept in Form No. 21, which shall contain particulars of each letter sent out from the office, and shall show the amount of postage, if any, paid on each letter, and also the name of the estate to which the postage is chargeable.

No. 25.—Inward Register in Form No. 22, which shall contain an entry in respect of every letter received in the office, showing the date of receipt, sender's name, the estate to which it refers, and how it is disposed of.

No. 26.—Letter Delivery Book, in which there shall be entered the names and addresses of persons to whom letters are sent from the Administrator General's office by messengers, with columns for office number of the letters and for the signatures of the addresses or their agents.

No. 27.—Closed Estates Account Book, in which shall appear, in Form No. 23, hereto annexed, such small balances of estates, the accounts of which have been closed, as are, by reason of the number of the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto, practically indivi-

sible amongst them, and also any sum received as and by way of further assets of any estate the accounts of which have been closed, which by reason of the smallness of the amount is practically indivisible amongst the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto.

Cash Book to be balanced daily and initialled.

2. The Cash Book (No. 4) shall be balanced every day on which there are cash transactions, and shall be laid before the Administrator General, who, after checking the entires and satisfying himself that the balance is correct, shall initial the balance entry.

Accounts to be closed half-yearly.

3. The Administrator General's accounts shall be closed on the thirtieth day of June and on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and the schedules prescribed in rules 25 and 26 shall be duly prepared.

All payments to be supported by vouchers.

4. Every payment charged in the Administrator General's cash account shall be supported by a voucher, which shall be passed for payment under the Administrator General's initials.

Office cash balance exceeding Rs. 500 to be paid into the Bank of Bombay.

5. The Administrator General shall not at any time retain in his hands a larger cash balance than five hundred rupees; any excess above that sum shall, at the earliest day possible, be lodged to the credit of the general account of Government at the Bank of Bombay in a personal ledger account to be opened in the Administrator General's name.

Cash balance of estates amounting to Rs. 500 to be invested in Government paper.

6. Whenever the cash balance of any estate, after providing for ascertained current demands amounts to or exceeds five hundred rupees, it shall be invested by the Administrator General in Government securities.

Smaller cash balance may be invested in Government paper.

7. If the cash balance of any estate, after providing for ascertained current demands against the estate, amounts to less than five hundred rupees, the Administrator General may invest such balance or any part thereof in Government securities.

Fees payable by estates administered by Administrator General.

8. (1) The fees payable to the Administrator General in respect of any estate, except any estate which is being administered by him in accordance with the provisions of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, under any Letters of Administration granted to him in his official character, or under any Probate granted to him of a will wherein he is named executor by virtue of his office, or under any Probate or Letters of Administration vested in him under section 25 of the Act, shall be as follows :—

In all cases in which the ascertained value of the estate does not exceed rupees one lakh, five per centum on the ascertained value

in all cases in which the ascertained value of the estate exceeds rupees two lakhs and does not exceed rupees five lakhs, three and one-half per centum on the ascertained value of the estate,

in all cases in which the ascertained value of the estate exceeds rupees five lakhs and does not exceed rupees ten lakhs, three per centum on the ascertained value, and

in all cases in which the ascertained value of the estate exceeds ten lakhs, two and one-half per centum on the ascertained value.

(2) The fees payable to the Administrator General in respect of any estate which is being administered by him in accordance with the provisions of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, shall be such fees as are prescribed by that Statute.

(3) Provided that when it appears to the Administrator General that the circumstances of an estate administered by him, or proposed to be administered by him, are or will be such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally simple, or otherwise of an exceptional character, justifying in his opinion the remission of part of the fees above prescribed, he may remit such part of the prescribed fees, not exceeding one-half thereof, as he may think proper; Provided also, that in every case in which he remits any part of the prescribed fees, the Administrator General shall record and file in the proceedings of the estate his reasons for so doing; and shall report the same to Government.

The method of payment of such fees.

9. One-half of the fees payable by any estate under the foregoing rule shall be payable to and retained by the Administrator General upon the collection of the assets, the rates at which the fees are to be charged being ascertained by reference to the estimated value of the estate as set out in the petition for Probate or Letters of Administration, as the case may be. The other half of the fees payable shall be retained by the Administrator General upon distribution of the assets. Any error made in the scale of fees charged against any estate, by reason of the estimated value thereof proving incorrect, may be rectified at any time when the correct scale to apply has been ascertained.

Fees payable by estates taken possession of under section 11 and method of payment of such fees.

10. The fees payable in respect of any assets, not being immoveable property, collected and taken possession of by the Administrator General under the provisions of section 11 of the Act, shall be calculated at the rate of one per centum on the value of all such assets, and shall be debitable in full to the estate upon collection; provided that if the Administrator General shall, while continuing in possession of such assets, be granted Letters of Administration in respect of the estate, the assets of which have so come into his possession, the fees realised under this rule shall be deemed to be a part payment of the fees payable in respect of the administration of the estate.

Fees payable for Certificates under section 31 or section 32, and method of computation.

11. The fee payable in respect of any certificate granted under section 31 or section 32 of the Act shall be calculated at the rate of three per centum on the value of the assets covered by the certificate, provided

that, where the percentage works out at a sum comprising a fraction of an anna, in the event of the fraction being less than six pies, it shall be neglected, and in the event of it being six pies or more, that fraction shall be charged as one anna.

Provided that no fee shall be payable in respect of a certificate when it appears from the petition on which such certificate is granted that the deceased, whose assets are covered by such certificate, was a person subject to military law, who has been killed or has died of wound inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted within twelve months before death while on active service in war. Any fees which have been levied in respect of any certificate issued in any such case since the 14th January 1915 shall be refunded to the holder of such certificate.

Foreign claims to be registered in British Indian Currency.

12. The Administrator General shall, for the purpose of the registration of the claims of foreign creditors, convert the sums claimed into rupees at the rate of exchange current upon the date on which any claim is registered, and shall remit the sums paid in respect of such claims at the rate current upon the date on which the remittance is made.

Custody of Securities.

13. All Government securities coming into the possession of the Administrator General shall, on the issue to him of Letters of Administration in the estate concerned, be forwith lodged by him in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody, except in any case in which it may be necessary for him to retain them temporarily for any purpose. Municipal or Port Trust bonds or debentures, shares in any public company, debentures and similar documents may either be lodged in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody, or may be retained by the Administrator General in his own custody, as he may in each case consider most beneficial to the estate concerned.

General Purposes Fund.

14. The Administrator General may, from time to time, invest in Government securities any portion of the balance standing to his credit in his personal ledger account with the Bank of Bombay, and the interest accruing on moneys so invested shall be credited by him to a fund hitherto called the "Audit Fund" but now to be called the "General Purposes Fund."

Charges to be met from General Purposes Fund.

15. The following charges may be met from the General Purposes Fund, *viz*:—

(*a*) the expenses of audit under Part V of the Act:

(*b*) the cost of preparing and publishing the schedules hereinafter [illegible] (inclusive of all minor charges connected therewith for [illegible]

[illegible] Administrator General to the Bank of Bombay for the custody of Government securities:

(*d*) postage charges incurred by the Administrator General for his official purposes:

(*e*) the costs of stamps on cheques drawn by the Administrator General in his official capacity :

(*f*) all charges in respect of postage, advertisements, probate duty and fees for filing accounts and inventories against estates under Rs. 5,000 in value :

(*g*) gari hire where incurred in respect of several estates or of any estate under Rs. 5,000 in value : and

(*h*) the annual subscription by the Administrator General to the *Times of India* newspaper, and the cost of the *Times of India* Calendar and Directory annually.

Objects for which General Purposes Fund may be temporarily used.

16. The Administrator General may also make use of the General Purposes Fund for the following purposes, *viz* :—

(*a*) if the amount of certain outstanding charges which have to be borne by any estate in his charge cannot for a time be exactly ascertained, he may retain out of such estate a sum approximately sufficient to meet such charges, and the sum so retained may be temporarily credited to the General Purposes Fund, until payments are made to the persons entitled to the same :

(*b*) if any money due to an estate cannot immediately be realised as in the case of refund or stamp duty, etc., the approximate amount thereof may be temporarily advanced to the estate out of the General Purposes Fund, which shall thereupon be debited with such amount, and when the money due has been realised, the General Purposes Fund shall be credited with the amount advanced from it : and

(*c*) in case of estates received from the Commissioner of Police, the charges for Ramoshis' wages for guarding the property of the deceased may be paid by the Administrator General from the General Purposes Fund, and when the estate has been realised the amount of such charges shall be credited to the General Purposes Fund.

Excess balance of General Purposes Fund may be invested.

17. If the balance at credit of the General Purposes Fund is at any time more than sufficient to meet the charges likely to be made upon it, any excess balance may be invested by the Administrator General in Government securities, and the interest which accrues on such investments shall be credited to the General Purposes Fund.

Claims and Dividends Account.

18. The Administrator General may, subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Act, carry over to a separate account, to be called the "Claims and Dividends Account" from the balance of any estate in his charge, assets equivalent to the aggregate amount of all registered and admitted claims against such estate ; and all payments which he shall thereafter make on account of such claims shall be debited to the said "Claims and Dividends Payable Account."

Notice to creditors to submit claims.

19. The prescribed notice to creditors and others under sections 26 and 38 to send in their claims against the estate of a deceased person shall be such notice as in

each case shall fulfil the conditions prescribed in section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866.

Notice after adjustment to registered creditors to apply for payment.

20. When an estate has been adjusted and the Administrator General is in a position to pay the creditors of such estate in full or in part out of the assets transferred to the Claims and Dividends Payable Account, notification shall be forwarded by post to the address of every creditor whose claim has been registered and admitted, that the Administrator General is prepared to pay his claim in full or in part, as the case may be, and such creditors shall be requested to apply forthwith to the Administrator General for payment.

Similar notice when further dividend is payable.

21. A notification similar to that mentioned in rule 20 shall be forwarded by post to every creditor of an estate whose claim has been registered and admitted, but has not been paid in full, whenever further assets in such estate have been realised, and the Administrator General, is in a position to pay further dividend on the registered and admitted claims.

Further notice to registered creditors who have not applied for payment.

22. When any creditor to whom a notification under rule 20 or rule 21 has been sent has not, within three months from the date of despatch of such notification, requested payment of the amount payable on his claim, a notice shall be forwarded by registered post to such creditor at his registered address, informing him that the amount payable is at his disposal, and if not claimed within a period of three years from the date of the original notification, such amount as can conveniently be invested will be invested in Government securities at his risk as to depreciation in the value of such securities.

Indivisible balances.

23. When the realised assets of an estate are so small in value that the estate is practically indivisible amongst the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto, or when after division of an estate a balance remains which, by reason of the number of the beneficiaries or creditors and the small amount of the balance, is practically indivisible amongst such beneficiaries or creditors, such assets or balance shall be transferred, on the closing of the estate accounts, to the Closed Estates Account Book. Should any further assets of such estate which has been closed be realised, they shall be credited to the same account, and if the total to credit of such closed estate in the Closed Estates Account Book be practically capable of division amongst the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto, the account

Provided that when the balance of an estate has been transferred to the Closed Estates Account Book, and no further assets have been credited to the account of such estate in the Closed Estates Account Book for a period of twelve years from the date of such transfer, the amount standing to credit of such account in the Closed Estates Account Book shall be

transferred to Government as if it were a sum transferable to Government under the provisions of Section 52 of the Act.

Regard to be had to wishes of relatives and others as to disposal of assets.

23A. The Administrator General shall in all cases use his best endeavours to ascertain the wishes of relatives and others interested as to the disposal of the assets of estates under his Administration and shall have regard to such wishes, specially in respect of specific assets to which sentimental or personal associations attach, unless he considers such a course would be prejudicial to the due administration of the estate :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the immediate disposal of live-stock or other assets subject to speedy or natural decay.

Administrator General may offer reserved assets on a reasonable valuation to next-of-kin.

23B. Where the realised assets of an estate, in which certain assets have been reserved from sale on the ground that they possess an intrinsic or sentimental value to the family of the deceased, are insufficient to pay the costs of administration and the admitted claims of creditors in full, the Administrator General may in his discretion make over such reserved assets to the next-of-kin on payment of a reasonable valuation of the same to be made or approved by the Administrator General. Should the next-of-kin decline to take over such assets at such valuation, they shall be sold by auction for the benefit of the estate.

Place of payment of claims, etc.

24. All moneys payable to beneficiaries or creditors shall be payable at the office of the Administrator General in Bombay. When payment is remitted by post, the cost of remittance, including postage charges, must be borne by the person at whose request the remittance is made.

Method of payment of claims, etc., beyond British India.

25. For the purpose of remitting to the India Office sums of money to persons resident in the United Kingdom, the Administrator General shall purchase bills of exchange payable in London at a period not exceeding six months from the date thereof, drawn by one of such banks or firms as the Governor in Council shall from time to time approve in this behalf. In cases where remittances have to be made to persons residing elsewhere than in British India or in the United Kingdom, in the absence of special instructions from the payee as to the method of remittance, the Administrator General shall, where practicable, purchase bills of exchange drawn by some similarly approved bank or firm and payable in the country in which the payee is residing or shall remit by postal money order, as in his discretion may seem most convenient. Every approval of a bank or firm for the purpose of this rule shall be by an order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and shall continue in force until revoked by a like order.

Audit of Administrator General's accounts.

26. The Administrator General's accounts shall be audited half-yearly for the periods ending 30th June and 31st December in each year and these audits shall be directed to ascertain that the accounts have been properly and

accurately kept and that all moneys received and disbursed have been accounted for. But the audit of the Administrator General's accounts shall not in any respect be concerned with the Administrator General's management of any estate in his hands.

Schedules to be published half-yearly.

27. For the general information of Government and of parties concerned, the Administrator General shall exhibit in the High Court, and shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, half-yearly the following schedules, prepared, respectively, in the Forms, A, B, C (Part I) and C (Part II) and D, hereto annexed, namely :—

Schedule A, showing the balance at the close of the period of the previous audit of all estates which have come into the Administrator General's hands, and which had not, at that time, been transferred to any other schedule or handed over to the persons entitled, all moneys, bonds and other securities received by him on account of each such estate or any other estate newly come to his hands and all payments made thereout during the period covered by the schedule, and the balance in hand of each estate at the close of the period.

Schedule B, showing the balance at the close of the period of the previous audit of each estate previously transferred to the share and legacy account of the persons, respectively entitled thereto, and remaining in his hands, all moneys, bonds and other securities transferred to share and legacy accounts during the period covered by the schedule, the receipts on account of interest or rent, the payments thereout and the balances in hand at the close of the period covered by the schedule.

Schedule C (Part I), showing the aggregate securities and cash balance standing to the credit of such estates in the Claims and Dividends Payable Account in which moneys have been set apart to meet the registered and admitted claims of creditors and transferred to the Claims and Dividends Payable Account more than three years prior to the period covered by the schedule, and the amounts transferred to this part during such period, the payments made thereout, and the aggregate closing balance of securities and cash.

Schedule C (Part II), showing the balances of assets which have been set apart within three years of the period covered by the schedule to meet registered and admitted claims against any of the estates in his charge, and the opening balances received [illegible] during the period covered by the schedule, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid.

Yearly statement of assets to be transferred under section 52.

28. The Administrator General shall, at the audit of his accounts for any period ending on the 31st December of any year, submit to the auditors for verification a

statement of assets liable at the close of the same year to be transferred under section 52 of the Act, to Government.

Inspection.

29. Any person claiming to be interested in the administration of any estate which is in the charge of the Administrator General and having satisfied the Administrator General that he is interested, pecuniarily or otherwise, in such estate, shall be entitled to inspection under section 49 of the Act; but no person shall be deemed to be interested in the administration of such estate merely by reason of his being a relation or friend of the next-of-kin of the deceased, or of any other person claiming or alleged to be interested in the estate. An appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council against any refusal by the Administrator General to allow inspection of any documents in his custody, and the Governor in Council may pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper. (Any inspection granted under this section shall be taken in the presence of such person or persons as the Administrator General may by general or special order direct).

Method of transfer of assets to Government under section 52.

30. Assets which are to be transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India shall so far as they consist of moveable property, except cash, be converted into cash and together with any cash balance standing to credit of the estate shall be paid by the Administrator General into the Bank of Bombay to the account and credit of Government. Where any such assets shall consist of immoveable property the Administrator General shall make a special report of the matter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department and shall await such orders as may be given by Government in respect of such assets.

Prescribed authority under section 53.

30-A. The Administrator General shall be the prescribed authority to whose satisfaction any claim to any part of the assets transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India shall be established."

Destruction of documents, etc.

31. The Administrator General may, after the expiration of one year from the date of his taking charge of an estate, destroy any private papers, bills, receipts, account-books, memoranda or other similar documents of no permanent value which he has received with such estate, and which have not in the meantime been claimed by the next-of-kin or by any other person entitled thereto.

Fees for inspection and production.

32. The following fees may be levied by the Administrator General for the inspection of books or other documents maintained by the Administrator General or in his custody, and for the production in Court of books or other documents in his custody, and for searches and information supplied :—

		Rs.
1.	For information on any point in respect of an estate regarding which an advertisement has duly appeared ..	1
2.	For inspection of books or documents appertaining to any estate	1

3.	For search for information regarding estates which have been wound up, per hour	4
4.	For productions of papers, books, etc., in the High Court, per day	2
5.	For production of papers, books, etc., in the Fort, Bombay, elsewhere than in the High Court, per day..	10
6.	For production of papers, books, etc., in Bombay, but without the Fort, per day	15
7.	For production of papers, books, etc., in the mofussil. [The Administrator General may fix fees according to the circumstances of each case]	..
8.	For certifying true copies of documents, each certificate	4

All fees levied under this rule, after deduction of costs incurred in production, etc., shall be credited to Government and paid into the Bank of Bombay, together with all other fees payable to the Administrator General in pursuance of any of these rules.

Accountant to execute Bond.

33. The Accountant in the Administrator General's office shall on appointment be required to execute, in the form appended to these rules, a security bond in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and either to deposit Government paper of that face value, duly endorsed, accompanied by a power to sell, or to furnish two sureties.

FORM No. 1.

Asset Book.

Estate of

Date of information.	From whom received.	Assets.	Estimated value.	When realized.	Amount received.	Administrator General's initials.	Remarks.

FORM No. 2.

Inventory Book.

Inventory of the estate of taken this day of 19 .

Serial No.	Number of articles.	Description of articles.	Weight as per inventory.		Actual weight on sale.		From whom received.	How disposed of.	Administrator General's initials.
			Tolas.	Vals.	Tolas.	Vals.			

FORM NO. 3.

Stock Book.

Date of receipt.	Estate.	Nature of stock.	Estimated value.	Date of delivery or sale.	Remarks.

FORM NO. 4.

Cash Book.

Folio.	Voucher No.		Commission.	Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.	Folio.	Voucher No.		Commission.	Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.

FORM NO. 5.

Ledger.

Dr. Account Current of the estate of *Cr.*

Date.	Page of Cash Book.		Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.	Date.	Page of Cash Book.		Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.

FORM NO. 6.

Miscellaneous Ledger.

Account Current of

Date.	Page of Cash Book.	Particulars.	Securities.	Cash.	Date.	Page of Cash Book.	Particulars.	Securities.	Cash.

FORM NO. 7.

Receipt Book.

No._____

Date_____19 .

From what estate _____

From whom received _____

_____

being _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rs._____

Administrator-General.

No._____

Date_____19 .

Received from _____

the sum of Rupees _____

_____

being _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rs._____

Administrator-General.

FORM NO. 8.

Rent Book.

Rent Register for the half-year ending

Name of estate.	Property No.	Monthly rent.	Administrator General's initials.	Names of tenants.	Months for which rent is recovered and amount and date of credit in accounts.												Remarks.
						Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.		Date.	

FORM NO. 9.

Claim Book.

Estate of

Date of deceased's death. Date of taking charge. Date of grant of Letters of Administration. Date of advertisement.

No.	Date of receipt.	Name of claimant.	Address of claimant.	Amount for which the claim is preferred.	Remarks.	Date on which claim is registerd.	Amount for which claim is registered.	Administrator General's initials.	Amounts payable	
									In full or 1st dividend at % declared on	2nd dividend at % declared on

FORM NO. 10.

Fees Book.

Commission and fees for the month of 191 .

Date.		Commission.			Certificate fee.			Search fee.			Date.				
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		By commission and fees paid into the Bank of Bombay to credit of Government.	Rs.	a.	p.

FORM NO. 11.

Account Sales Book.

Date of sale.	Name of estate.	From whom receivable.	Amount.	When due.	When received.	Remarks.

FORM No. 12.

Register of Remittances.

Register of payments made through the Official Agent to the Administrator General, India Office, London.

Date of remittance.	Name of estate.	Bank.	Number of bank bill.	Amount in rupees.	Rate of exchange.	Amount in sterling.	To whom payable.	Number of receipt.

FORM No. 13.

Memorandum of Accounts and Inventories.

Memorandum of accounts and inventories filed in the High Court by the Administrator General.

1	2	3		4		5
Date of filing.	Estate.	Particulars of the last credit item.		Particulars of the last debit item.		Total amount of inventory.
		Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	

FORM No. 14.

Register of Deposits.

Administrator General's Account of Government Promissory Notes and other public securities with the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending 19 .

Date of deposit.		3½ % loan of 1842-43.		3½ % loan of 1854-55.		3½ % loan of 1865.		3½ % loan of 1879.		3 % loan of 1896.		3½ % loan of 1900-01.		Other public securities.			
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.

Date of withdrawal.		3½ % loan of 1842-43.		3½ % loan of 1854-55.		3½ % loan of 1865.		3½ % loan of 1879.		3 % loan of 1896.		3½ % loan of 1900-01		Other public securities.			
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.

FORM No. 15.

Renewals Memorandum.

Memorandum of securities endorsed for renewal.

Estate.	Renewal fee.	Number of Note.	Value.	Loan.	When endorsed.	When received.	New number of Note.

FORM No. 16.

Security Book.

Estate of

Date.	Whether purchased or transferred from any other estate.	Numbers of Notes.	Loan.	Amount.	Date.	Whether sold in bazaar or transferred to any other estate.

FORM No. 17.

Purchase and Sale Book.

Securities purchased.

Date of purchase.	Numbers of Notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Cost.	Interest from what date.	Amount of interest.	Net cost.	Estate for which purchased.	Name of the broker.

Securities sold.

Date of sale.	Numbers of Notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Interest from what date.	Amount of Interest.	Net proceeds.	Estate on account of which sold.	Name of the broker.

FORM No. 17—*continued.*

Securities transferred.

Date of transfer.	Numbers of Notes.	Loan.	Amount of loan.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Interest from what date.	Amount of interest.	Net proceeds.	Estate from which transferred.	Estate to which transferred.

Shares sold.

Date of sale.	Estate.	Description of shares.	Numbers of shares.	Rate.	Proceeds.	Name of the broker.

FORM No. 18.

Interest Book.

Interest on securities due on day of and realised on

Ledger folio.	Names of estates.	Amount of Notes.	Interest.	Income-tax.	Net Interest.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.

FORM No. 19.

Claims and Dividends Payable Book:

Received from the Administrator General of Bombay and administrator of the estate of deceased, the amount set opposite the respective names being $\frac{\text{in full satisfaction}}{\text{dividend @ in respect}}$ of claims against the said estate.

No.	Names.	Amount of claim.	Amount payable.	Date of payment.	Signature.	Witness.

FORM NO. 20.

Administration Book.

No.	Estate.	Total value of estate.	Amount of probate duty.	Date of presenting petition.	Date of filing petition.	When due.	Date of Letters of Administration or Probate.	When received.

FORM NO. 21.

Outward Register.

No.	Date.	Name of estate.	To whom addressed.	Station.	Amount of postage.	To what account charged.	When charged.

FORM No. 22.

Inward Register.

Date of receipt.	Date of letter.	From whom received.	Name of estate.	How disposed of.

FORM No. 23.

Closed Estates Account Book.

Account current of closed estates.

Date.	Page of Cash Book.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Page of Cash Book.	Payments.		Amount.
		Estate.	Particulars.				Estate.	Particulars.	

A.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds and other securities received by the Administrator General on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereon and the balances prepared up to

Estates	Balance of									Receipts up to						Total.						Payment from						Balance on								
	Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.							Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.						
			To Credit.			To Debit.																								To Credit.			To Debit.			
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

B.

Legacy and Share Accounts.

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Balance of									Receipts up to						Total.						Payment from						Balance on								
		Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.							Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.				Government securities.	Bank or other shares.	Cash.						
				To Credit.			To Debit.																								To Credit.			To Debit.			
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

C. (PART I).

Schedule c *regate securities and cash balances in the hands of the Administrator General on* *of the*
moni *rt to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the estates in which transfers were made to the Dividend*
Acco *than three years prior to the said date.*

Estate.	of nis-on.	Balance on		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Balance on	
		Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.

C (PART II).

Schedule of balances in the hands of the Administrators General on set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the estates therein mentioned, in which estates transfers were made to the Dividend Account within three years from the said date.

Estate.	Date of administration.	Balance on.....	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on.....	Estates.	Date of administration.	Balance on.....	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on.....

D.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid; prepared for the half-year ending under section 44 of Act II of 1874.

Estate.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Government securities.	Cash.	Parties to whom paid.

Draft Form of Bond referred to in rule No. XXXIII.

WHEREAS I ..... have been appointed to the office of the Accountant to the Administrator General of Bombay and have been required to furnish security for the due discharge of the trusts of the said office, and for the due account of all moneys, papers and other property which shall come into my possession or under my control by reason of such office (*a*) AND WHEREAS I have deposited with and endorsed over to the Administrator General of Bombay the Government securities mentioned in the margin of the aggregate face value of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) as additional security over and above this written bond for the due discharge of the aforesaid trusts and for the due account of the aforesaid property (*a*) I hereby bind myself to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council the amount of any loss or defalcation in my accounts and to deliver up on demand any papers or other property within such time and to such person as shall be determined by the Administrator General of Bombay such demand to be in writing and to be left at my office or place of residence, and in case of my making default therein I bind myself to forfeit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) (*a*) AND I hereby

ged and to apply the proceeds thereof towards the indemnity of the Secre-

The portion marked (*a*)—(*a*) may be cancelled when sureties are offered.

tary of State for India in Council as the case may require PROVIDED that unless and until I make any default as aforesaid the interest of the said securities or of any securities for which with such consent they may be exchanged shall be payable to me (*a*) PROVIDED always that nothing herein contained nor the security hereby given shall be deemed to limit my liability in respect of the matters aforesaid to the forfeiture of the said sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) only, and that should that sum be insufficient to recoup the Secretary of State for India in Council in full for any loss or damage sustained by him in respect of the matters aforesaid I agree to pay to him on demand such further sum as shall be deemed by the Administrator General of Bombay necessary in addition to the said sum to cover such loss or damage as aforesaid.

Date

Signature.

*We ..... hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above said ..... that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform and in case of his making default therein we hereby bind ourselves to forfeit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) in which the above said .... has bound himself or such smaller sum as shall be deemed sufficient by the Administrator General of Bombay to cover any loss or damage which the Secretary of State for India in Council may sustain by reason of such default.

Date

Signature.

RULES AND ORDER UNDER ACT VII OF 1913

INDIAN COMPANIES

EMPOWERING CERTAIN DISTRICT COURTS TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION CONFERRED BY THE ACT :—

Ahmedabad.

Notn. No. 9113, J. D., 14th Dec. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 3020.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Ahmedabad to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

Broach.

Notn. No. 2074, J. D., 30th Mar. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 858.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Broach to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

*To be used when sureties are required in lieu of the deposit of Government securities.

Poona.

Notn. No. 5368, J. D., 12th Aug. 1916, B.G., Pt. I, p. 1761.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Poona to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

Sholapur.

Notn. No. 5369, J. D., 12th Aug. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1761.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Sholapur to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

Surat.

Notn. No. 2770, J. D., 20th Apr. 1915, B. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 1114.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Surat to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

THE BOMBAY AUDITORS CERTIFICATES RULES, 1920

Notn. No. G-26, R. D., 17th Apr. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 1068, as amended by Erratum, R. D., 4th May 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 3068, dated 1st April 1914, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules, 1920.

(2) They shall come into force on the fifteenth day of May 1920.

2. *Exemption of duly notified Institutions or Associations.*—Nothing in these rules shall affect the members of any institution or association duly notified by the Governor General in Council under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act.

3. *Auditors Council.*—An Auditors Council shall be established for

disciplinary control over the holders of auditors' certificates practising in the Presidency of Bombay and in carrying out the purposes and objects of these rules.

4. *Auditors Council to consist of eight members.*—The Auditors Council shall consist of eight members appointed in the following manner, namely :—

(*a*) an official President nominated by the Governor in Council ;

(*b*) four non-official members also nominated by the Governor in Council ; and

(*c*) three members nominated by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, of whom two at least shall be Accountants and either members of an institution or association notified by the Governor General in Council under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act, or holders of a permanent unrestricted certificate granted by the Governor in Council under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 144 of the said Act.

5. *Tenure of office.*—(1) The members of the Auditors Council shall hold office for three years and shall be capable of re-appointment.

(2) Any member may at any time resign his appointment by letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(3) Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Auditors Council, some other person shall be nominated by the Governor in Council (or the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, if the deceased or resigned member was nominated by that Board) and such person shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is appointed would have held it if the vacancy had not occurred.

(4) (*a*) Leave of absence from India may be granted by the Governor in Council to any member of the Auditors Council for a period not exceeding six months.

(*b*) If any member of the Auditors Council departs from India without the leave of the Governor in Council or does not return to India within the period of the leave granted by the Governor in Council, the Governor in Council may declare his seat vacant and such declaration shall have the same effect as resignation of his seat by the member concerned.

6. *Time and place of meeting.*—The Auditors Council shall hold their meetings at such times and places as the President of the Auditors Council shall appoint.

7. *Ex-officio Secretary.*—The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Auditors Council.

8. *Details to be furnished by applicants.*—(1) Every person desirous of obtaining an auditor's certificate shall apply in the first instance to the Secretary to the Auditors Council.

(2) He shall state in his application his full name, age, residence and qualifications, and he shall also furnish, if he is the holder of a Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, awarded by the Governor in Council, such Diploma, but if not then—

(*a*) if he has passed any examination in auditing or accountancy, a certificate to that effect and

(*b*) if he has served in any firm of auditors of accountants particulars thereof and the period for which he may so have served and

(*c*) if he has audited independently the accounts of any companies, the names of such companies and the number of the accounts so audited.

(3) He shall state in his application whether he has at any time applied for an auditors certificate from any other Local Government in India and the result of such application.

(4) He shall supply such further information bearing on his application as the Auditors Council or the Governor in Council may at any time require from him.

9. *Auditors Council not to pass final orders but to make recommendations.*—The Auditors Council shall not pass final orders regarding the grant or refusal of certificates, but shall make recommendations to the Governor in Council. Recommendations of the Auditors Council shall be in accordance with the majority of votes of the members, the President in case of equality of votes having also a casting vote: provided that no recommendation for the grant of a certificate shall be made in the case of any person who—

(*a*) has not attained the age of 21, and

(*b*) has not in the opinion of the Auditors Council had adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts, or has not been awarded by the Governor in Council a Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

10. *Powers of the Governor in Council.*—The Governor in Council may pass such orders on the recommendations of the Auditors Council as he may think fit, and in exceptional cases may give permission to a person who, under the rules, is ineligible for auditing the accounts of Joint Stock Companies, to audit the accounts of any specified company for any specified financial year; but such exceptional cases shall be reported to the Government of India.

11. (*1*) An auditor's certificate granted to the holder of a Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, shall be unrestricted, that is to say, it shall entitle its recipient to practise as an auditor in any part of British India besides enabling him to have a place of business in the Presidency of Bombay, but shall not entitle him to have a place of business in any other province of India without obtaining a certificate to that effect from the Government of such province. An unrestricted certificate shall be in Form B appended to these rules.

(*2*) An auditor's certificate granted to any person other than a holder of such Government Diploma shall be restricted, that is to say, it shall [illegible] Bombay only

specified in such certificate. An unrestricted auditor's certificate [illegible] be for an unlimited period.

12. *Fees for auditor's certificate.*—(*1*) No person shall be entitled to an auditor's certificate except on payment to the Secretary of the Auditors Council of a fee at the following rate, namely :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) For a permanent unrestricted certificate ..	100	0	0
(*b*) For a temporary restricted certificate ..	37	8	0

(*2*) Such fee shall be credited by the Secretary of the Auditors Council to the Governor in Council.

(*3*) When a temporary certificate is renewed no additional fee shall be charged.

(*4*) When an unrestricted certificate is granted in lieu of a restricted certificate, only the difference between the respective fees shall be charged.

13. *Register of auditors.*—The Secretary of the Auditors Council shall keep a register of every person to whom an auditor's certificate has been issued by the Governor in Council. The name, residence and qualifications of every such person shall be entered in the register with the date on which the certificate was granted. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the register correct and up to date. The register shall be open to the inspection of the public on payment of a fee of eight annas.

14. *Suspension or cancellation of certificates.*—The Governor in Council may at any time direct the suspension or cancellation of a certificate which had been issued under these or any former rules to any person who after due enquiry by the Auditors Council has been found guilty by them of negligence, misconduct or dishonesty in his professional capacity, whereupon the Secretary of the Auditors Council shall remove the name of such person from the register.

15. *Validity of auditors' certificates granted by other Local Governments.*—The holder of an unrestricted certificate granted by any other Local Government in British India, under sub-section (*2*) of section 144 of the said Act, shall be entitled throughout the Presidency of Bombay to act as an auditor of companies and to the same privileges as the holder of an unrestricted certificate granted by the Governor of Bombay in Council, except that he shall not be entitled to establish a place of business in the Presidency of Bombay without a certificate authorising him to do so granted by the Governor in Council.

FORMS OF AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATES

(See Rule 11.)

FORM A.

(Restricted Certificate, that is to say, valid throughout the Presidency of Bombay, but not outside such Presidency.)

Under the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to grant to you A B residing at in the district of this Certificate which shall entitle you to act as an Auditor of Companies throughout the Presidency of Bombay

for the period from the day of 192 , to the day of 192 , inclusive.

Dated this day of 192 .

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FORM B.

(*Unrestricted Certificate, that is to say, valid throughout British India.*)

Under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to grant to you A B residing at in the district of this certificate which shall entitle you to act as an Auditor of Companies throughout British India for an unlimited period but shall entitle you to have a place of business only in the Presidency of Bombay.

Dated this day of 192.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Seal

Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

DIRECTING THAT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES UDER THE ACT, THERE SHALL BE AN OFFICE IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY

Notn. No. 2799, R. D., 25th Mar. 1914, B. G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 646a.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased—

to direct that, for the purposes of the registration of companies under the said Act, there shall be an office in the City of Bombay.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR AND ASSISTANT REGISTRARS OF COMPANIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 9245, R. D., 14th Aug. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1680.

Government Notification in the Revenue Department, dated 21st November 1866, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

regulations with respect to the duties of the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of Companies in the Bombay Presidency, namely :—

(1) The officer appointed by the Local Government for the registration of companies under section 248 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, hereinafter referred to as "the Act", as Registrar shall be known as "The Registrar of Companies" and any officer appointed by the Local Government under the said Section as Assistant Registrar shall be known as "The Assistant Registrar of Companies".

In these regulations the above-named officers are referred as "the Registrar" and "the Assistant Registrar" respectively.

The officers hitherto known as Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies appointed for certain duties outside the town of Bombay shall hereafter be known as "Assistant Registrars of Companies".

(2) The office of the Registrar shall be at Bombay and shall be open for business (Sundays and authorised holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays when it shall be open between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(3) The Registrar shall permit members of the public to take inspection of such registers, records or documents as under the Act they are entitled to inspect, provided that, before such permission is granted, such inspection fees shall have been paid as are prescribed. But he shall not permit any member of the public to make or cause to be made any copy of any document, and he shall permit only such details to be copied by any member of the public as may, in his opinion, be so copied without objection.

(4) The Registrar shall, on the application of a member of the public, grant such copies as by the Act may be granted, on the previous payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

(5) The Registrar shall in respect of every payment made to him grant a receipt under his hand specifying in such receipt the document or documents in respect of which the fee is paid.

(6) The Registrar shall not file, register or record any document or fact, in respect of which a fee is legally payable, until the said fee has been received and shall, pending the receipt of such fee, act in the same way as if no such document has been tendered for filing, registration on record.

(7) The Registrar shall institute such enquiries or make such investigations with any person, firm or company and in respect of any matter as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the proper performance of his duties and the administration of the Act.

(8) The Registrar shall, for proceedings in respect to acts of default under the Act, instituted outside the town of Bombay, be entitled to the assistance of the appropriate public prosecutor; and in respect of such proceedings instituted in the town of Bombay he shall be entitled to the assistance of the Solicitor to Government.

APPOINTING SUB-REGISTRARS TO BE EX-OFFICIO ASSISTANT REGISTRARS OF COMPANIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSECUTING DEFAULTING COMPANIES

Notn. No. 3070, R. D., 25th Mar. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 808.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7804, dated the 27th October 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Registrars appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be *ex-officio* Assistant Registrars of Companies for the purpose of prosecuting defaulting companies doing business within the districts mentioned against their respective designations in column 2 of the said schedule, the jurisdiction of such Assistant Registrars to extend respectively over the said districts.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Sub-Registrar.	Name of District.
Joint Sub-Registrars for the City of Ahmedabad and North and South Daskroi Talukas	Ahmedabad District.
Sub-Registrar of Broach	Broach District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Surat	Surat District.
Sub-Registrar of Godhra	Panch Mahals District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Haveli (Poona) ..	Poona District.
Sub-Registrar of Dharwar	Dharwar District.
Sub-Registrar of Karachi	Karachi District.
Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad	Kaira District.
Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri District.
Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar District.
Sub-Registrar of Dhulia	West Khandesh District.
Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon	East Khandesh District.
Sub-Registrar of Nasik	Nasik District.
Joint Sub-Registrar of Satara	Satara District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Sholapur ..	Sholapur District.
Sub-Registrar of Belgaum	Belgaum District.
Sub-Registrar of Bijapur	Bijapur District.
Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad (Sind) ..	Hyderabad District.
	Sukkur District.

FEES FOR THE INSPECTION AND FOR [illegible] BY THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Notn. No. 7598, R. D., 22nd July 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1464.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 5 of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in supersession of the

order passed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1375, dated 27th April 1866, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the fees for the inspection and for copies of documents kept by the Registrar of Companies should be fixed at the maximum rates allowed under the sub-section, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	a.	
(*i*) for each inspection ..	1	0	
(*ii*) for a certificate of incorporation .	3	0	
(*iii*) for a certified copy or extract of any other document ..	0	6	per 100 words or a fraction thereof to be copied.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN COMPANIES FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUB-SECTION (3) OF THE SECTION SUBJECT TO A PROVISO :—

The Holland-Bombay Trading

G. of I., Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Notn. No. 2622-D, 22nd Mar. 1919, republished in Government Notn. No. 3288, R. D., 29th Mar. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 829.

In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Holland-Bombay Trading Company, Limited, incorporated in Holland, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section, provided that the Company files annually with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, a copy of the combined Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account issued by it, together with an English translation thereof, certified in accordance with rule 8 of the Indian Companies Rules, 1914.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway

G. of I., Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Notn. No. 2627-D, 22nd Mar. 1919, republished in Government Notn. No. 3288, R. D., 29th Mar. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 830.

In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, incorporated in England, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section, provided that the Company files annually with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, a copy of the Balance Sheet showing the Company's Assets and Liabilities certified as correct by its Auditors as embodied in the half-yearly Home Accounts prepared by the Board for its stock-holders.

The G. I. P. Railway

G. of I., Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Notn. No. 4377, 21st June 1919, republished in Government Notn. No. 6577, R. D., 1st July 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1603.

In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, incorporated in England, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section, provided that the Company files annually with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, a copy of the Balance Sheet showing the Company's Assets and Liabilities certified as correct by its Auditors as embodied in the half-yearly Accounts issued by the Directors of the Company to its stock-holders.

RULES UNDER ACT IX OF 1914

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS

RULES FOR THE CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF WORKS AND ACCOUNTS

Notn. No. 1848, F. D., 20th June 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 1273.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 12 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1020-A, dated the 10th November 1914, and in supersession of Government Notification in the Financial Department, No. 554, dated the 9th February 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the control and inspection of works and accounts, namely :—

I. The execution, supervision and audit of works entrusted to the Public Works Department will, as heretofore, continue to be subject to the rules of that Department as published in the Public Works Code.

II. The rules hereinafter following apply only to works to be constructed independently of the Public Works Department by local authorities authorized under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, to raise money in the open market for the purpose.

III. It shall be the duty of the Executive Engineer in whose district such works are being constructed out of loans raised by local authorities in the open market under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or of any person specially authorized by Government in [illegible] connected there-

IV. Such inspection shall ordinarily be [illegible] the Executive Engineer and monthly by the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer in whose charge the work may be and shall be chiefly directed to ascertaining that the quantity and quality of the work executed and the progress made in construction are fairly commensurate with the outlay charged in the accounts.

V. (*i*) For the purpose of rule IV the local authority shall cause a continuous record of expenditure to be maintained and posted monthly in the Public Works Department "Register of Works"—Form A appended to these rules. The measurements for the month and for the year and up to date must be shown for each item, but corresponding expenditure on items need only be given for those works estimated to cost over Rs. 5,000. The expenditure for the work for the month, the expenditure for the year, and the total expenditure should be shown. Columns should be provided for "Materials at site" and for liabilities. With the above information the quantities and cost (calculated on the normal cost system*) may, at any time, be compared with the estimate. With the sanction of Government the account forms may be modified and actual expenditure by items omitted in any special cases in which this is deemed desirable.

Note.—This form and the method of posting it will be found at pages 189 to 192, Government of India, Public Works Department, Form Book, Part I. A supply of working forms can be obtained from the contractors for Government of India Printing, Calcutta.

(*ii*) If a loan is raised for the construction of roads, a return of road material should be prepared for the inspection by the Public Works Department Officers.

VI. Every deviation from any project as sanctioned, which in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer is likely to entail any increase in the outlay exceeding five per cent. on the estimates approved, or to impair or diminish the utility of the works under construction, shall be reported to Government and also to the local authority concerned, and no such deviation shall in any case be proceeded with without the sanction of Government and of such local authority, or otherwise than in accordance with such requirements as Government or such local authority with the approval of Government may impose as to additions, alterations and amendments in the estimates.

VII. Every Inspecting Officer shall furnish the Chief or Superintending Engineer with a brief report of the inspections performed by him, with such remarks on the construction and progress of the works as he may deem necessary. The Chief or Superintending Engineer shall bring to the notice of Government any points on which the orders of Government are considered to be necessary.

VIII. In regard to the loan accounts of local authorities whose accounts are subject to an official audit by the Accountant General, a test audit shall be conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department of the Accountant General's Office. In all other cases the test audit shall be carried out once a year as the Accountant General may direct, and shall be confined exclusively to the accounts of expenditure from the loan.

* *Note.*—The normal cost is the cost at estimated rates of all the work actually executed.

A.

[P. W. D. Form No. 30-A.—Outer Sheet.

_____District. _____Fund.

Register of Works.

Name of Work—

Authority as to Estimate—

Amount of Estimate—

Authority as to Allotment—

Amount of Allotment—

Work commenced on .

Names of Engineers and Subordinates by whom the work was supervised and the period of their incumbencies :—

Names.	From	To

Work completed on the Completion Report submitted to the Accountant General with this Office No._____

Disbursements

Note.—This form will be used for all works costing over Rs. 2,500, whether accounted for according to *actual* or *normal* cost. When used for the latter class of works, the blank column immediately preceding "Total value of work done" should be headed 'Total normal cost"

FORM.

NAME OF

Months, etc.									
		Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Estimate ..	Rate ..								
Expenditure of previous year brought forward.	Rate ..								
April 19 ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
May ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
June ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
July ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
August ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
September ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
October ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
November ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
December ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
January ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
February ..									
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								
	Total ..								
	Rate ..								

WORK—

				Work Expenditure as compared with Cash Expenditure.				
	Total value of work done.	Materials at site.	Advances.	Total.	Deduct arrears due.	Total outlay to date from commencement of work.	Total outlay during the current year.	Initials of the Executive Engineer and Accountant to transactions of the month.
Amount.	Amount.	Amount	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	

Explanation of difference or deviations from the sanctioned estimate :—

Item No.	Particulars.

District.

RULES UNDER ACT II OF 1918

CINEMATOGRAPH

THE CINEMATOGRAPH RULES, 1921

Notn. No. 5743, H. D., 13th June 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1499.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 6978, dated the 26th July 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, sub-section (2) of the Cinematograph Act, II of 1918, as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, and in pursuance of the authority granted by the Governor General in Council in this behalf in Home Department letter No. 153, dated the 31st January 1920, to make the following rules to carry out the purposes and objects laid down in sub-sections (*b*) and (*bb*) of the said section of the said Act :—

Rules

under sub-sections (*b*) and (*bb*) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, provided for—

(1) the procedure of the Bombay Board of Censors constituted for examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition ; and all matters ancillary thereto ;

(2) the fees to be levied by those authorities ;

(3) the appointment of officers subordinate to such authorities ; and

(4) the regulation of the powers and duties of the officers so appointed.

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be called "The Cinematograph Rules, 1921".

Definitions.

2. In these rules :—

(*a*) "Act" means the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXIII of 1919) ;

(*b*) "Board" means the Bombay Board of Censors constituted under sub-section 1 of section 7 of the Act ;

(*c*) "President" means the President of the Board, or in his absence, the Chairman elected under rule 6 ;

(*d*) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Board.

Meetings of the Board.

3. The Board shall ordinarily meet twice a month for the transaction of business, but may meet oftener if the exigencies of its business so demand. All meetings shall be convened by the President of the Board, who shall call an extraordinary meeting if requested to do so by at least two members of the Board.

4. (1) The Secretary shall give at least three days' notice of all meetings to each member ; but an urgent meeting may be called by the President at one day's clear notice.

(2) The said notice shall state the business to be transacted at the meeting, and no business other than that so stated shall be transacted, except with the consent of the majority of the members present, provided that, if three members only are present, all are agreed.

(3) Any urgent matter may, if the President thinks fit, be circulated at any time to the members for their opinion.

5. At every meeting of the Board, three members shall form a quorum.

Conduct of proceedings at meetings.

6. Every meeting shall be presided over by the President of the Board or, in his absence, by a Chairman elected at the meeting.

7. In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

Procedure at meetings.

8. It shall be the duty of the Board at each meeting—

(1) to consider the business stated in the notice of the meeting, and any other business under the Act that the members present may agree to consider in accordance with clause (2) of rule 4;

(2) to examine the reports of the Secretary and Inspectors, and pass such orders thereon as may seem to them to be necessary;

(3) to hear any representations from the importers or their authorized agents or from members of the public in respect of the Board's decisions, or to examine any representation relating to a film already certified as suitable for public exhibition;

(4) to keep a record of their proceedings in such forms as may seem advisable.

Other duties of the Board.

9. The Board shall—

(*a*) submit an annual report to the Local Government, reviewing the work done by the Board during the past calendar year;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the registers and accounts of the Board shall be kept.

10. The Board shall have the power to appoint the Inspectors, clerks and other officers and menials, and shall also have the power to suspend, remove or grant leave to such officers and servants.

Remuneration of members of the Board.

11. Each member of the Board shall be paid a fee of Rs. 16 for each meeting of the Board at which he attends. Every member of the Board deputed to examine or re-examine a film shall be paid a fee at the rate of Rs. 2 per thousand feet or fraction of a thousand feet of film examined, subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 10 and a maximum of Rs. 20 for each occasion.

Certification of films and procedure thereon.

[illegible] who desires to have a film certified for public

(*a*) the exhibitor—

(*b*) the name of the film;

(c) the number of copies imported or manufactured by the applicant;

(d) the name of the person or company by whom the film is produced;

(e) the name of the country in which originally produced;

(f) a statement whether the film has or has not been examined previously by any authority in British India constituted under section 7 of the Act, and whether upon such examination the film was or was not certified by the said authority as suitable for public exhibition;

(g) the place licensed under the Act, where the applicant desires to produce and exhibit the film at his own cost before the Board's Secretary or Inspectors for examination;

(h) the dates and times most suitable to the applicant for such examination.

(3) Every such application shall be accompanied :—

(a) by an examination fee reckoned at the rate of Rs. 5 for every thousand feet or fraction of a thousand feet of film to be examined;

(b) by three typed or printed copies of the synopsis.

13. On receipt of such application the Secretary shall himself examine or depute an Inspector to examine the film within a period prescribed by the Board from time to time, and shall report for the information of the Board the nature of the film and whether, in their opinion, it is suitable for public exhibition or not.

14. The report shall be placed before the Board, who shall decide whether the film is to be certified for public exhibition or not, it being open to the members of the Board to ask that the film be examined by a committee before the Board gives its final decision.

15. In the event of the Board deciding that the film can only be certified after certain specified parts have been removed therefrom, the parts removed from the film, or from all copies of the film in the applicant's possession and intended for exhibition in British India, shall be handed over to the Board's office, to be kept one year and afterwards destroyed.

The film shall thereupon be certified as suitable for public exhibition, the certificate issued being endorsed with a description of the parts required to be omitted and with a statement of the exact length or lengths cut out.

A clearly visible triangle shall be drawn in the left hand bottom corner of every certificate bearing such an endorsement.

16. In the event of the report being unfavourable, or in the event of the Board being doubtful as to the suitability or otherwise of a film for public exhibition, the Board shall appoint a committee consisting of not less than two of its members to examine the film and to submit a report for consideration at the next meeting of the Board. Similarly a committee may be appointed to examine a film already certificated regarding which a representation has been received from any member of the public or from the person who applied for its examination and certification

or, when the certificate has been given by another Board, regarding which a report has been submitted by the Inspector or the Secretary.

17. No fee shall be charged for the examination of a film certified by another Board constituted under the Act.

18. When a film has been notified as uncertified either under section 7 (*6*) or under section 7 (*7*) of the Act, it is open to the owner of the film to apply anew for certification after excising the objectionable parts or fulfilling such conditions as the Board or the Local Government may require.

In all such cases the usual examination fee shall be charged.

19. On receipt of the report of the committee the Board shall decide as to the suitability or otherwise of the film for public exhibition.

20. If the Board is of opinion that a film is not suitable for public exhibition, the Secretary shall, within a period of three working days, inform the person applying for the certificate of the decision of the Board.

21. All certificates granted by the Board shall bear the signature of the President, and the Secretary shall see that such certificates are duly issued and that all instructions of the Board with regard to them are duly carried out. The prescribed mark of the Board shall be a film copy of this certificate, *i.e.*, a trailer certificate which shall not be less than fifteen feet long and shall be affixed to the film certified and always exhibited with it.

If a serial consisting of several episodes be passed without any objection, one certificate shall serve for the whole serial and need only be exhibited at the beginning of the first episode; but if in the whole serial a single scene or title is ordered to be removed, each episode shall be certified separately, and every certificate shall bear the triangle and the endorsement.

22. In exceptional and urgent cases, provisional certificates may be granted by the President on his own authority or by a member of the Board authorized for this purpose by the President, subject to confirmation by the Board at the first meeting following the date on which such certificate was granted.

When such provisional certificate is granted an additional fee of Rs. 5 per thousand feet or fraction of a thousand feet, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25, shall ordinarily be levied.

23. If a film be found after examination to be unobjectionable, a certificate will be issued under section 7 of the Act, in accordance with the procedure laid down in these rules.

No separate fee shall be charged for the certificate, but for duplicate [illegible] each shall be charged.

[illegible] in which hall be enter-

(*a*) the [illegible],

film examined under the Act;

(*b*) the name of the person applying for the certificate;

(c) the name of the person or company producing or releasing the film;

(d) the name of the country in which the film was originally produced;

(e) the date of examination;

(f) the order of the Board on the report of such examination;

(g) the number and date of certificate issued, if any, together with a copy of any endorsement made on such certificate.

(2) Copies of the entries in such register shall be periodically published in the Local *Government Gazette* and sent monthly to all other authorities constituted under the Act for the examination and certification of films in British India.

25. Any member of the Board and the Secretary shall have power to enter any place licensed under the Act for the purpose of seeing whether the provisions of those rules are being carried out.

Appointment and duties of Inspectors.

26. Inspectors shall be appointed under the Board to assist the Secretary for the purposes of the examination of films and any other matters connected with the administration of the Act.

27. The Inspectors shall be directly subordinate to the Secretary of the Board and shall carry out all duties imposed upon them by him in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder.

28. The Inspectors shall have power to enter any place licensed under the Act for the purpose of seeing whether the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder are duly carried out.

The Inspectors shall bring to the notice of the Secretary any contravention of the Act or the rules thereunder or of the conditions and restrictions subject to which any certificate has been granted under the Act, and the Secretary shall bring them to the notice of the Board.

29. The Inspectors shall examine any film at the place and time appointed by the Secretary for this purpose. They shall forthwith submit a report to the Secretary, for the orders of the Board, detailing the nature of the film and stating whether, in their opinion, it is suitable for public exhibition or not.

30. The Secretary and Inspectors shall periodically visit all places licensed under the Act in Bombay during the time of the public exhibition of films.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITIONS

Notn. No. 6141, H. D., 24th June 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1600, as amended by Notn. No. 10693, H. D., 2nd Nov. 1921.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of cinematograph exhibitions for securing the public safety, namely :—

(1) No license under this Act shall be granted unless the place to be used for cinematograph exhibitions shall have been previously

licensed under rule 259 of the rules for the licensing, controlling, keeping and / rule 2 of the rules for licensing and controlling regulation of places of public amusement in the City of Bombay made by the / theatres and other places of public amusement, made by the District Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the / Magistrate under section 39-A of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), / (Bom. IV of 1890) as a place of public amusement.

(2) On the cancellation or determination for any other reason of the former license, the latter license shall similarly be deemed to have been cancelled or to have determined.

(3) A license granted under rule (1) shall be in the form of schedule A appended to these rules.

SCHEDULE A.

License for Places.

(*See rule 1.*)

Under the powers vested in the

* Commissioner of Police, Bombay. / A Board of Censors. / The District Magistrate. by section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), and subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in the rules for licensing and controlling places of public amusement in the City of Bombay / District, made with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, by the Commissioner of Police / District Magistrate, license is hereby granted to authorising him to use the place known as

and situate at
in
and assessed under Municipal No.
for cinematograph exhibitions from this date
until 192 ,

subject nevertheless to the following further condition :—

The licensee shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited in the said place any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by a *Board of Censors* constituted under section 7 of the said Act, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of the said *Board*, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.

Office of the Licensing Authority.

Licensing Authority.

RULE UNDER ACT III OF 1918

INDIGO CESS

RULE PRESCRIBING THE RATE OF CESS TO BE LEVIED ON EXPORTS OF INDIGO PASTE

G. of I., Dept. of Rev. and Agr., Notn. No. 985-149, 11th Aug. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. G.S.-18-7, R. D., 30th Aug. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2086.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indigo Cess Act 1918 (III of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—

Rule.

Where any indigo paste produced in India is exported from any customs port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden the cess prescribed by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Indigo Cess Act, 1918 (III of 1918), shall be levied on one-third of the total weight of such paste.

ORDER UNDER ACT V OF 1919

TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR (DEFINITION)

DECLARING 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1921 AS THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn No. 80-F., 30th Aug. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 2103-W., P. D., 6th Sept. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2175.

With reference to the provisions of clause (I) of section 2 of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1919, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 10th August 1921, regarding the date to be treated as the date of termination of the present War, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 10th day of August, 1921.

Present :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, it is provided that His Majesty in Council may declare what date is to be treated as the date of the termination of the present War, and that the date so declared shall be as nearly as may be the date of the exchange or deposit or ratifications of the treaty or treaties of peace ;

And whereas ratifications of treaties of peace with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria have been deposited on behalf of His Majesty :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the 31st day of

August, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, shall be treated as the date of the termination of the present War : that is to say, the day at midnight on which the present War will end :

Provided that nothing in this Order shall affect the relations between His Majesty and the Ottoman Empire until ratifications of a treaty of peace with that Empire shall have been exchanged or deposited.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XII OF 1919

POISONS

*RULES FOR REGULATING THE POSSESSION OF WHITE ARSENIC IN YEWAT VILLAGE

Notn. No. 1648, J. D., 11th Mar. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 457.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession of white arsenic in the village of Yewat in the Dhond Peta of the Poona District in which the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable, namely :—

1. No person shall possess more than one ounce of white arsenic except under a license granted in this behalf by the District Magistrate, Poona. Provided that this rule shall not apply to the possession of white arsenic exceeding one ounce by—

(*a*) wholesale dealers, and

(*b*) persons duly authorised to sell by retail.

2. Any person who commits a breach of rule 1 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

ORDER UNDER ACT V OF 1920.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY.

DECLARING THAT CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT SHALL NOT APPLY TO INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS IN ANY COURT IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND OTHER THAN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Notn. No. 9081, J. D., 30th Sept. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2765.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920) the G[illegible] previous sanct[illegible]

[illegible] for sale and the sale of poisons within the whole [illegible] Presidency of Bombay under the Act, *see* the Home Department Notification No. 705, dated 11th November 1922, *B.G.* 1922, Pt. I, pages 2581-83.

said Act shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court in the Province of Sind other than the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, namely :—

Section 26, sub-sections (1) and (2), section 28, sub-section (3), section 38, section 39, section 40, section 42, sub-sections (1) and (2), section 48, section 49, sections 53 to 55, section 61, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), and sub-sections (2), (3) and (6), section 66, and section 72.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT X OF 1920

SECURITIES

APPLYING SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 7 OF THE ACT TO CERTAIN OTHER OFFICERS

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 6803-A., 7th Dec. 1905, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 523, J. D., 31st Jan. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 114.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), and in supersession of the Notifications in the Finance Department, Nos. 6262-A. and 7900-A., dated the 3rd October and 13th December 1904, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section to apply to the following officers, namely :—

* * * *

(7) Administrator General, Bombay.
(8) Official Assignee, Bombay.
(9) Official Trustee, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RULES, 1921

G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. 833-A., 10th Nov. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. S.—20-E, 15th Nov. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2884.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Government Securities Rules, 1921.

(2) They shall apply only in the case of securities issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) 'The Act' means the Indian Securities Act, 1920;

(*b*) 'District Magistrate' has the same meaning as in the explanation to sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act;

(*c*) 'Form' means a form as set out in the Schedule to these rules;

(*d*) 'Proper demand' means a demand made in writing to the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the

Government of Bombay in accordance with the provisions of these rules; and

(*e*) 'The Bank' means the Imperial Bank of India.

3. *Payment of interest.*—Interest on stock shall be paid on warrants issued by the local head office of the Bank at Bombay and payable at Bombay. Such warrants may, at the request of the holder of the certificate to be preferred in writing to the local head office of the Bank at Bombay, be made payable at any other local head office or at any branch of the Bank under the local head office at Bombay. The presentation of the stock certificate shall not be required at the time of payment of interest, but the payee shall acknowledge receipt on the back of the warrant.

4. *Issue of duplicate certificate in case of loss or destruction of original.*—A duplicate stock certificate may be issued by the local head office of the Bank at Bombay on its being satisfied that the original certificate has been actually lost or destroyed.

5. *Procedure for conversion, etc.*—Subject to any general or special instructions of the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the local head office of the Bank at Bombay may, on the application of the holder of the relevant stock certificate or stock certificates, and on his receipting the same in Form I, II, or III, as the case may be, issue converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities in place thereof.

6. *Recognition of trusts, etc.*—(1) On a proper demand made by a person in whose name any stock is registered, or by a person into whose name any stock is to be transferred, or by a person who desires to be entered as the proprietor of stock in exchange for promissory notes, that he may be described in the books of the local head office of the Bank at Bombay, with respect to that stock as a trustee, whether as a trustee of the trust specified in the demand or as a trustee without any such qualification, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay shall authorise the Bank to make such entries in its books and in any stock certificate issued in connection therewith as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(2) If the demand is made by a person in whose name stock is registered or by a person into whose name stock is to be transferred, the stock certificate must be transmitted to the Financial Secretary or to the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay with the demand.

(3) Where any transfer deed, power of attorney, or other document purporting to be executed by a stockholder described in the books of the local head office of the Bank at Bombay, as a trustee is produced to the said local head office, it shall not be concerned to enquire whether the stockholder is entitled under the terms of the trust to give any such power or to execute such deed or other document and may act on the transfer deed, power of attorney or documents in the same manner as

though the stockholder had not been so described, and whether the stockholder is or is not prescribed in the transfer deed, power of attorney or document, as a trustee, and whether he does or does not purport to execute the transfer deed, power of attorney or document in his capacity as a trustee.

7. *Recognition of office-holders.*—(1) Where any person is the holder of an office, other than a public office, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may, in the case of any account of Government stock to be opened and kept with such person either alone or jointly with other persons, authorise the description of such person in the books of the local Head Office of the Bank at Bombay by the name of his office.

(2) Where any person holding any Government stock, whether alone or jointly with other persons, is the holder of any office other than a public office, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may, on a proper demand made by that person, or in the case of a joint account, by all the stockholders, authorise the local head office of the Bank at Bombay to close the existing account and to open an account with respect to that stock, or alter the existing account, so that it shall become an account under the official description of that person, either alone or jointly with the other stockholders, according to the terms of the demand, and the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may authorise the said local head office to make such entries in its books as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(3) Where any authorisation has been given under sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*), the personal name of the office-holder need not be stated in the accounts, and any document relating to the stock concerned may be executed by the person for the time being holding the office described in the account as if his personal name were so stated.

(4) Before acting on any demand purporting to be made, or on any document purporting to be executed, in pursuance of this rule by a person as being the holder of any office, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may require the production of evidence that such person is the holder for the time being of that office.

8. *Receipt required on discharge of a stock certificate.*—When a stock certificate is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the certificate itself or a separate receipt shall be given by the party presenting it.

9. *Payment of Interest.*—Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at the local head office of the Bank at Bombay or at any other local head office or at any branch of the Bank under the local head office at Bombay for payment of interest at which the note has been enfaced, but only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in the form required by the local head office or the branch of the Bank, as the case may be.

10. *When receipt for renewal may be required.*—The holder of any such note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in any of the following cases, and, where such requisition has been made, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed, namely :—

(*a*) if only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further indorsement or if any word is written upon the note across any existing indorsement or indorsements ;

(*b*) if the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing or unfit, in the opinion of the officer of the Bank before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving indorsement ;

(*c*) if any indorsement is not clear and distinct or does not indicate the payee or payees, as the case may be, by name or, in the case of office-holders, by office, or is made otherwise than in one of the indorsement cages on the back of the note ;

(*d*) if the note, having been enfaced three times for payment of interest, is presented for re-enfacement ; and

(*e*) if, in the opinion of the Bank, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

11. *Reports to the Bank of loss or destruction of promissory note.*—(1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate note in place of a Government promissory note, which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the local head office of the Bank at Bombay and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) Particulars of the note according to the following form :—

Promissory note for Rs. No. loan of the per cent.

(*b*) the last half-year for which interest has been paid ;

(*c*) the person to whom such interest was paid ;

(*d*) the person in whose name the note was issued (if known) ;

(*e*) the place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being enfaced ;

(*f*) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction ; and

(*g*) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by registered post ;

(*b*) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police ;

(*c*) if the note was enfaced for payment at a place other than Bombay, a letter signed by an officer of the local head office or of the branch of the Bank where interest was last paid certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and to whom it was made ;

(*d*) if the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder ; and

(*e*) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the local head office of the Bank at Bombay but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the branch of the Bank or to the local head office where interest is payable.

12. *Notification in Gazette.*—The loss or destruction of a Government promissory note or portion of a Government promissory note shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the *Bombay Government Gazette,* and, if the note was enfaced for payment of interest at any branch of the Bank in Sind or at any local head office or branch of the Bank outside the Bombay, Presidency of the *Local Government Gazette* of the place where interest on the note was payable. Such notification shall be in the form following or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :—

'*Lost*' (*or* '*Destroyed*' *as the case may be*)—The Government promissory note No. of the per cent. Government of Bombay loan of for Rs. originally standing in the name of and last indorsed to the proprietor, by whom it was never indorsed to any other person, having been $\frac{\text{lost}}{\text{destroyed,}}$ notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India at Bombay and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of person notifying .....

Residence .....

13. *Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.*—(1) On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay shall, if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed, and if he is satisfied of its loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, and if a portion of the note sufficient for the identification of the note has been produced, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall instruct the local head office of the Bank at Bombay to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond in the Form and for the amount hereinafter provided, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed.

(2) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the note has been lost or destroyed

and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the note so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the local head office of the Bank at Bombay—

(*a*) to pay to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(*b*) to issue to the applicant, unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay) on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed note is first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that so lost or destroyed :

Provided that, if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay shall instruct the local head office of the Bank at Bombay to invest the principal amount due on the note in its Savings Bank within six weeks of the date of his order under this sub-clause or of the date of repayment, whichever is later, and to repay the principal amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in the Savings Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued.

(*3*) In making an order under this rule, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may think fit.

14. *Alteration of order, etc.*—A provisional order passed under sub-rule (*2*) of rule 13 shall on the expiry of six years referred to therein become final :

Provided that the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may, at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

15. *Indemnity bonds.*—Indemnity bonds shall—

(*a*) when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form IV and be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and

(*b*) when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form V and be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the

period which will have to elepse before the issue of duplicate note can be made.

16. *Publication of List.*—(*1*) The list referred to in rule 13 shall be published half-yearly in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(*2*) All notes in respect of which an order has been passed under that rule shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication.

(*3*) The list shall contain the following particulars regarding each note included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the note, its value the name of the person to whom it was issued, the date from which it bears interest, the name of the applicant for a duplicate the number and date of the order passed by the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate and the date of publication of the list in which the note was first included.

17. *Form of receipt for renewal, consolidation, etc.*—Subject to any general or special instructions of the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the local head office of the Bank at Bombay may, on the application of the holder,

(*a*) renew, sub-divide or consolidate a Government promissory note or notes, provided that the note or notes has or have been receipted in Form VI, VII or VIII, as the case may be,

(*b*) convert the note or notes into a stock certificate, provided that the note or notes has or have been indorsed, 'Pay to the Governor in Council of Bombay'.

18. *Proviso for renewal of promissory notes held by Managing Member of Hindu joint family subject to Mitakshara Law.*—The certificate required under the proviso to section 12 of the Act shall be a certificate signed by the District Magistrate after such inquiry (*if any*) as may in his opinion be necessary to determine the matters in question referred to therein.

19. *Prescribed officer in case of dispute as to title.*—(*1*) The Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay shall exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in section 13 of the Act.

(*2*) Any declaration made under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of that section shall be published, as soon as possible after the date on which the declaration is made, in three successive issues of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and, if the note was enfaced for payment of interest at any branch of the Bank in Sind or at any local head office or branch of the Bank outside the Bombay Presidency, of the *Local Government Gazette* of the place where interest on the note was payable.

20. *Receipt required on discharge of a promissory note.*—When a promissory note is presented for discharge a receipt shall be taken on the note itself.

21. *Fees.*—The following fees shall be paid in respect of applications under sections 10, 12, and 15 of the Act, namely :—

For each renewed, converted, consolidated, sub-divided or duplicate security, four annas per cent., if the new security does not exceed in amount rupees four hundred and one rupee if the new security exceeds that sum :

Provided that no fee shall be payable when such renewal is required only on account of there being no further space on the note in which to record payment or enfacement for payment of interest.

22. *Indemnity bonds.*—An indemnity bond taken on the issue of a renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security shall be as nearly as may be in Form IX and shall be for twice the amount of the security or securities, as the case may be, with two sureties.

Special procedure in certain cases.

23. *Government securities held by minor or lunatic.*—(*1*) When a Government security stands in the name of, or is held by, a minor or a lunatic who is incapable of managing his affairs, interest or the capital sum, payable on the maturity of the loan, may, where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid to the father or, if he be dead, to the mother of such person, on the officer of the Bank making the payment being satisfied as to the identity of the father or mother, as the case may be.

(*2*) If such payment be made at a place other than that at which such minor or lunatic and his father or mother ordinarily reside, payment may be made on production of a certificate of identity signed by any Magistrate.

(*3*) When an applicant for a payment is neither the father nor the mother of the minor or lunatic, and when the value of the securities standing in the name of such person does not exceed five thousand rupees, payment may be made on production of a certificate by the District Magistrate to the effect that the applicant is the actual guardian of such person.

(*4*) If the value of the securities standing in the name of a minor or lunatic exceeds five thousand rupees, payment shall not be made unless and until the applicant for payment shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Officer of the Bank making payment that he is the legal guardian of such person.

24. *Small holdings of deceased persons.*—The Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay may determine the person entitled to the security or securities of a deceased person, aggregating not more than five thousand rupees and may, in general, exercise the functions and perform the duties referred to in section 19 of the Act.

25. *When maker of a document is unable to write.*—(*1*) If any person, by whom any document relating to a Government security is to be executed or by whom an indorsement is to be made on a promissory note, satisfies a Magistrate that he is for any reason unable to write and that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by him, and

that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, such Magistrate may, at the request of that person and subject to the provisions of this rule, execute the document or sign the indorsement on his behalf.

(2) Where any such document is to be executed or indorsement signed by a Magistrate under this rule on behalf of any person, the Magistrate shall execute the document or sign the indorsement in the presence of that person and shall enter below his own signature a certificate to the effect that the document was executed or the indorsement signed, as the case may be, at the request of that person, after having been previously read over to the latter, and that he is satisfied that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by such person.

26. *Application for information.*—(1) Any person requiring information regarding a Government promissory note in the custody of the local head office of the Bank at Bombay in its capacity as agent for the Government of Bombay may apply to that office in writing, stating the form in which the information is required.

(2) Every such application shall specify with precision the promissory note to which it relates and shall contain a statement of the purpose for which the information is required and of the interest of the applicant in the security.

27. *Disposal of applications.*—The following provisions shall be observed in dealing with applications under rule 26 :—

(1) If the application relates to a promissory note which has been renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided or asks for inspection from any register or book kept or maintained at the local head office of the Bank, the application shall be refused.

(2) If the application asks for inspection of a promissory note which has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, it shall be referred to, and disposed of under the orders of, the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

(3) In any other case the local head office of the Bank at Bombay may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, grant a certified copy of any indorsement on a promissory note or of any entry in any register or book maintained by it relating to any security on being satisfied that the promissory note in question has stood in the name of the applicant or of a person in whom the applicant has a representative interest, and further that the applicant has a *bona fide* interest in the promissory note in respect of which the application is made :

Provided that if the promissory note has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, no copy of any indorsement thereon shall be granted which purports to give a title subsequent to the termination of the applicant's interest in the promissory note.

(4) The local head office of the Bank at Bombay may, under a special order of the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial

Secretary to the Government of Bombay, supply any information regarding a promissory note referred to in clause (*3*) which is directed to be supplied by such an order.

28. (*1*) Every applicant shall, before any information is supplied to him under rule 27 pay a fee of one rupee for each promissory note in respect of which any information is supplied, and shall execute a bond of indemnity as nearly as may be in Form X for twice the value of the note or notes involved and the interest payable on them since the date of issue.

(*2*) A fee of one rupee shall be paid for each certified copy granted under rule 27.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See rule* 2 (*c*)].

FORM I.

(See rule 5).

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR CONVERSION OF STOCK-CERTIFICATES INTO PROMISSORY NOTES

Received in lieu of this stock certificate promissory notes of Rs. each (*together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to Rs.* with interest payable at

Registered holder.

Signature of the

his duly authorised representative.

FORM II.

(See rule 5).

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION OF STOCK CERTIFICATES

Received in lieu of stock certificates Nos. for Rs. respectively of the per cent. loan of a stock certificate for Rs. of the per cent. loan of with interest payable at

Registered holder.

Signature of the

his duly authorised representative.

FORM III.

(See rule 5).

Form of Indorsement for sub-division of a Stock Certificate.

Received in lieu of this stock certificate stock certificates for Rs. respectively of the per cent. loan of with interest payable at

Registered Holder.

Signature of the

FORM IV.

[See rule 15 (*a*)].

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we *
are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . . And each of us the said †
doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind other than the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court of Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that ‡ was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Notes, of the Government of Bombay the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note sometime since

AND WHEREAS the said ‡ having applied to the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay for New Note in lieu of the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said ‡ acceded to the said application on condition of the said

* (Principal and two sureties with address of each.)
† (Principal and sureties.)
‡ (Principal.)

and two sufficient sureties executing such bond as above written and the said *
have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written. Now the Condition of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden † their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to his or their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for him or them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to be cancelled destroyed or otherwise dealt with as may seem meet and further in case the original of the said Promissory Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the same or the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors of assigns or in case the said Promissory Note or the principal sum therein mentioned or any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said † their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of the said Promissory Note which shall have come or shall come to the hands of such person or body corporate as aforesaid or which shall hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid together with all interest which the Government of Bombay shall have paid thereon and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the issuing of, the new Note aforesaid AND FURTHER if the

† said their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits

† (Principal and two sureties.)

time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever or whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or Assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Promissory Note so represented to have been as aforesaid or the principal or interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the issuing of a new Note as aforesaid or of any Note or Notes which may hereafter by substitution sub-division renewal or otherwise represent the said Promissory Note or the new Note so issued as aforesaid then the above written Bond Shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of *
Witness
Occupation and address.
Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of †
Witness
Occupation and address.
Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of ‡
Witness
Occupation and address.
Principal identified by me
Occupation and address.
First Surety identified by me
Occupation and address.
Second surety identified by me
Occupation and address.
Bond explained to above principal and sureties by me
Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND

FORM V.

[See rule 15 (*b*)].

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we § are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment

* (Principal.)
† (First surety.)
‡ (Second surety.)
§ (Principal and two sureties with address of each.)

well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves or heirs executors representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals

dated this day of
in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

* And each of us the said
doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind other than the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and detremined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden †
ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to
certain Promissory Note of the Government of Bombay the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government
Promissory Note some time since
AND WHEREAS the said † ha
applied to the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay to continue to pay interest to
upon the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid from the date on which interest appears from the Books of the Imperial Bank of India to have been last paid thereon up to the end of the half-year preceding the date fixed for the issue to the said
of a duplicate of such Note and the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary for † and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said †
acceded to the said application for payment of interest as aforesaid on condition of the said Principal and two sufficient sureties executing [illegible]

† (Principal.)
‡ (Principal.) (Sureties.)

accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written

AND WHEREAS on the further application of the said* Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary has ordered that the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall be included in the next half-yearly list published pursuant to Rule 10 of the rules relating to securities of the Bombay Government made by the Government of India under Section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, of securities lost or destroyed in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of such duplicate security as next hereinafter mentioned and that six years after the publication of the list in which the said Note is first mentioned if no reason to the contrary appear a duplicate of the said Note shall be issued to the said *

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above † bounden their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to their or any or either of their possession or power or the possession or power of any other person in trust for them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council in order that a memorandum of all payments of interest which may have been made as aforesaid may be duly indorsed thereon *and further* in case the original of the said Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successor or assigns or in case any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said † their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of all interest which shall hereafter have been paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of

* (Principal.)
† (Princial and two sureties.)

or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest upon the said Note to the said * as aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said †
their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever and whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns, or any of the Officers Servants or Agent of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Note so represented to have been as aforesaid or the interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary or Deputy Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest to the said *
upon the said note as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of *
Witness.
Occupation and address.
Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of ‡
Witness.
Occupation and address.
Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of §
Witness.
Occupation and address.
Principal identified by me.
Occupation and address.
1st surety identified by me.
Occupation and address.
2nd surety identified by me.

Occupation and address.

* (Principal.)
† (Principal and two sureties.)
‡ (1st Surety).
§ (2nd Surety).

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND

FORM VI.

[See Rule 17 (*a*).]

Form of Indorsement for renewal of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed note payable to (*name of holder*).

with interest payable at Branch of the Imperial Bank.

holder.

Signature of the

duly authorised representative of (name of holder).

FORM VII.

[See rule 17 (*a*).]

Form of Indorsement for sub-division of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof notes for Rs. respectively, payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at Branch of the Imperial Bank.

holder

Signature of the

duly authorised representative of (name of holder).

FORM VIII.

[See rule 17 (*a*).]

Form of Indorsement of consolidation of Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof a new note payable to (*name of holder*), for Rs. by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes Nos. (*Mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it and specifying the loan*) with interest payable at Branch of the Imperial Bank.

holder

Signature of the

duly authorised representative of (name of holder).

FORM IX.

[See rule (22).]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we *

are held and firmly bound to the Imperial Bank of India, in the sum of Rupees of lawful money current at Bombay to be paid to the said Imperial Bank of India, or to the said Bank's certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our Executors Administrators and personal representatives and every of them jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our respective seals. Dated this day of

1. WHEREAS a certain Promissory Note or security of the Government of Bombay, No. of the per cent. Loan of for Rs. dated the day of 1 was drawn for and on behalf of the then Secretary of State in Council for India by the order and under the authority of the then Governor of Bombay in Council in favour of one †

AND WHEREAS the said

has applied to the said Imperial Bank of India, to renew the said Promissory Note or security in favour and in proper name which the said Imperial Bank of India have consented and agreed to do on the said

with two good and sufficient sureties entering into and executing the above written Bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the condition hereunder written AND WHEREAS the above bounden at the request of the said have agreed to become sureties for and to join with in executing the above written Bond or obligation. Now THE CONDITION of the above written Bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden

and each of them their and each of their Executors Administrators or legal personal representatives or any or either of them shall from time to time and at all times hereafter well and effectually save defend keep harmless and indemnified the Secretary of State for India and the said Imperial Bank of India, and their lands tenements goods chattels and effects of from and against the issue of the renewed note or security in lieu and in place of the said Promissory Notes or security

[illegible] Government of Bombay No.

[illegible] loan of for

[illegible] day of

* The obligor and his sureties are the [illegible]

† Here recite facts and defects in endorsements.

and also from the payment of all interest which has accrued due thereon and shall from time to time hereafter accrue due thereon and also of from and against all and all manner of actions suits claims and demands whatsoever which may be instituted commenced or prosecuted or made upon or against the Secretary of State for India and the said Imperial Bank of India, by any person or persons whomsoever being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or under colour of the said Promissory Note or security or of such renewed note or security as aforesaid or the interest now due and from time to time hereafter accruing due thereon respectively and of from and against all loss costs charges and expenses whatsoever which the Secretary of State and the said Imperial Bank of India, shall sustain incur or be put to by reason or for or on account or under colour of the renewal of such promissory note or security or for or on account or under colour of the non-payment of such promissory note or security or of the interest now due or hereafter to accrue due thereon o any person or persons being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or by reason of these presents then the above written Bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

FORM X.

(See rule 28.)

Form of Indemnity Bond.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/we am/are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of* Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I/we bind myself/ourselves my/our heirs executors administrators and representatives (jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself herself his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives severally) firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seal (s).

† Dated this day of in Christian year one thousand nine hundred and and I/each of us the said

* Double the amount of the notes and interest paid thereon since the respective dates of issue.

† (To be omitted if bond taken from one person only.)

do/doth hereby for myself/myself herself and my/his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind other than the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden *
†to the several Government Promissory Notes specified and set forth in the schedule hereunder written and has caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that the said Government Promissory Notes have been

AND WHEREAS the said
has/have applied to the said Secretary of State in Council for an inspection of the said Notes and Also for all other information and particulars respecting the said Notes and whereas the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Finanacial Secretary to the Government of Bombay (acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council) has agreed to give inspection of the said Notes and afford to the said
all information and particulars affecting the said Notes on
condition of the said
entering into and executing such bond as above written with such condition as hereunder is written.

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond or obligation is such that if the said
heirs executors administrators and representatives shall not and will not at any time hereafter sue the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any agent employed by or officer or servant of the Government for or in respect of the said Notes or the renewal or subdivision thereof or for the recovery of the value thereto or of any interest thereon or of anything done by the said Secretary of State in Council [illegible] in relation thereto and also shall and will save

servant of the Government against all claims [illegible]

* Claims to be entitled.
Here state in what capacity claim to the notes is made.
† Set out representation made concerning the notes.

that may be made or instituted upon or against them or any of them by any person or persons whomsoever in consequence of the Financial Secretary or the Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay giving inspection of the said notes or affording to the said ( )
information and particulars effecting the said notes then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND

ORDER UNDER ACT XIX OF 1920

SUPER-TAX

DIRECTING THAT THE POWERS AND DUTIES CONFERRED BY CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, II OF 1886, SHALL BE EXERCISED AND PERFORMED IN RESPECT OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 11798, R. D., 2nd Oct. 1917, B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 2194.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 40 and 47 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), read with section 8 of the Super-tax Act, 1917 (VIII of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

(1) the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by the Super-tax Act, 1917, shall be exercised and performed in any specified area or place by the persons from time to time appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise and perform in such area or place the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by sections 14 and 14-A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 ;

(2) the persons from time to time appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise or perform in any specified area or place any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Collector, the Commissioner or the Local Government by any provision of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, which is declared by section 8 of the Super-tax Act, 1917, to be applicable in respect of the Super-tax, shall exercise or perform such power or duty in such area or place in respect also of the Super-tax.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XXXIV OF 1920

INDIAN PASSPORT

INDIAN PASSPORT RULES, 1921

G. of I., Foreign and Political Dept., Notn. No. 1384-G., 7th Sept. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. P.C.—2847, P. D., 21st Sept. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2311.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Passport Rules, 1921.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, ... "Competent Authority" means any person authorised by order in writing by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to exercise the powers of a Competent Authority under these rules.

3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained no person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter British India by sea unless he is in possession of a passport.

Explanation.—A person entering British India by sea shall not be deemed to be proceeding from a place outside India by reason only of the fact that he has traversed extra-territorial waters in the course of his journey.

4. Every such passport—

(i) shall have been issued or renewed not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject;

(ii) shall, except in the case of passports issued to Pardanashin or Gosha women travelling to British India from Malaya, the Straits Settlements, the East African Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Mauritius, the Nyasaland Protectorate, the Union of South Africa, or Mesopotamia, or from any port in the Persian Gulf, have affixed to it a photograph of the person to whom it relates, duly authenticated by the issuing authority;

(iii) when issued by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession shall be specifically valid for entry into any part of the British Empire or shall have been specifically endorsed by a competent British authority as valid for entry into British India;

(iv) when issued by or on behalf of the Government of a foreign country, such visas shall be either:—

(a) valid for any number of journeys to India during a period of twelve months after issue, in which case they may be called ordinary visas; or

(*b*) valid for one journey to India within two months of the date of issue, in which case they may be called single journey visas.

5. (1) The following persons and classes of persons shall be exempted from the provisions of Rule 3 :—

(*a*) persons whose age is in the opinion of the competent authority less than 15 years,

(*b*) members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering British India on duty, and members of the families of any such person when accompanying such person to British India on a Government transport,

(*c*) natives of India proceeding from the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements,

(*d*) persons proceeding from any port in a foreign possession in India, or in Ceylon,

(*e*) *bona fide* Mahomedan pilgrims returning from Jeddah or Basra,

(*f*) persons or classes of persons specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by a Local Government, or by a competent authority.

(2) In specifying any person or class of persons in accordance with the provisions of clause (*f*) of sub-rule (1), the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or the competent authority may prescribe any conditions to which the exemption of such person or class of persons from the provisions of rule 3 shall be subject.

6. Any person who—

(*a*) enters British India in contravention of the provisions of rule 3, or

(*b*) does any act in contravention of any condition prescribed under sub-rule (2) of rule 5, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both.

7. Any person who attempts to commit or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any offence punishable under rule 6 shall be punishable in like manner as if he had committed the offence.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE LANDING OF SEAMEN, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF EX-ENEMY NATIONALITY FROM SHIPS ARRIVING AT PORTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. P.C.—3116, H. D., 9th Dec. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 3234.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 5 (1) (*f*) of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions as regards the landing of seamen, especially those of ex-enemy nationality, from ships arriving at ports in the Bombay Presidency :—

"Any member of the crew of any ship shall ordinarily be permitted to land temporarily while his ship is in port without a passport on production of a certificate furnished by the Master of a ship

identifying the holder of the same and certifying that he is a member of the crew."

RULES UNDER ACT XLI OF 1920

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING)

THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING) RULES, 1922

G. of I, Dept. of Commerce, Notn. No. 612, 4th Feb. 1922, republished in Govt. Notn. No. S-18—(1), M. D., 13th Mar. 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 496

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

XLI of 1920.

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Coasting trade' means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of 'home-trade ship' in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859.

'Number of hours occupied in a voyage from port to port' means the normal number of hours occupied in a voyage between one port of call and the next. In the case of river ports the duration of the voyage shall count from pilot ground to pilot ground.

I of 1859.

'The Act' means the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920.

3. *Classification of Ships.*—For the purposes of these rules ships shall be classified as follows :—

XLI of 1920.

Class I.—Ships carrying 200 persons or more which are not engaged in the coasting trade.

Class II.—Ships not engaged in the coasting trade carrying not less than 50 but less than 200 persons and ships engaged in the coasting trade carrying 50 persons or more.

Class III.—Ships carrying less than 50 persons.

In reckoning the number of persons carried by a ship there shall be included the normal crew of the ship and the maximum number of passengers permitted to be carried by the passenger certificate of the ship.

4. *Installation to comply with requirements of Radio telegraph Convention*

international agreement or of any international agreement by which the said Convention of 1912 may be superseded.

5. *Nature of installation.*—The installation shall be of the spark or interrupted continuous wave type.

6. *Installation to consist of a normal and an emergency installation except in certain cases.*—(1) The installation shall include a normal installation and an emergency installation, except that where the normal installation complies with the requirements of this rule as to emergency installations as well as with those as to normal installations a normal installation alone shall suffice.

(2) A normal installation must be capable of transmitting clearly perceptible signals from ship to ship over a range of at least 100 nautical miles by day under normal conditions and circumstances.

(3) An emergency installation must include an independent source of energy capable of being put into operation rapidly and of working for at least six continuous hours with a minimum range from ship to ship of 80 nautical miles for ships of Class I, and 50 nautical miles for ships of Classes II and III, and such independent source of energy must be capable of being worked for at least six continuous hours independently from the source of propelling power for the ship, the steam supply system and the main electricity supply system.

7. *Means of communication to be provided between the bridge and wireless telegraph room.*—There shall be provided between the bridge and the wireless telegraph room means of communication by voice pipe, telephone or other means and an operator or watcher when on duty shall not leave the wireless telegraph room to deliver messages or to call his relief.

8. *Requirements to be complied with by ships not fitted with automatic apparatus.*—If not fitted with an approved automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress—

(*i*) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall be always on watch :—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators.
(*a*) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Three operators, of whom one shall hold a First Grade certificate, and not more than one a Third Grade certificate.
(*b*) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, of whom one shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.
(*c*) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(*ii*) A ship of Class II shall carry certificated operators and certificated watchers in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and either

a certificated operator or a certificated watcher shall always be on watch at other times :—.

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators and Watchers.
(*a*) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and two watchers.
(*b*) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and one watcher.
(*c*) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(*iii*) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.

9. *Ships of Class III to be fitted with approved automatic apparatus.*—In the event of an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress being approved by the Governor General in Council a ship of Class III shall be fitted with such apparatus unless the ship is employed on voyages on which normally not more than 8 hours are taken to get from one port of call to the next, but in such a case the operator shall be on watch during the whole time of the voyage.

10. *Requirements to be complied with by ships fitted with automatic apparatus.*—If fitted with automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress approved as aforesaid :—

(*i*) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by a certificated operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus :—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators.
(*a*) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, one of whom shall hold a First Grade certificate.
(*b*) Voyage not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(*ii*) A ship of Class II shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by [illegible]

(*iii*) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus:

Provided that if a ship of Class III is fitted with an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress and with an automatic apparatus for registering the ship's own distinguishing signal, both of which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, the operator shall not, while the ship is more than 150 nautical miles from any coast station, be required to be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.

11. *Qualifications of operators.*—(1) Operators shall be granted First, Second or Third Grade certificates in accordance with general or special orders of the Governor General in Council in this behalf and watchers shall be certificated by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(2) Until certificates are granted in accordance with such orders as aforesaid:—

(*i*) An operator who holds a First Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had three years' experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a First Grade certificate, but if an operator holding a First Grade certificate is available an operator holding a First Class certificate shall not be so employed on a ship of Class I which is required by these rules to carry three operators.

(*ii*) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Second Grade certificate.

(*iii*) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had less than one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Third Grade certificate.

12. *Discretion to accept certificates granted in other countries.*—A certificate granted to an operator by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign country in pursuance of the regulations annexed to any International Radio-telegraph Convention for the time being in force may be accepted for the purpose of these rules as equivalent to a certificate of such grade as the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs may think fit by general or special order to direct.

13. *Manner in which notice should be given to the Chief Officer of Customs.*—The notice required to be given under sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Act shall be in the Form in Schedule B to these rules and a copy of every such notice shall on the same day be forwarded by the Wireless Telegraphy Inspector issuing the notice to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port concerned.

SCHEDULE A.

Times of Watch for Ships required to Carry One or Two Operators.

Zones.	Western Limit.	Eastern Limit.	Times of watch for One Operator, Greenwich Mean Time.	Times of Watch for Two Operators, Greenwich Mean Time.
A. Eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic, Western Arctic Sea.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	Meridian of 30° E. to the South of the Coast of Africa. Eastern limit of Mediterranean, Black Sea, and of the Baltic, 30° E. to the North of Coast of Norway.	from 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.
B. Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Sea.	Eastern Limit of Zone A.	Meridian of 90° E.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 10 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 24 h.
C. China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone B.	Meridian of 160° E.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 6 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 22 h.
D. Central Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone C.	Meridian of 140° W.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 6 h. 8 h. to 10 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 6 h. 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 24 h.
E. Eastern Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone D.	Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, West Coast of America.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 6 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 6 h. 6 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 22 h.
F. Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.	Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, East Coast of America.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. to 14 h. 16 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. to 10 h. 12 h. to 18 h. 20 h. to 22 h.

SCHEDULE B.

Posts and Telegraph Department.

Captain

Port of

Date

Sir,

An inspection made this day of the wireless telegraph installation on board the S. S. of which you are master, indicates that the equipment does not conform to the requirements of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, and the licence issued by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the following particulars I am of opinion that the following steps should be taken to remedy the deficiencies

Capt[illegible]

[illegible] Wireless Inspector.

RULES UNDER ACT XLVI OF 1920

CUTCHI MEMONS

THE CUTCHI MEMONS DECLARATION RULES, 1921

Notn. No. 8243, H. D., 23rd Aug. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1980.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920 (XLVI of 1920) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the authority before whom and the form in which the declaration under section 2 of the said Act shall be made, namely :—

1. *Short tile.*—These rules may be called the Cutchi Memons Declaration Rules, 1921.

2. *Authority before whom declaration to be made.*—The following officers shall be deemed to be the authorities before whom declarations under the said Act shall be made, namely :—

All District Registrars and all District Head-quarter Sub-Registrars, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Aden, and the Sub-Registrars of Bombay, Bandra, Kurla and Aden, appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

3. *Form of declaration.*—The declaration shall be made in the form of Appendix A appended to these rules.

APPENDIX A.

Form of Declaration.

(See Rule 3).

I *, Cutchi Memon, occupation †, age ‡, residing at § in the Taluka of the District, hereby solemnly declare, under section 2 of the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920 (XLVI of 1920), that I desire to obtain the benefit of the said Act and to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by the Muhammadan Law. I have, therefore, subscribed my signature to this declaration before the authority prescribed under the said Act.

Dated this day of 192 .

Subscribed before me the day of 192 .

(Signed) Registrar / Sub-Registrar appointed under the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920, to be an authority before whom declaration under that Act shall be made.

* Here enter name in full. † Here enter occupation.
‡ Here enter age § Here enter address in full.

A. B. , Cutchi Memon, occupation age , residing at , has been examined and testified to the identity of the above declarant, and is personally known to the undersigned Registrar/Sub-Registrar (or A.B. in his turn is identified by C. D., who is personally known to the undersigned Registrar/Sub-Registrar).

(Signed) *

Date

(Signed) Registrar/Sub-Registrar
appointed under the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920, to be an authority before whom declaration under that Act shall be made

RULES UNDER ACT XLVIII OF 1920

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE RULES, 1921

G. of I., Army Dept., Notn. No. 1583, 5th Aug. 1921, republished in Govt., Notn. No. 8049, H. D., 17th Aug. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. 1, p. 1971.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 or the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), the Governo General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

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(*a*) 'the Act' means the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920;

(*b*) 'Form' means a Form as set out in Schedule I;

(*c*) 'regulations' means regulations made under section 14;

(*d*) 'Schedule' means a Schedule to these rules;

(*e*) 'section' means a section of the Act;

(*f*) 'training year' means a period of twelve months beginning on the first day of April and ending on the thirty-first day of March;

[illegible] 'Officer

or unit when that corps or unit is not embodied for training or military service.

* Signature of identifier.

(*h*) the expression 'Officer Commanding the District' means the General or other officer in command of the military district or other area within which the head-quarters of a corps or unit constituted under the Act are situated.

PART I.

ENROLMENT.

3. *Conditions of enrolment.*—Every person offering himself for enrolment shall fulfil the following conditions :—

(*a*) he shall not be a person who is a member of a criminal tribe within the meaning of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, or who has at any time been sentenced to a term of transportation or imprisonment, or to whipping, or who has been ordered under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to give security for his good behaviour, such sentence or order not having been subsequently reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned ;

(*b*) he shall not have been dismissed from the Indian Territorial Force ;

(*c*) he shall be of good character ;

(*d*) he shall have attained the age of 18 years or, in the case of applicants for enrolment in a University Corps, the age of 17 years and he shall not have attained the age of 31 years ;

provided that any non-commissioned officer or man of the Indian Territorial Force who desires to be re-enrolled as hereinafter provided during his current term of enrolment or any person who has completed a term of enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force or any soldier discharged from His Majesty's Indian Forces with not less than three years' approved service and with a good character may be enrolled if he has not attained the age of 35 years and does not belong to the Indian Army Reserve ; and

(*e*) he shall have attained such standard of height, chest measurement and physical fitness as may be required by regulations.

4. *Application for enrolment.*—(*1*) A person desirous of being enrolled shall apply to the officer commanding the corps or unit for service in which he desires to be enrolled or to an officer who is a recruiting officer or assistant recruiting officer for the purpose of the enrolment of persons under the Indian Army Act, 1911, or to the District Magistrate of the district in which he ordinarily resides or to such other officer as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The officer or Magistrate to whom an application under sub-rule (*1*) has been made shall cause the applicant to fill up and sign in his presence a copy of Form I.

(*3*) When the application has been made to any person, other than the officer commanding the corps or unit, empowered under

sub-rule (*1*) to receive applications for enrolment, such person shall forward the application together with the Form referred to in sub-rule (2), to the officer commanding the corps or unit for service in which the applicant desires to be enrolled.

(*4*) Applications of persons desirous of being enrolled in a University Corps must be countersigned by the Principal of the College of which the applicant is a member, or by the Registrar of the University.

5. *Verification.*—When an application is under rule 4 made to, or received by, the officer commanding a corps or unit, that officer shall satisfy himself in such manner as may be laid down by the Local Government that the application is in order and that the applicant fulfils the conditions of enrolment specified in rule 3, and may make such further inquiry as he thinks fit regarding the suitability of the applicant for the corps or unit in which he desires to be enrolled.

6. *Medical examination.*—If the commanding officer is satisfied that the application is in order, that the applicant fulfils the conditions of enrolment and that he is suitable for enrolment in the corps or unit for service in which he desires to be enrolled, he shall cause the applicant to be served with a notice requiring him to present himself for medical examination at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

7. *Rejection.*—If the commanding officer is not satisfied that the application is in order or that the applicant fulfils the conditions of enrolment or that he is suitable to be enrolled in the corps or unit of his choice, or if the applicant fails to comply with the notice served on him under rule 6 or is reported to be medically unfit for service in the Indian Territorial Force, the commanding officer shall reject the application and shall inform the applicant accordingly :

provided that the Officer Commanding the District shall have power to review any case of rejection and may thereupon order the enrolment of the applicant.

8. *Method of enrolment.*—(*1*) If the commanding officer does not reject the application, the applicant shall be accepted for enrolment, and shall be required to fill up a copy of Form II and to sign the declaration at the foot thereof.

(*2*) If the commanding officer is satisfied that the applicant understands the questions put to him, and consents to the conditions of service, he shall sign a certificate to that effect on the said Form, and the applicant shall thereupon be deemed to be enrolled.

9. *Attestation.*—(*1*) Every person enrolled shall be attested by the commanding officer by whom he has been enrolled, and for this purpose an oath or solemn affirmation shall be administered to him in one of the forms specified in Form II or in such other form to the

on his conscience.

(2) Any entry of the fact that a person enrolled has taken the oath or affirmation directed by this rule shall be endorsed on the enrolment form signed by him, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the commanding officer.

10. *Period of enrolment.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of Part II of these rules, every person accepted for enrolment shall be enrolled for a period of six years from the date of his attestation under rule 9 :

Provided that—

(a) any non-commissioned officer or man of the Indian Territorial Force at any time after the commencement of the last period of periodical training which he undergoes during his current term of enrolment, or

(b) any person who has completed a term of enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force, or

(c) any person who is discharged under rule 11 (3) from a University Corps after not less than 2 years' approved service, or,

(d) any soldier discharged from His Majesty's Indian Forces with not less than three years' approved service and with a good character,

may be enrolled for a period of four years.

(2) The enrolment of any person such as is referred to in clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) shall date from the date of the completion of his current term of enrolment.

PART II.

DISCHARGE.

11. *Discharge.*—(1) Every person enrolled shall, on becoming entitled to receive his discharge under the Act or these rules, be so discharged with all convenient speed.

(2) Any such person may be discharged as hereinafter provided on any of the following grounds, namely :—

(a) that he has been convicted by a criminal or military court of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment ;

(b) that he has, in filling up any form prescribed by these rules or otherwise for the purpose of obtaining his enrolment, made any statement which was false and which he knew to be false or did not believe to be true ;

(c) that his service are no longer required ;

(d) that he is medically unfit for further service.

(3) Any person enrolled, who is for the time being appointed to a University Corps, shall be discharged on ceasing to be connected with, or to reside at, the University or, as the case may be, a college affiliated thereto.

12. *Discharging authority.*—The officer commanding any corps or unit may, on his own authority, discharge any person enrolled on any of the grounds specified in clauses (a) and (c) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) of rule 11, but no person shall be discharged on the

ground specified in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*2*) of that rule save under the orders of the Officer Commanding the District in which the corps or unit is located.

13. *Discharge on application.*—(*1*) Any enrolled person not entitled to his discharge under the Act or these rules, who is desirous of being discharged prior to the expiration of the period for which he was enrolled, shall apply in writing to the officer commanding the corps or unit to which he is for the time being appointed stating the reasons for the application.

(*2*) The commanding officer may either grant such application or forward it with his own recommendation thereon to the Advisory Committee constituted for the Province in which the corps or unit is located.

14. *Discharge certificate.*—Every enrolled person who is discharged from the Indian Territorial Force shall be furnished by his commanding officer with a certificate similar to that referred to in section 17 of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

VIII of 1911.

PART III.

TRAINING.

15. *Preliminary training.*—(*1*) Every person enrolled who has been appointed to a corps or unit other than a University Corps shall be liable, for the purpose of undergoing preliminary training, to be embodied, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the District in which the corps or unit is located, for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 28 days.

(*2*) Every member of a University Corps shall be liable to undergo preliminary training consisting of not less than 78 hours of actual drill or instruction during the first six months after his enrolment; provided that a University vacation shall be disregarded in computing that period.

(*3*) The officer commanding any corps or unit may exempt, either wholly or in part, from liability to undergo preliminary training any person enrolled who has, in his opinion, undergone adequate military training under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, or otherwise.

III of 1917.

16. *Annual training.*—Every person who has undergone the preliminary training required by rule 15, or has been exempted from undergoing the same, shall be liable to undergo periodical training as herein provided, namely :—

(1) every such person who is not a member of a University Corps shall be liable to be embodied for periodical training for a period not exceeding 28 days in each training year;

(2) every member of a [illegible] exceeding 15 days in each training year:

provided that any person enrolled who has been embodied for military service under ection 9 for a period or periods aggregating not less than 20 days in any training year shall not be required to undergo periodical training during that year.

PART IV.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

17. *Pay and allowances.*—Every person enrolled, other than a person enrolled in a University Corps, shall for any period during which he is called out or embodied for training, and every person enrolled shall for any period during which he is called out or embodied for military service, be entitled to such pay and such allowances as are for the time being admissible to corresponding ranks of His Majesty's Indian Forces.

PART V.

DISCIPLINE DURING TRAINING.

Corps or units other than University Corps.

18. *Application of the Indian Army Act, 1911.*—The Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder in their application to members of the Indian Territorial Force, other than members of a University Corps, embodied for or otherwise undergoing military training, shall be modified to the extent and in the manner specified in Schedule II.

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University Corps.

19. *Offences.*—An officer, non-commissioned officer or man of a University Corps commits an offence if he, when embodied for or otherwise undergoing training under the Act, does any of the following acts, namely :—

(1) when on parade or undergoing military training or wearing His Majesty's uniform—

(*a*) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, or uses threatening or insubordinate language to, or behaves with contempt to, his superior officer ; or

(*b*) disobeys any standing order of, or lawful command given by, his superior officer ; or

(*c*) neglects to obey a general or garrison order made specially applicable to the Indian Territorial Force, by the officer commanding the corps to which he belongs ; or

(*d*) is in a state of intoxication ; or

(*e*) being a non-commissioned officer strikes or ill-treats any person subject to military law or to the Act, or to the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, who is his subordinate in rank or position ;

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(2) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the place of parade at the time fixed or to attend at any place in his capacity

as a member of the Indian Territorial Force when duly required so to attend, or when on parade without sufficient cause quits the ranks;

(3) without sufficient cause fails to perform any part of the training which by or under the Act he is required to perform;

(4) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, any person whether subject to military law or not in whose military custody he is placed, and whether such person is or is not his superior officer;

(5) resists an escort whose duty it is to arrest him or detain him in military custody;

(6) being under arrest or detention or otherwise in lawful custody escapes or attempts to escape;

(7) when in charge of any property belonging to Government or to a corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force makes away with, or is concerned in making away with, such property;

(8) wilfully injures, or by culpable neglect loses or causes injury to, any such property as is mentioned in clause (7);

(9) wilfully ill-treats a horse or other animal used in the public service;

(10) knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms or ammunition, clothing, equipment, stores or other property in his charge;

(11) through design or culpable neglect omits to make or send any return of any matter mentioned in clause (10) which it is his duty to make or send;

(12) when it is his official duty to make a declaration respecting any matter, makes a declaration respecting such matter which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true;

(13) knowingly makes against any person subject to military law or to the Act or to the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, an accusation which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true;

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(14) falsely personates any other person at any parade or on any occasion when such other person is required by or under the Act to do any act or attend at any place, or abets any such act of personation.

20. *Disposal of offences.*—An officer commanding a University Corps shall, after investigation held of a charge made against a member of that corps of any offence specified in rule 19, deal with the matter in one or other of the following ways, that is to say, he may—

(*a*) dismiss the charge; or

(*b*) deal with the case summarily; or

(*c*) refer the case for trial by a court-martial convened under these rules, as hereinafter provided; or

(*d*) where the offence is also an offence under the ordinary criminal law, take steps for bringing the offender to trial by the ordinary criminal courts;

provided that the officer commanding shall deal summarily with every case in which he does not dismiss the charge, unless in his opinion the offence is of so serious a nature as to require that it should be otherwise dealt with.

21. *Summary and minor punishments.*—An officer dealing summarily with an offence under rule 19 may inflict punishment according to the following scale, that is to say, he may—

(*a*) order dismissal of the offender from the Indian Territorial Force with or without forfeiture of all or any arrears of pay and allowances and other public money due to him at the time of such dismissal; or

(*b*) order the detention of the offender in military custody for a period not exceeding ten days; or

(*c*) order stoppages of pay and allowances until any proved damage or loss occasioned by the offence of which the offender is charged is made good; or

(*d*) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks; or

(*e*) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, forfeiture of seniority of rank; or

(*f*) order the performance by the offender of additional drills not exceeding ten hours; or

(*g*) severely reprimand the offender; or

(*h*) reprimand the offender;

(*i*) admonish the offender:

provided that the punishments specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this rule shall not be inflicted unless the offender was at the time of committing the offence embodied for training.

22. *Courts martial.*—Where a commanding officer decides under rule 20 that an offence should be tried by court-martial, he shall refer the case to the Officer Commanding the District in which the corps is undergoing training.

23. *Convening and constitution of courts-martial.*—(*1*) On receipt of a reference under rule 22, the Officer Commanding the District may either direct the officer making the reference to deal with the case under clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of rule 20, or may convene a court-martial consisting of three officers of whom not less than two shall be officers of His Majesty's regular forces and the third shall be an officer of the Indian Territorial Force not being—

(*a*) an officer who has taken any part in the investigation of the charge before trial; or

(*b*) the prosecutor or a witness for the prosecution.

(2) The President of the court-martial shall be named by the convening officer.

24. *Powers of courts-martial.*—A court-martial constituted under rule 23 shall have power to try any member of a University Corps for any offence made punishable by rule 19 and to pass—

(*a*) in respect of any of the offences specified in sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of clause (1) or in clauses (2), (3), (8), (11) and (14) of rule 19, a sentence of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees ; or

(*b*) in the case of any other offence specified in rule 19, a sentence of imprisonment which may extend to two months, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or both ; or

(*c*) in any case, any sentence which might have been passed by a commanding officer trying the offence summarily under rule 21.

25. *Procedure for courts-martial.*—The proceedings of courts-martial convened under these rules shall be conducted according to the laws and customs applicable to courts-martial held under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and that Act and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

VIII of 1911.

26. *Confirmation.*—The findings and sentences of a court-martial convened under these rules may be confirmed by the officer by whom the court-martial was convened, and no such finding or sentence shall be valid save in so far as it may be so confirmed.

27. *Power to mitigate, remit, etc.*—(*1*) The confirming officer may when confirming the sentence of a court-martial, mitigate or remit the punishment hereby awarded, or commute that punishment for any less punishment or punishments to which the offender might have been sentenced by the court-martial, and may, if the sentence passed by the court-martial is found for any reason to be invalid pass a valid sentence.

provided that the punishment awarded by the sentence so passed shall not be higher in the scale of punishments than, or in excess of, the punishment awarded by the invalid sentence.

(*2*) For the purposes of sub-rule (1) a sentence of imprisonment or fine shall be deemed to be a greater punishment than any punishment specified in rule 21.

28. *Execution of sentences.*—(*1*) A sentence of imprisonment passed by a court-martial under these rule may be carried out in the same manner as a sentence of imprisonment awarded under the Indian Army Act, 1911.

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(*2*) A fine imposed by a court-martial under these rules may be recovered in the following manner, that is to say :—

(*i*) the Presiding Officer of the court-martial may send a certified copy of the sentence to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area in which the fine [illegible]

[illegible] as if it had been imposed by him, and remit the amount recovered to the Presiding Officer.

Questions to be put before enrolment.	Number.
11. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Indian Defence Force, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Indian State or the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which, the period of service and the cause of discharge?	11.
12. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous military service?	12.
13. Are you willing to be enrolled under the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920?	13.
14. In which branch, corps or unit do you desire to be enrolled?	14.
15. Are you willing to undergo military training and to perform military service as specified in the Act and to allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty?	15.
NOTE.—Non-interference with caste usages will be observed exactly as in the case of the Regular Army.	
16. Are you willing to serve until discharged as provided in the Act?	16.
17. Have you ever previously applied for enrolment under the Act and, if so, with what result?	17.
18. Have you been dismissed from the Indian Territorial Force?	18.
19. Do you solemnly declare that the answers you have made to the questions in this form are true and that no part of them is false, and that you are willing to fulfil the engagement made?	19.

Signature.

Certified that the applicant understands and agrees to the conditions of enrolment.

Signature of Enrolling Officer.

FORM OF OATH.

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, His heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Indian Territorial Force and go wherever I may be ordered by land or sea, and I will observe and obey all lawful commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

FORM OF AFFIRMATION.

I solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, His heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Indian Territorial Force and go wherever I may be ordered by land or sea, and I will observe all lawful commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Duly $\frac{\text{sworn}}{\text{affirmed}}$ before me.

Signature of Attesting Officer.

Designation.

Date.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 18.)

Modifications of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

1. Sections 2 to 6 and 8 to 18 inclusive shall be omitted.
2. In sub-section (*2*) of section 20, for the words 'twenty-eight days' the words 'ten days' shall be substituted.
3. In sections 26, 28 and 34 after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'for a term not exceeding one year' shall be inserted.
4. In section 29 for the word 'death' the words 'imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months' shall be substituted.
5. In sections 30 and 31 after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'for a term not exceeding six months' shall be inserted.
6. In section 32 after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'for a term not exceeding two months' shall be inserted.
7. In sections 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'for a term not exceeding six months' shall be inserted.
8. Sections 41, 45, 46, 49A, 52A, 114, 115, 116, 126 and 127 shall be omitted.

Modifications of the Indian Army Act Rules.

1. Chapters II and III shall be omitted.
2. Rules 159 and 160 shall be omitted.
3. In rule 161, sub-rules (A) and (B) shall be omitted, and to sub-rule (C) the following shall be added, namely :—

(xx) each corps or unit [illegible]

4. Rules 162 and 162A shall be omitted.
5. Sub-rule (C) of rule 163 shall be omitted.
6. Rules 163A and 165 shall be omitted.

RULES UNDER ACT XVIII OF 1921.

Maintenance Orders Enforcement.

THE MAINTENANCE ORDERS ENFORCEMENT RULES, 1922.

G. of I., Home Dept., Notn. No. F.—120, 11th May 1922, republished in Govt. Notn. No. S. 18—1, H. D., 22nd May 1922, B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 1225.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called ' the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Rules, 1922 '.

2. In these rules the expression ' the Act ' means ' the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921) '.

3. Where a maintenance order has been made against any person by a Court of superior jurisdiction in any reciprocating territory, and a certified copy of the order has been transmitted by the proper authority of that territory to the Governor General, the Governor General in Council shall send a copy of the order to the Registrar of the High Court, within the jurisdiction of which the person resides, for registration.

4. Where a maintenance order has been made against any person by a Court of summary jurisdiction in any reciprocating territory, and a certified copy of the order has been transmitted by the proper authority of that territory to the Governor-General, the Governor General in Council shall send a copy of the order through the Local Government to the presiding officer of the Court of summary jurisdiction, within the limits of which the person resides, for registration.

5. When the copy of the order referred to in rules 3 and 4 is received, the contents thereof shall be entered in a register maintained for the purpose in the form shown in the Schedule to these rules.

6. The notice referred to in sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Act, shall be issued to the person who applied under sub-section (1) of section 6, it shall contain particulars of the further evidence which is required by the Court in the reciprocating territory and shall also state the date when the further evidence will be taken.

7. When a certified copy of a provisional order for maintenance and the other documents referred to in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act, are received by the Governor General and it appears to the Governor General in Council that the person against whom the order is made resides in British India, the Governor General in

Council shall send them through the Local Government to the presiding officer of the Court of summary jurisdiction within the limits of which the said person resides, with the necessary requisition.

8. A Court of summary jurisidiction shall exercise and perform in respect of a maintenance order registered or confirmed by it under the Act the powers and duties imposed on it by sub-section (3) excluding the proviso thereto, of section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of an order passed by it under sub-section (1) of that section.

9. A Court recovering any sum on account of maintenance in accordance with a maintenance order registered or confirmed by it under the Act shall forthwith cause the said sum to be remitted by the local head office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India to the Court from which the order has been received.

SCHEDULE (referred to in rule 5).

Register of maintenance orders made by Courts outside British India for enforcement in British India.

Serial No.	Name of the Court making the order.	Nature of the order with particulars, as to parties.	Name and address of the person against whom the order is made.	Amount recoverable.	Date of order.	Date of receipt of the order by Court in India.	Date of issue of notice of order.	Dates of recovery of any amount due under the order.	Date of despatch of money to the Court which made the original order.

PART VI.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

29. *Constitution and procedure of Advisory Committees.*—(*1*) The military officer to be appointed as a member of each Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Officer Commanding the District concerned, or, if the Province includes parts of two or more Districts, by the Officers Commanding those Districts in consultation.

(*2*) The Local Government shall appoint one of the two non-official members of the Advisory Committee to be the President thereof.

(*3*) A recommendation concurred in by the majority of the members of the Advisory Committee on any matter shall be deemed to be the recommendation of the Committee.

(*4*) A record shall be kept of all the proceedings of the Advisory Committee, and one copy of each such record shall be forwarded to the Officer or Officers Commanding the District or Districts concerned.

30. *Powers and duties of the Advisory Committee.*—The Advisory Committee may, in relation to that portion of the Indian Territorial Force which is located within the province for which it is constituted, make recommendations to the Officer Commanding the District concerned—

(*a*) on applications forwarded to it by the officer commanding a corps or unit under sub-rule (*2*) of rule 13;

(*b*) regarding the period or periods in which the prescribed training is to be carried out in each year by any corps or unit;

(*c*) regarding the time and place at which the annual training in camp of a University Corps shall be undergone;

(*d*) regarding any matter relating to recruitment for the Indian Territorial Force ; and

(*e*) regarding any matter which may be referred to it for advice by the Officer or Officers Commanding the District or Districts comprised in the Province.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See rules 2, 4, 8 and 9.*)

FORM I.

Application for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force.

Note—Names should be hand-printed.

Subject.	Particulars to be filled in by the applicant.
Name in full	
Father's name	
Religion, class and tribe	

Note—Names should be hand-printed.

Subject.	Particulars to be filled in by the applicant.
Present address in full ..	
Permanent address in full ..	
Date of birth	
If a naturalised British subject, date of naturalisation ..	
Present trade or profession ..	
Previous military service, if any..	
Particular branch, corps or unit for service in which enrolment is desired	

Signature

Date.

Signature of
- (*a*) District Magistrate,
- (*b*) Recruiting Officer.
- (*c*) Officer Commanding. .....
- Indian Territorial Force.

Date.

FORM II.

Indian Territorial Force Enrolment Form.

Note—Names should be hand-printed.

Questions to be put before enrolment.	Number.
1. What is your name ? ..	1.
2. What is your father's name? ..	2.
3. Are you a British subject ? ..	3.
4. What is your Village $\frac{\text{Thana}}{\text{Taluka}}$ and District ?	4.
5. What is your present trade, profession or occupation ?	5.
6. Where are you employed ? ..	6.
7. What are your educational qualifications ?	7.
8. What is your age ? ..	8.
9. Have you ever been transported or imprisoned or whipped or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour ?	9.
[illegible] Indian State or the Nepal State Army ?	